

# Psychological Abstracts

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## EDITOR

C. M. LOUITT

## MANAGING EDITOR

ALLEN J. SPROW

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## GENERAL

4850. ADRIAN, E. D. (Cambridge U., Eng.) Science and human nature. *Science*, 1954, 120, 679-684. —In this presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science the author speaks for the value of science in the understanding and control of human behavior. Psychological and social science research must be pressed to extend the knowledge we already have from the biological sciences. However, it must be recognized that social science investigation may not be amenable to strict experimental investigation, but this should not be a reason for scientists rejecting the work in social science. —(C. M. Louttit)

4851. BORGATTA, EDGAR F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Sidesteps toward a nonspecial theory. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 343-352. —In this burlesque on theory making the author presents a developmental theory for humans along re-interpreted Freudian lines. The Freudian sequence of anal, oral, to genital is replaced with what the author considers to be the more appropriate one of umbilical, mammary, to digital! —(E. G. Aiken)

4852. CROW, LESTER D., CROW, ALICE (Brooklyn Coll. N. Y.), & SKINNER, CHARLES E. Psychology and nursing practice. (2d ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1954. xii, 435 p. \$4.00. —This revised edition has undergone a complete reorganization. The first 3 chapters give a general perspective of the relation of psychology to the general pattern of human behavior. The next 5 chapters present fundamental likenesses and differences inherent in various aspects of human development. The next 5 chapters are concerned with human learning. Following this are taken up in individual chapters, the problems of deviates, the problems of personal and social adjustments, a mental hygiene approach to behavior problems and some mental hygiene and therapeutic techniques. —(S. M. Amatora)

4853. JASPERS, KARL. (Basel U., Switzerland.) *Psychologie der Weltanschauungen*. (4 Auf.) (Psychology of world views. (4th ed.)) Berlin: Springer, 1954. xix, 486 p. DM 29.80. —This is the 4th unchanged edition of a work published in 1919 when the author was shifting his interest from psychiatry to philosophy. The term psychology in the title stems from the external fact that Jaspers' academic position was in that field. Essentially the content is wholly within the domain of existentialistic philosophy. —(J. R. Kantor)

4854. MASSERMAN, JULES H. The conceptual dynamics of person, religion, and self. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 303-329. —Ancient concepts of behavior contained depths of insight only now being plumbed by modern research. All taxonomic systems inevitably possess certain innate validities. Modern dynamic analyses of behavior are subtly permeated by mysticisms as irrational as any to be

found in the most primitive phases of thought. Basic behavioral tendencies of man have actually changed relatively little since the stone ages. Guilt is not derived from fear of father but is equated existentially with the primal anxiety of life itself. Man has utilized sexuality and imagery as ameliorations of or escapes from his insecurities. Man must believe in his gods, in his fellowman and in himself; for, without these deepest of all Ur-defenses, man, in intolerable anxiety, would indeed perish. —(D. Prager)

4855. MEYER, DONALD R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Comparative psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 251-266. —The author points out that interest in comparative psychology is increasing. His review, covering literature for the year ending May 1954, while having no section divisions refers to the area of ethology, and studies on such topics as sensory functions, homing and migration, mating and care of young, social behavior, learning and instinct. 91-item bibliography. —(C. M. Louttit)

4856. RUDAŠ, FRANTIŠEK. (Slovak U., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Niektoré otázky psychológie vo svetle práce J. V. Stalina o "Ekonomických problémoch socializmu v SSSR." (Some problems of psychology in the light of Stalin's work "Economic problems of socialism in USSR.") *Psychol. časopis*, 1952, 1, 9-16. —One of the fundamental problems which Stalin has solved in his last work is a problem of the objective character of scientific laws. Consequently, also physiological and psychological laws are objective, being reflection of the regularities of really existing neurocerebral processes. Mental life is a part of the objective reality and is accessible to objective scientific knowledge. Second important problem solved by Stalin is a problem of the situation of science in the society. Man can not change scientific laws, but can apply them in the task of the changing of nature and human nature. All phenomena of life must be seen from the deterministic and historical point of view. Human mind is not unchangeable, but lawfully changes under the influence of changing conditions of life. —(M. Choynowski)

## Theory & Systems

4857. ALLPORT, FLOYD H. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The structuring of events: outline of a general theory with applications to psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 281-303. —It is held that when the universal question of structure in nature arises, it is necessary to look to a different type of law than the quantitative and covariational variety as they are traditionally conceived. To this end, a conceptual model of the structuring of ongoing and events is presented and illustrated in the field of behavior. Psychological issues upon which the model is shown to bear are the nature of psychological organization, motivation, learning, perception, and their interrelationship, the continuity-versus-discontinuity controversy, facilitation and inhibition, and the energies of attitudes. —(E. G. Aiken)

4858. **BUHLER, CHARLOTTE.** The reality principle: discussion of theories and observational data. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 626-647.—"The purpose of this study is to examine the current modifications of the psychoanalytic theory of the reality principle in the light of basic biological and child psychological data, and to present in this paper the thesis that these facts require still more radical theoretical changes than the proposed modifications offered by Hartmann, Rapaport, Spitz, Erikson, and other discussants." 44 references.—(L. N. Solomon)
4859. **DITTMANN, ALLEN T., & RAUSH, HAROLD L.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The psychoanalytic theory of conflict: structure and methodology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 386-400.—Distinguishing between the structure and content of psychoanalytic theory, an analysis is made of its structural interrelationships. Specific attention is given to the relationships among impulse, memory trace, anxiety, situation, and defense, and resultant derivative behavior. The paper closes with a discussion of the research implications of the theory's methodology. 25 references.—(E. G. Aiken)
4860. **EDELSON, MARSHALL, & JONES, ARTHUR E.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) Operational exploration of the conceptual self system and of the interaction between frames of reference. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 50, 43-139.—"At any given time, an individual's affective needs (N) together with his perception of the ever-changing environment (E) constitute a problem situation (M) that selectively determines the use of relevant hypotheses within his conceptual self system (C) to guide the activation of behavior (B), by means of which the individual interacts with the environment in such a way as to resolve those needs and thereby maintain the homeostatic state of dynamic equilibrium (H)." From this general formulation a number of "operational hypotheses" were derived. Data relevant to these hypotheses were collected by introducing one experimental subject to four role-playing situations. Immediately after each situation the subject made a Q-sort of 176 self-evaluative items. These items are also sorted by observers according to "the subject as I see him." Analysis of these responses (including factor analysis) provides information relevant to the several hypotheses of the study.—(G. G. Thompson)
4861. **ELIASBERG, WLADIMIR G.** Early criticisms of Freud's psychoanalysis. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 347-353.—Early criticism of Freudism was extramundane and did not stem from real scientific bases. This criticism was applied by beginners with no productive scientific work of their own. It was based on consciousness. The critics decreed that the unconscious did not exist so that they would then not have to be afraid of it. The author admits that he was one of these early critics. 30 references.—(D. Prager)
4862. **FRENKEL-BRUNSWIK, ELSE.** (U. California, Berkeley.) Meaning of psychoanalytic concepts and confirmation of psychoanalytic theories. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 293-300.—While recognizing limitations in Freudian psychoanalysis the author supports in detail the thesis that the conceptualizations of the system are within the framework of scientific concepts and methods. Comparison of psychoanalysis and physics is not entirely justified, but the changes in theoretical constructs in modern physics should be considered in such comparisons. Illustrative use is made of psychoanalytic concepts of unconscious, instinct, and central or internal motivations. 26 references.—(C. M. Louttit)
4863. **GEMELLI, AGOSTINO.** Le aporie della moderna psicologia. (The task of modern psychology.) *Riv. Fil. Neo-Scholastica*, Milan, 1954, 46, 97-115.—Psychologists everywhere agree that their discipline is one which must be regarded as autonomous. Yet the question of an autonomous role for modern psychology is one open to the most diverse interpretations. Separate schools of thought make such specialized approaches that they scrutinize everything except that which is characteristic of man as a whole. However, recent psychological studies indicate that a closer and more precise tie is developing between the biological and psychological sciences. To advance their field, psychologists need (1) to effect a synthesis of their own scattered contributions, and (2) to pull into focus the pertinent results of all other sciences which study man. 28 references.—(L. J. Cantoni)
4864. **HOWARTH, EDGAR.** (U. Melbourne, Australia.) A note on the limitations of externalism. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 76-84.—By externalism the author means all attempts by psychologists to circumvent knowledge of internal processes or merely to infer such processes from overt behavior. While externalism, as represented in Skinner's approach, is more ambitious than the internal approach in attempting to predict, it is less successful as an explanatory technique. Several suggestions are given regarding internal changes which might profitably be studied in connection with animal behavior studies. 25 references.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)
4865. **JUROVSKÝ, ANTON.** (Slovak U., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Základný problém súčasnej psychologie. (The fundamental problem of contemporary psychology.) *Psychol. Časopis*, 1952, 1, 17-28.—The crisis of contemporary psychology and its backwardness in comparison with other sciences is caused by the lack of answer to the fundamental psychological problem—that of the real nature of mental phenomena. In distinction to bourgeois psychology, materialistic psychology is based on the materialistic solution of the fundamental psychological problem (mental phenomena are secondary and depend on material phenomena), on the deterministic understanding of mental phenomena and mental activity, and on the scientific, experimental method of research. Psychology may become science only when the subjective phenomena will be objectively mastered.—(M. Chojnowski)
4866. **KUIPER, JOHN.** (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) Roy Wood Sellars on the mind-body problem. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1954, 15, 48-64.—Professor Sellars has for many years defended a monistic solution of the mind-body problem. His materialistic view is that consciousness is an attribute of certain brain states and that there is a co-presence of mental and neural events in the cortex. While mental states certainly do exist, there is no basis for regarding the mind as an entity distinct in kind from the brain. Sellars' view, while it is materialistic, is non-reductionistic. While the author agrees with Sellars on numerous points, he attempts to show that the fact of consciousness presupposes the existence of a perceiving self. That the perceiving self is

the brain is a theory not fully supported by empirical research.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4867. KUNZ, HANS. Zur Frage nach dem Wesen der Norm (Teil II). (On the nature of the normative; part II.) *Psyche*, Heidelberg, 1954, 8, 321-366.—Values are relational in character, anchored at once in the potentialities of the person and the entities of the environment. Kunz criticizes as superficial the normative view of Medard Boss that sexual perversions represent limited modes of loving, constricted by anxiety, disgust, and shame. Boss has failed to acknowledge the part played by hostile, destructive impulses in limiting and distorting the deviant expressions and experiences of love. The potential "boundlessness" of man's destructive and other impulses make it necessary for him to have norms to secure an ordered existence.—(E. W. Eng)

4868. LUCHINS, ABRAHAM S., & LUCHINS, EDITH H. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Variables and functions. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 315-322.—"While psychologists use such mathematical terminology as variable, independent and dependent variable, and function, as well as the mathematical symbolism for representing functional relationships, they often fail to specify whether or not the terms and symbolism are to be interpreted as in mathematics. Other interpretations are sometimes implicit or explicit in psychological writings. The present report outlines some of the differences between mathematicians' and psychologists' use of these terms and symbols."—(E. G. Aiken)

4869. MARTIN, R. T. Pluralism and psychology (a rejoinder). *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 90-93.—The author reaffirms his belief that there is a need for "a precise, descriptive, non-normative view of normality" and criticizes Davies' pluralistic view of normality. (See 27: 4720; 29: 1070.)—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4870. MEILI, RICHARD. Gestaltprozess und psychische Organisation. (Gestalt process and psychic organization.) *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, No. 24, 54-71.—"Gestalt psychology has been concerned up to now principally with the demonstration of the Gestalt laws and... has paid little attention to the after effects of earlier experiences and to the general psychic organization underlying contemporary processes.... When Gestalt-theoretical postulates are applied to the problem of mental organization, the trace system comes to be regarded as its basis.... Although erected upon the basis of individual experiences, it is nevertheless strongly dependent upon constitutional factors." English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

4871. METZGER, WOLFGANG. Grundbegriffe der Gestaltpsychologie. (Fundamental concepts of Gestalt psychology.) *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, No. 24, 3-15.—"A psychological Gestalt is defined neither by its mode of origin nor by a certain relation between the whole and its parts." Three different experimentally determined Gestalt properties are described and the concept of Gestalt laws is discussed. Dynamically, Gestalt "means a resting whole or a process, the form of which is determined not by rigid arrangements, but by an equilibrium of forces." Isomorphism and psychophysiological problems are briefly considered. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

4872. MOURAD, Y. Psychoanalytic method and its integrative nature. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 8(1), —.—In Arabic.

4873. NEUMANN, ERICH. The origins and history of consciousness. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1954. xxiv, 493 p. 30 s.—A translation of "Ursprungsgeschichte des Bewusstseins" (see 24: 406) with the author's corrections and revisions of his original text. "Certain minor omissions, mostly of repetitive material have been made with his [the author's] permission, and a few small passages added in connection with the illustrations, which the author has assembled for this edition." 178-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

4874. OPPENHEIMER, HANS. Neurologic and psychologic factors in the total body experience. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 103-105.—Abstract and discussion.

4875. PARDEL, TOMÁŠ. (State Paedag. Inst., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Niektoré kritické poznámky na okraj buržoáznej psychologie. (Critical remarks about bourgeois psychology.) *Psychol. Časopis*, 1953, 1, 29-54.—That is a sharp criticism, from the dialectical materialist and Pavlovian points of view, of bourgeois psychology, as represented by the "school psychology," dynamic depth psychology (McDougall, Freud, Adler, Jung), behaviorism (Watson) and biotology (Kretschmer, Jaensch).—(M. Choynowski)

4876. PIAGET, JEAN. Ce qui subsiste de la théorie de la Gestalt dans la psychologie contemporaine de l'intelligence et de la perception. (Important aspects of Gestalt theory in the contemporary psychology of intelligence and perception.) *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, No. 24, 72-83.—Equilibrium and totality, two fundamental concepts of Gestalt theory, are reconsidered in terms of the author's studies in intelligence and in perception. He distinguishes between intellectual non-additive, irreversible totalities and totalities subject to additive, reversible composition, calling for their own laws of organization. Gestalt theory is considered inadequate to explain "perceptive activities intervening at greater spatio-temporal distances." There is a need for a general quantitative law for the analysis of elementary perception. English and German summaries.—(H. P. David)

4877. RICHFIELD, JEROME. (U. Cincinnati, Ohio.) On the scientific status of psychoanalysis. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 306-309.—As the nature of science is itself not entirely clear the question of the scientific status of psychoanalysis must be ambiguous. If science means "some distinctive ways in which men actually deal with their experiences" then psychoanalysis can be included in the domain. "The psychoanalyst should apply certain methodological norms and techniques of research when these are compatible with the nature of the facts upon which his work depends."—(C. M. Louttit)

4878. SCRIVEN, MICHAEL. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Notes on the discussion between Frendel-Brunswick and Skinner. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 309-310.—The author is critical of Skinner's position taken in an earlier paper in this symposium (see 29: 4879).—(C. M. Louttit)



4879. SKINNER, B. F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Critique of psychoanalytic concepts and theories. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 300-305.—The author recognizes the importance of Freud's contributions to thought, but he argues that the system must be criticized because it developed a "mental apparatus" which provided "for a cause of human behavior inside the organism." This point of view had a "damaging effect upon his study of behavior as a dependent variable." 5 problems important in behavior study are discussed which were not adequately treated in the Freudian system.—(C. M. Louttit)

4880. SUTTELL, LLOYD. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) The "problem" of knowledge in "modern" philosophy. *Pedagogia, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(2), 63-71.—The viewpoints of the following philosophers in regard to the "problem" of knowledge are briefly presented: Descartes, Locke, Kant, Woodbridge, Newton, and Dewey. "The writer's views on the subject of knowledge are close to those of Dewey...."—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4881. TOLMAN, EDWARD C. (U. California, Berkeley.) Freedom and the cognitive mind. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 536-538.—In this speech, the author discusses cognitive needs in behavior, not only in the learning of the rat, but also in the behavior of the professor, with the significance of this factor to questions of academic freedom.—(C. M. Louttit)

4882. TOMAN, WALTER. (U. Vienna, Austria.) Zum Problem der psychoanalytischen Theorie. (On the problem of psychoanalytic theory.) *Stud. gen.*, 1954, 7, 473-490.—The author discusses criteria for theory evaluation and applies them to a proposed psychoanalytic model of personality theory. Libidinal, structural, and developmental aspects of psychoanalysis are considered, along with biological and physiological determinants. The ultimate aim is to provide a model capable of ordering and predicting phenomena, useful to personality theorists regardless of specialized training in psychoanalysis. 53 references.—(H. P. David)

4883. VALEHRACH, B. (Slovak Acad. Sci., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Fideizmus v slovenskej psychológii v období pred výrazstvom robotníckej triedy. (Fideism in Slovak psychology before the victory of the working class.) *Psychol. časopis*, 1953, 1, 55-74.—The author critically reviews Slovak psychology since 1939 through 1948, showing the predominance of fideistic views and analysing in detail works of the authors most representative for this philosophy, in the first place A. Špeš and J. Dieska. "This is already the past. Before the Slovak psychology lies the possibility to study consciousness in an objective, scientifically true way, as a reflection of the objective reality, the most subtle organ of our life."—(M. Choynowski)

4884. ZANGWILL, O. L. Psychology as the study of behaviour. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1955. 36 p. 50¢.—This is a reprint of an inaugural lecture delivered by the author at Cambridge University in 1954. It is a brief critical review of the historical development of behaviorism as a doctrine in psychology, with particular emphasis on its origins and effects in British psychology. The last few pages of the publication are concerned with the behaviorist tradition at Cambridge and its future.

The author's own personal brand of behaviorism is described at several points.—(E. G. Aiken)

(See also abstract 5875)

#### Methods & Apparatus

4885. COOMBS, CLYDE H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) A method for the study of interstimulus similarity. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 183-194.—"A generalized method for collecting data on interstimulus similarity is presented and its special cases evaluated by use of information theory. A method of analyzing the data by the Unfolding Technique is presented which permits the study of the latent attribute structure underlying the similarity of stimuli for a single individual."—(M. O. Wilson)

4886. DAWSON, G. D. (National Hosp., Queens Sq., London, Eng.) A multiple scalp electrode for plotting evoked potentials. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 153-154.—A multiple electrode which permits the rapid application of up to 25 electrodes close together on the scalp is described in detail. The chief advantages of the method are the absence of need to prepare the scalp and the speed of application.—(R. J. Ellingson)

4887. DINGMAN, H. F., & GUILFORD, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A new method for obtaining weighted composites of ratings. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 305-307.—A method of weighting ratings in terms of (1) the rater's tendency to rate on qualities in common with other raters and (2) the rater's degree of confidence in his rating of particular individuals, is described. Four raters each rated 761 hospital ward aides on effectiveness, and rated his own assurance of the correctness of each rating. A factor analysis of the inter-rater correlations for the effectiveness ratings yielded one common factor; a factor analysis of the assurance ratings gave two common factors (communalities of acquaintance with the ratees). "It was demonstrated that weighted composite ratings based on [the factor loadings] were definitely more reliable than corresponding unweighted composites."—(P. Ash)

4888. FLANAGAN, JOHN C. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) La technique de l'incident critique. (The critical incident technique.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 267-295.—A step by step description of the critical incident technique is set forth. Its use is discussed in relation to measuring performance, measuring ability, developing training programs, selecting personnel, work simplification, studying methods of operation, use of instructions, methods of choice, and counseling.—(W. W. Wattenberg)

4889. GOODMAN, NELSON. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Fact, fiction, & forecast. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955. 126 p. \$3.00.—Three revised versions of lectures delivered at the University of London in 1953, preceded by one delivered in New York in 1946 and published in 1947. They treat the problems of prediction, induction and confirmation. "Thus the line between valid and invalid predictions (or inductions or projections) is drawn upon the basis of how the world is and has been described and anticipated in 'words.'"—(J. R. Kantor)

4890. GRUNDY, P. M., REES, D. H., & HEALY, M. J. R. Decision between two alternatives—how



many experiments? *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 317-319.  
—A rule is developed to determine the optimum amount of experimentation which will in some sense give us the best return for our money. The way in which the rule operates in practice is also discussed. —(G. C. Carter)

4891. KRETSCHMER, ERNST, & HÖHN, ELFRIEDE. Kretschmer-Höhn-Test zur Begabtenauslese für die höheren Schulen. (The Kretschmer-Höhn test for the selection of talented pupils for higher education.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1953. 10 p.—The manual describes and gives the directions for administering and scoring 8 subtests designed to assess varied aspects of intelligence. The tests are given to children in the 4th grade (Volksschule) to determine aptitudes for higher educational training.—(H. P. David)

4892. LANMAN, RICHARD W., & REMMERS, H. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The "preference" and "discrimination" indices in forced-choice scales. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 541-551.  
—The history of the forced choice technique is presented with critical comments. Use of a "favorability index" is recommended over a preference index. Further studies are suggested for improving the technology of forced choice. 14 references.—(W. Coleman)

4893. RIOPELLE, ARTHUR J. (Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.) Facilities of the Emory University Primate Behavior Laboratory. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 331-338.—The author describes his Primate Behavior Laboratory in general, the specially designed animal cages, and housekeeping facilities; then the principal test apparatus and the most frequently used test-trial procedures. One diagram and three unusually clear photographs are included.—(R. W. Husband)

4894. STELLAR, ELIOT, & KRAUSE, NELSON P. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) New stereotaxic instrument for use with the rat. *Science*, 1954, 120, 664-666.—Describes an apparatus for producing lesions electrically in precisely determined positions of the rat brain. The essential parts are an adjustable holding platform for the animal, and an electrode-holder which can be raised and lowered and moved in sideways and fore-and-aft arcs.—(C. M. Louttit)

4895. TIFFANY, WILLIAM R., HANLEY, CLAIR N., & SUTHERLAND, LOUIS C. (U. Washington, Seattle.) A simple mechanical adapter for variable side-tone delay. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 504-506.—Description of a simple mechanical adapter for producing variable side-tone delays from .14 second to 1.40 second and with 30 inches per second tape speed the delay can be extended to .07 second. One limitation of the equipment as presently operating is the slight tendency toward interference with tape speed and speed regulation at the greater delay times.—(M. F. Palmer)

(See also abstract 5102)

#### New Tests

(See abstracts 5684, 5688, 5712, 5727, 5731, 5833, 6348, 6364)

#### Statistics

4896. ADCOCK, C. J. (Victoria U. Coll., Wellington, N. Z.) Factorial analysis for non-mathematicians. Carlton N. 3, Victoria: Melbourne University Press; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1954. 88 p. \$3.00.—"The present book sets out to cover the essential processes of factor analysis in such a way as to make clear the underlying logic in simple language." Arithmetic examples with simple algebraic notation is the level of mathematics used. The 9 chapters discuss the logic of factor analysis, factors, rotation, simple structure, cluster analysis, combining centroid and group analysis, interpretation of results, and the role of factor analysis.—(C. M. Louttit)

4897. ALLEN, ROBERT M. (U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.) Guide to psychological tests and measurements. Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1954. 116 p.—This experimental volume is "... designed to present the beginning student an overview of the problems in test construction and the theoretical concepts from which such devices evolve." Psychology as a science and psychological measurement are discussed in the first two chapters. Age and point scale methods are discussed in the next two chapters, and five chapters are devoted to general concepts and information in test construction. Two chapters are used to describe intelligence and personality tests and one for other tests. The last three chapters "are designed to give the student a rationale for the proper use of tests." 83-item bibliography.—(W. Coleman)

4898. ANASTASI, ANNE (Fordham U., New York.), & DRAKE, JOHN D. An empirical comparison of certain techniques for estimating the reliability of speeded tests. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 529-540.—For determining reliability coefficients in the case of speeded tests, the writers found the Cronbach-Warrington formula to be more useful than the Gulliksen formula when both formulas were tried with data for the SRA P.M.A. (11-17). With the use of proper procedures, the reliability coefficients for the five tests were: V-.90, R-.87, S-.75, N-.63, and W-.72 as compared to .92, .93, .96, .89, and .90 respectively reported in the manual.—(W. Coleman)

4899. ANDREWS, F. C. (Stanford U., Calif.) Asymptotic behavior of some rank tests for analysis of variance. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 724-736.  
—The H test and the median test have been proposed for testing the hypothesis of the equality of  $\epsilon$  probability distributions. Assuming translation-type alternatives, we find the limiting distributions of the H and median test statistics. These results are used to derive general formulas for the asymptotic relative efficiencies of these tests with respect to one another and to the classical F test. A short discussion of the computation of approximate power functions of these tests is also included.—(G. C. Carter)

4900. APPEL, VALENTINE (Richardson, Bellows, Henry, & Co., New York.), & KIPNIS, DAVID. The use of levels of confidence in item analysis. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 256-259.—Using the RBH Supervisory Judgment Test to predict an intelligence test criterion (AFQT), an experimental population was divided into 3 samples (N of 80, 150, 300), and 4 keys were constructed for the SJT for each sample. The keys included those items that differentiated between the upper and lower 27% of the AFQT distributions at the 1%, 5%, 20%, and 50% levels of confidence re-

spectively. The number of items included increased with both increasing size of sample and level of confidence. Cross-validation of the 12 keys on the original 96 (redistributed) showed that there were no significant differences in total score validity attributable to sample size or level of confidence. "The results ... indicate that there is no one optimal level of confidence which should be employed when analyzing test data."—(P. Ash)

4901. BELZ, MAURICE H. (U. Melbourne, Australia.), & HOOKE, ROBERT. Approximate distribution of the range in the neighborhood of low percentage points. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 620-636.—The investigations described originated in a study of the upper-tail probabilities associated with the distribution of the range of a small sample from a normal population. If the cumulative distribution function for such a range is plotted on probability paper, as in Hald, it is observed that the curves (for different sample sizes) tend to become closely linear as the range increases. Attempts to discover the reason for this property have led to some general approximation procedures for estimating upper-tail probabilities for the distribution of the range of small samples.—(G. C. Carter)

4902. BERKELEY, MARVIN H. (HRRRC, Lackland AFB, Tex.) A method for developing equivalent forms of tests of complex functions. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 515-528.—Use of a modified method of maximizing saturation enabled the writer to develop two equivalent forms of an attitude survey test from a pool of heterogeneous items. The median item inter-correlation was about .30.—(W. Coleman)

4903. BIRNBAUM, ALLAN. (Columbia U., New York.) Combining independent tests of significance. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 559-574.—It is shown that no single method of combining independent tests of significance is optimal in general, and hence that the kinds of tests to be combined should be considered in selecting a method of combination. A number of proposed methods of combination are applied to a particular common testing problem. It is shown that for such problems Fisher's method and a method proposed by Tippett have an optimal property.—(G. C. Carter)

4904. BLUM, JULIUS R. (U. California, Berkeley.) Multidimensional stochastic approximation methods. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 737-744.—Multidimensional stochastic approximation schemes are presented, and conditions are given for these schemes to converge a.s. (almost surely) to the solutions of  $k$  stochastic equations in  $k$  unknowns and to the point where a regression function in  $k$  variables achieves its maximum.—(G. C. Carter)

4905. BOX, G. E. P. Some theorems on quadratic forms applied in the study of analysis of variance problems. II. Effects of inequality of variance and of correlation between errors in the two-way classification. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 484-498.—Theorems already enunciated in a previous paper on quadratic forms are used to determine the effects of inequality of variance and first order serial correlation of errors in the two-way classification on the analysis of variance. It is found that when the appropriate null hypothesis is true, inequality of variance from column to column results in an increased chance of exceeding the significance point for the test on homogeneity of column means, and a decreased

chance for the corresponding test on row means. (See 29: 1781.)—(G. C. Carter)

4906. BRADLEY, RALPH ALLAN. (Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg.) Incomplete block rank analysis: on the appropriateness of the model for a method of paired comparisons. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 375-389.—A procedure is developed for testing the appropriateness of the model for the method of paired comparison. The test is then applied to a variety of experiments involving taste, preference and appearance judgments.—(G. C. Carter)

4907. CATTELL, R. B., DUBIN, S. S., & SAUNDERS, D. R. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Verification of hypothesized factors in one hundred and fifteen objective personality test designs. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 209-230.—"This paper reports on the third of a series of four experiments using similar concepts and methods for objective personality measurement, and overlapping test batteries. One hundred students were measured with 115 tests. The scores were correlated and factored by a reiterative multiple group centroid method. The 17 factors thus obtained were rotated toward a clear simple structure. The relation of the rotated factors to earlier ones is indicated, but no extensive interpretation is attempted."—(M. O. Wilson)

4908. CESTERO, ALBERT J., & JASPEN, NATHAN. (National League for Nursing, New York.) Preparation of profile charts on the IBM accounting machine type 402. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 570-578.—A method for using the IBM alphabetic Accounting Machine Type 402 for preparing profile charts is described. Figures are used to illustrate the procedure.—(W. Coleman)

4909. CHERNOFF, HERMAN. (Stanford U., Calif.) Rational selection of decision functions. *Econometrica*, 1954, 22, 423-443.—From a set of 9 postulates which specify a conception of what the properties of a statistical decision function of the Wald type should be, two main theorems are derived. The first is that randomized or mixed strategies are unnecessary in statistical decision-making; the second is that a choice among the available decision functions for a problem which involves a finite number of possible states of nature should be made as if each such state is as likely to obtain as each other. The paper discusses the possibilities that the view taken of the statistical decision problem is too simple and that the postulates are too strong.—(W. Edwards)

4910. CHERNOFF, HERMAN, & LEHMAN, E. L. The use of maximum likelihood estimates in tests for goodness of fit. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 579-586.—The usual test that a sample comes from a distribution of given form is performed by counting the number of observations falling into specified cells and applying the  $\chi^2$  test to these frequencies. In estimating the parameters for this test, one may use the maximum likelihood (or equivalent) estimate based (1) on the cell frequencies, or (2) on the original observations.—(G. C. Carter)

4911. CHUNG, K. L. On a stochastic approximation method. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 463-483.—Asymptotic properties are established for the Robbins-Monro procedure of stochastically solving the equation  $M(x) = a$ . Two disjoint cases are treated in detail. The first may be called the "bounded" case,

in which the assumptions we make are similar to those in the second case of Robbins and Monro. The second may be called the "quasi-linear" case which restricts  $M(x)$  to lie between two straight lines with finite and nonvanishing slopes but postulates only the boundedness of the moments of  $Y(x) - M(x)$ .—(G. C. Carter)

4912. CRAMÉR, HARALD. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) The elements of probability theory and some of its applications. New York: Wiley; Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1955. 281 p. \$7.00.—This English translation of the 1949 edition of a Swedish textbook starts with an historical introduction, and then "covers the elements of the mathematical theory of probability, with the main emphasis on the theory of random variables and probability distributions." The 3rd section deals with the applications of probability theory to statistical methods. While it is an elementary treatise it assumes algebra, analytic geometry, and calculus.—(C. M. Louttit)

4913. CRONBACH, LEE J. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Report on a psychometric mission to Clinicia. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 263-270.—The Psychometric Society is concerned mainly with domestic problems of psychometrics. Consideration must be given, however, to foreign relations, including one of the great powers, Clinicia. The recent opening of Clinicia to science offers the Society a great challenge. "Psychometric missions to Clinicia must continue. We should, as friends of psychology, offer every contribution we can to improvement to clinical research and practice. But the far more commanding reason for working with Clinicia is that we gain thereby a deeper mastery of those arts for which the Psychometric Society stands." 6 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4914. DINGMAN, HARVEY F. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A computing chart for the point biserial correlation coefficient. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 257-259.—The chart, for use particularly in item analysis, gives a quick estimate of  $r$  when a normally distributed continuous variable is dichotomized at the median.—(M. O. Wilson)

4915. FAN, C. T. (Educ. Test. Service, Princeton, N. J.) Note on construction of an item analysis table for the high-low-27-per-cent group method. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 231-237.—"This paper describes the construction of a new item analysis table for the high-low-27-per-cent group method. The table provides a ready means of translating the observed proportions of success in the two extreme groups ( $p_H, p_L$ ) into measures of item difficulty and item discrimination ( $p, \Delta$ , and  $r$ ). The tabulated values of both the difficulty index,  $p$ , and the discrimination index,  $r$ , have been derived from Karl Pearson's tables of the normal bivariate surface."—(M. O. Wilson)

4916. FERGUSON, GEORGE A. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) The concept of parsimony in factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 281-290.—"The concept of parsimony in factor analysis is discussed. Arguments are advanced to show that this concept bears an analogic relationship to entropy in statistical mechanics and information in communication theory. A formal explication of the term parsimony is proposed which suggests approaches to the final

resolution of the rotational problem. This paper provides the rationale underlying Carroll's analytical solution for approximating simple structure, and the solutions of Saunders and Neuhaus and Wrigley."—(M. O. Wilson)

4917. GOGUELIN, PIERRE. Résolution graphique de la méthode de L. L. Thurstone des vecteurs prolongés pour trois facteurs communs. (Graphic determination of Thurstone's vector method for 3 common factors.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 282-314.—The author, starting from the analysis of a table of correlations by Thurstone's centroid method, and assuming the hypothetical case in which three common factors have been isolated, seeks to define a graphic process enabling one to obtain a simple structure in oblique axes. He proposes a method whereby it is possible to obtain rapidly the angles between the primary factors, the angles between the reference vectors, the angles of a test vector and a primary vector or a reference vector, the structure on the reference factors, the structure on the primary factors, the configuration on the primary factors, the matrix of second-order factor. He then applies the process to the discovery, from a pattern of given test points, of the position nearest to an orthogonal simple structure. This rapid process eliminates tedious calculations where the risk of errors is very high. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

4918. GRACE, HARRY A. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Facilitating legislative research. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 268-271.—An IBM method for the quantitative treatment of dichotomous data is described. The data are recorded on mark-sense cards and punched and checked by machine. A matrix of joint occurrences is tabulated either on the electronic statistical machine (type 101), or the tabulator (type 402-403.) 22 references.—(P. Ash)

4919. GREEN, J. R. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) A confidence interval for variance components. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 671-686.—An approximate confidence interval is found for the expected value of the difference between two quantities which are independently distributed proportionally to  $\chi^2$  variates. Three methods are used. The first is based on the work of Welch and Aspin on the generalized "Student's" problem, and involves neglecting successively higher powers of the reciprocal of one of the degrees of freedom. This method is used to check the other two solutions, both of which involve neglecting successive increasing and decreasing powers, respectively, of a nuisance parameter. Finally a solution is formed using those resulting from the second and third methods, and is more accurate than those solutions.—(G. C. Carter)

4920. HARTLEY, RAYMOND E. (U. Miami, Fla.) Two kinds of factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 195-203.—"In descriptive factor analysis, the factor matrix is merely an alternate mode of expression of the meaning expressed by the correlation matrix. In inferential factor analysis, the factor matrix expresses material inferred from the correlation matrix but not contained in the correlation matrix. A major problem has been whether or not the latter type is possible. Grant's color cone study is interpreted as a factor study in the hope of showing that inferential factor analysis actually exists. It is argued that proof of these and other points in factor



theory can be accomplished only by logical analysis."—(M. O. Wilson)

4921. HOEL, PAUL G. (U. California, Berkeley.) Confidence bands for polynomial curves. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 534-542.—A method is given for constructing confidence bands for polynomial growth-type curves. The method assumes that the mean population size can be expressed as a polynomial in time and that the generalized T function for the mean values of the observations at fixed time points possesses at known and parameter-free distribution. Independence between observations at various times is not assumed. The method yields only a lower bound for the confidence coefficient.—(G. C. Carter)

4922. HOPKINS, J. W. Incomplete block rank analysis: some taste test results. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 391-399.—Three series of experimental results are discussed. In these trials individuals' preference rankings of the qualitatively different test solutions were as consistent with the Bradley-Terry conceptual model as were the rankings of single flavor intensities.—(G. C. Carter)

4923. HORST, PAUL. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The maximum expected correlation between two multiple-choice tests. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 291-296.—"A formula is derived which gives the maximum expected correlation between two multiple-choice tests as a function of the distributions of proportions correct for the items in the two tests and the probability of chance success. The formula is similar to one derived by Carroll based on 'true' item difficulties. A numerical example is provided."—(M. O. Wilson)

4924. HORST, PAUL. (U. Washington, Seattle.) A technique for the development of a differential prediction battery. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(9), No. 380, 31 p.—"This paper presented (a) a brief discussion of the differential prediction problem, and (b) a detailed description of the computational methods developed for selecting the differential predictors and solving for the regression vectors and multiple correlations... (c) a numerical illustration of the procedure, and (d) the mathematical derivation of the formulas developed."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4925. JEEVES, T. A. (U. California, Berkeley.) Identification and estimation of linear manifolds in  $n$ -dimensions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 714-723.—The concept of identifiability is examined to elucidate the senses in which it may be interpreted in the present problem. Particular attention is given to the question of treating linear subspaces rather than specific coordinate systems. Necessary and sufficient conditions for identifiability are obtained under the assumption that the "errors" follow a multinormal distribution.—(G. C. Carter)

4926. JEEVES, T. A. Testing homogeneity of reliability coefficients when split-half and test-retest  $r$ 's are to be combined. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 75-77.—"The transformation appropriate for use with split-half reliabilities is given. A test for homogeneity of populations with respect to a set of reliability coefficients is indicated. Two compromises are discussed which are useful when the reliabilities are neither all test-retest values or all split-half values."—(Z. Luria)

4927. JONES, LYLE V. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Statistical theory and research design. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*,

1955, 6, 405-430.—Review for year ending May, 1954 with the longest section devoted to estimation of parameters and tests of hypotheses, and shorter sections on survey sampling, psychometric scaling, classification and test theory, and factor analysis. 104-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

4928. KING, E. P. Optimum grouping in one-criterion variance components analysis. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 637-639.—Tests of significance associated with the single criterion analysis of variance usually assume that a sample of  $n$  observations is drawn from each of  $m$  normal populations with common variance  $\sigma^2$ . In the "components of variance" model, the  $m$  population means are themselves considered a sample of  $m$  observations on a superpopulation, also normal, with variance  $\theta^2\sigma^2$ . The null hypothesis  $\theta = 0$  is tested against the alternative  $\theta > 0$  by means of the  $F$  ratio.—(G. C. Carter)

4929. LOEVINGER, JANE. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Effect of distortions of measurement on item selection. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 441-448.—Traditional test theory has assumed that an individual's score on a test is a function of his "true score" and random error. A formula is proposed to represent a score as equaling "... the weighted sum of true factor, random error factor, distortion or correlated error factor, and a constant representing difficulty." The effects of this conceptualization on methods of item selection are demonstrated.—(W. Coleman)

4930. MACLEAN, ANGUS G., & TAIT, ARTHUR T. (California Test Bureau, Los Angeles.) Some computational short-cuts in the development or analysis of tests. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 260-263.—Formulas and procedures are given for calculating item and test means, variances, intercorrelations, and item-selection indices on the basis of an 'F-matrix' that shows the number passing every pair of items. If IBM equipment is not available to develop the F-matrix, alternate procedures based on hand sorting are recommended and described.—(P. Ash)

4931. McNEMAR, QUINN. (Stanford U., Calif.) Psychological statistics. (2d ed.) New York: John Wiley, 1955. vii, 408 p. \$6.00.—In this revision (see 23: 3035), the elementary treatment of statistical inference has been expanded, and more use has been made of the binomial distribution in the development of its logic. The general problems associated with hypothesis testing are introduced in Chap. 5, and these concepts are further developed for large samples (Chap. 6) and small samples (Chap. 7). The 5 chapters on correlational analysis have been revised and extended. The second chapter on the analysis of variance (Chap. 16) presents the underlying models and their implication for the proper error term, or denominator for  $F$ .—(A. J. Sprow)

4932. MALMQUIST, STEN. (Institute of Statistics, Uppsala, Sweden.) On certain confidence contours for distribution functions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 523-533.—By a generalization of a theorem by Doob, certain confidence or acceptance contours for distribution functions are obtained. The power of tests based on such contours is briefly discussed and some approximate results derived. Using the aforementioned generalization of Doob's theorem, the limiting joint probability distribution of the coordinates of the maximum deviation between a sample distri-



bution and the corresponding parent distribution is evaluated.—(G. C. Carter)

4933. MIEHLE, WILLIAM. (Burroughs Corp., Paoli, Pa.) Numerical solution of the problem of optimum distribution of effort. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 2, 433-440.—This paper extends Koopman's work to the general case of any number of tasks and any effect function. "A systematic method for the numerical calculation of the maximum effect and its corresponding optimum distribution is presented in a form which is also suitable for solution on an automatic digital computer. For the special case of additive returns which saturate, a special graphical or numerical method is presented... A similar method for multiplicative effects is sketched."—(M. R. Marks)

4934. NEIDT, CHARLES O. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.), & MALLOY, JOHN P. A technique for keying items of an inventory to be added to an existing test battery. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 308-312.—The relative effectiveness of keying inventory items to be added to an already existing battery according to (1) the correlation of the item responses with an external criterion score, and (2) the correlation of the item responses with a residual criterion score was studied. Two sets of keys were constructed on the basis of responses from 155 Ss. The zero-order correlation between the score for each key and the criterion were found to be identical in a cross-validation sample of 154 Ss. When the two scores were combined with others in the test battery, however, the key based on the deviate (residual) scores contributed significantly to the predictive effectiveness of the battery, while the other key did not.—(P. Ash)

4935. O'NEIL, W. M. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Some aspects of the logic of the statistical testing of hypotheses. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 1-9.—Several aspects of the logic of hypothesis-testing, which have generally been neglected by logicians and statisticians, are discussed.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4936. PERRY, NORMAN C. (Alabama Polytechnic Inst., Auburn.), & MICHAEL, WILLIAM B. The reliability of a point biserial coefficient of correlation. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 313-325.—"An attempt is made to elaborate upon Lev's results concerning the reliability of the point biserial coefficient of correlation in a manner that will be helpful to the psychological statistician. Procedures required in the use of the non-central  $t$  tables prepared by Johnson and Welch are described as they relate to the determination of the fiducial limits for a point biserial coefficient. A normal approximation technique for the estimation of fiducial limits is also suggested. Numerical evidence... shows that relative to a given level of significance the width of the fiducial interval estimated from a point biserial coefficient of any size is smaller than that of the fiducial interval corresponding to an ordinary Pearsonian coefficient of the same magnitude."—(M. O. Wilson)

4937. RUTHERFORD, R. S. G. (U. Sydney, Australia.) On a contagious distribution. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 703-713.—It is shown that by assuming a simple linear relationship between the number of previous successes and the probability of success in the next trial, we can derive a distribution that is reasonably easy to handle, provides as good a fit as more usual distributions, and has parameters

which are capable of easy physical interpretation. Moreover, for appropriate values of the parameters the negative binomial and the Gram-Charlier systems can be shown to be close approximations.—(G. C. Carter)

4938. RYANS, DAVID G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) An analysis and comparison of certain techniques for weighting criterion data. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 449-458.—Use of 9 different methods of empirically weighting criterion scores did not seem to result in more satisfactory criterion values than were obtained in the use of arbitrary values by the observers who made the original assessments. The data employed were based on assessments of 18 bipolar dimensions of teacher behavior and 4 bipolar dimensions of pupil behavior. A 7 point scale was used by trained observers visiting classrooms of elementary teachers.—(W. Coleman)

4939. SAKODA, JAMES M. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Osgood and Suci's measure of pattern similarity and Q-technique factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 253-256.—"The purpose of this article is to show that a relationship can be established between Osgood and Suci's D based on raw scores obtained from factor analysis data without equalizing the means and variances of each individual's set of scores."—(M. O. Wilson)

4940. SEN, A. R., ANDERSON, R. L., & FINKNER, A. L. A comparison of stratified two-stage sampling systems. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 539-558.—Theory for the selection of  $n$  primary sampling units from a stratum with probability proportional to some measure of size but without replacement has already been developed by the senior author. The application of this theory to the selection of two primary sampling units without replacement from a stratum, where one of the units is selected with probability proportional to size and the other with equal probability is presented.—(G. C. Carter)

4941. SIMON, HERBERT A. (Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Spurious correlation: a causal interpretation. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 467-479.—To test whether a correlation between two variables is genuine or spurious, additional variables and equations must be introduced, and sufficient assumptions must be made to identify the parameters of this wider system. If the two original variables are causally related in the wider system, the correlation is "genuine."—(G. C. Carter)

4942. SOLOMON, MORRIS J. (U. S. Air Force, Washington, D. C.) Optimum operation of a complex activity under conditions of uncertainty. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 2, 419-432.—A mathematical model is presented for determining the optimum manner of operation of a complex activity that depends on the maintenance of each of many subactivities, when each subactivity is subject to uncertainty measurable as a probability distribution. The example is flying of planes at a base, the subactivities being the supplies of spare parts. The problem of how many parts to order when is solved. The solution is applicable to changing conditions, and may be adapted for dynamic conditions, including combat situations.—(M. R. Marks)

4943. STANLEY, JULIAN (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Geilerman's complex crossover design. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 380.—Abstract.

4944. TEICHER, HENRY. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) On the convolution of distributions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 775-778.—A systematic approach to distributions having the reproductive property is attempted, and necessary and sufficient conditions are given. The case of distributions depending on  $k$  ( $>1$ ) parameters is considered; it need not be a straightforward generalization of the one-parameter case.—(G. C. Carter)

4945. TEICHER, HENRY. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) On the factorization of distributions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 769-774.—A family of probability distributions is called "factor-closed" (f.c.) if it is closed under the operation of factorization. The classical binomial family and certain generalizations of it are shown to be f.c. The multinomial family is also f.c. Most families of infinitely divisible distributions are not f.c.—(G. C. Carter)

4946. THURSTONE, L. L. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) An analytical method for simple structure. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 173-182.—A difficult part of multiple-factor analysis for students to learn is the rotation of the coordinate axes to simple structure. Complete graphical methods have been most dependable but the work of interpreting them is tedious and requires the development of a skill some are unable to master. The method described seems to be feasible and practicable in eliminating the successive approximations in the graphical method. It is applicable to unimodal and bimodal hyperplanes eliminating need for assumptions about positive or negative signs of factorial components.—(M. O. Wilson)

4947. TSAO, CHIA KUEI. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) A simple sequential procedure for testing statistical hypotheses. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1954, 25, 687-702.—A simple sequential test is suggested. Distribution of the sample size, its moment generating function, the power function of the test, and the ASN (average sample number) function are obtained. The determination of the set of relative optimum zones for making decisions is shown to be unique. The existence of a class of sets of absolute optimum zones is proved. The suggested test is shown to be consistent. Some possible applications are discussed and a few numerical efficiencies are calculated.—(G. C. Carter)

4948. WALD, ABRAHAM. Selected papers in statistics and probability. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. ix, 702 p. \$8.00.—50 papers are reprinted from a number of journals, and one paper, "Testing the difference between the means of two normal populations with unknown standard deviations" appears for the first time. Following a brief biography, there is an introduction which "attempts to give some perspective to Wald's work by relating his different papers to each other and to the work of others." Bibliography, portrait. Name and subject indexes.—(C. M. Louttit)

4949. WALKER, HELEN M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Statistics, sense and nonsense. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1954, 56, 68-73.—The investigator is warned against generalizing from a specific instance, false interpretation of correct data, loose use of historical and numerical material and a lack of recognition of the possibility of randomness and unpredictability. The study of groups and of individuals should supplement each

other. The best protection against unfounded generalizations is a statistical habit of mind. Indeed the constructive use of statistical information can be introduced to children in the upper grades.—(G. E. Bird)

4950. YOUNG, FRANCIS A. The use of statistics in visual research. *Amer. J. Optim.*, 1954, 31, 538-546.—Conventional methods of treating data are reviewed briefly.—(D. Shaad)

4951. ZIEGLER, JAMES. A note on item analysis with an electronic computer. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 261-262.—"An electronic computer with large capacity memory, and employing binary numbers, is ideally suited for large-scale item analysis. The adaptation and use of one computer, SWAC, is described.—(M. O. Wilson)

(See also abstracts 5504, 5508, 6309, 6446)

#### Reference Works

4952. BRY, ILSE; DOE, JANET, & KINNEY, MARGARET M. Guidebooks to psychological literature. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 584-585.—Calls attention to bibliographical problems of psychology and the value of certain reference books in the solution of them.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstract 5093)

#### Organizations

4953. AMERICAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. The work of the... 1954 annual report. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 766-770.

4954. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. (Nicholas Hobbs, Secy.) Proceedings of the sixty-second annual business meeting of the American Psychological Association, Inc., New York, New York, September 4 and 7, 1954. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 719-748.

4955. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE ON THE CENTRAL OFFICE. Report of the ad hoc Committee on the Central Office. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 755-757.

4956. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. ELECTION COMMITTEE. Report of the Election Committee. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 752-754.

4957. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. APA officers, division officers, editors, committees, representatives and related organizations, 1954-1955. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 695-707.

4958. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. POLICY AND PLANNING BOARD. Major activities of the Policy and Planning Board during 1953-1954. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 749-751.

4959. EASTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. (Gorham Lane, Secy.) Proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 574-581.

4960. JOEKES, A. M. Brugmans en het sociaal-pedagogische instituut "De Dr D. Bosstichting." (Brugmans and the social-pedagogical institute "De Dr D. Bosstichting.") *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 356-359.—Short report on the activities of a social-pedagogical institute during the period 1917-1954.—(R. H. Houwink)

4961. LOBET, E. L'Association Internationale d'Orientation Professionnelle. (The International Association of Vocational Guidance.) *Ergologie*, 1954, 2(1), 9-14.—This Association was organized in 1951, and has held meetings in Paris, Geneva, and Brussels, with the next listed for Florence. At the last convention there were more than 100 participants, from 16 countries, 14 European, and Israel and United States also represented. In addition to the usual topics, special attention was paid to displaced persons and handicapped.—(R. W. Husband)

4962. MIDWESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. (Lee J. Cronbach, Secy.) Proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the.... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 566-573.

4963. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. (Lawrence S. Rogers, Secy.) Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the.... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 582-583.

4964. SANFORD, FILLMORE H. Annual report of the Executive Secretary: 1954. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 773.

4965. SANFORD, FILLMORE H. Summary report on the 1954 annual meeting. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 708-718.—The Executive Secretary's summary of the 1954 meeting of the APA.

4966. SOUTHERN SOCIETY FOR PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY. (Oliver I. Lacey, Secy.) Proceedings of the forty-sixth annual meeting of the.... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 553-557.

4967. WESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. (Leona E. Tyler, Secy.) Proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the.... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 558-565.

#### History & Biography

4968. ———. O. Hobart Mowrer. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 659.—Portrait.

4969. ADAMS, LESLIE. Sigmund Freud's correct birthday: misunderstanding and solution. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 359-362.—It is claimed that Freud was really, because of a clerical error, listed as being born on March 6, 1856 rather than on May 6, 1856, his usually accepted birthdate. This is not so. Freud is actually listed as being born on May 6, 1856. There was no clerical error, but a reading error. March 6, 1856 would be only 7 months and 6 days after Freud's parents were married. The psychological implications will be discussed in a future article.—(D. Prager)

4970. [ANON.] Philip E. Vernon. *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 339-344.—Biographical notes. Bibliography. Portrait.

4971. CAMERON, D. EWEN. Karen Horney: a pioneer in the science of human relations. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 19-29.—Horney showed originality, leadership, deep humanism, and optimism. She believed in the importance of on-going events as factors causative of breakdown. She derived the fact that only differences in civilization could account for the variations in neuroses. She believed the analyst should deliberately conduct the analysis. She was a crystallizer. She was direct, simple, sensitive, perceptive, and highly gifted.—(D. Prager)

4972. FULTON, J. F. Louis Lapicque. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 97-100.—Obituary; portrait of Prof. and Mme. Lapicque with Prof. A. V. Hill facing p. 97.

4973. GOOLKER, PAUL. Clarence Paul Oberndorf, 1882-1954. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 318-320.—Obituary; portrait facing p. 318.

4974. KELMAN, NORMAN. In memoriam: Karen Horney, M. D. 1885-1952. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 5-7.—Obituary. Portrait, frontispiece.

4975. KOŠČO, JOZEF. (Higher Paedag. School, Prešov, Czechoslovakia.) Úvodné myšlienky k dejinám psychologie. (Introductory remarks to the history of psychology.) *Psychol. Casopis*, 1953, 1, 131-151.—Having pointed out the neglect of the history of psychology in Slovakia, the author analyses the subject of the history of psychology, discusses its significance and tasks, considers how to look on the heritage of past in psychology, reviews problems of periodization of the history of psychology and of its sources and methods, and ends with a discussion of the questions of the history of psychology in Slovakia and of the history of Slovak psychology. 12 references.—(M. Choynowski)

4976. LAFORGUE, R. Ein Bild von Freud. (A portrait of Freud.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 209-217.—Study by a protégé of Freud during his later years. Not only Freud's self-assertive reaction to prejudice against Jews, but also his own characteristically uncompromising Jewish superego kept him on his lonely undeviating path during the early years of psychoanalysis. But with the writing of "The Future of an Illusion" Freud began to slip from his previous high level of objectivity in attempting to manage his own ego-superego conflict. This he did by attempting to weaken the superego aspect of the conflict through devaluing divinity and religion. Laforgue believes this conflict underlay Freud's working out of the superego facet of personality not long before the above mentioned book. Psychoanalysis may be viewed as a modern gnosis with historical roots that go back as far as Manichaeism and Zoroastrianism.—(E. W. Eng)

4977. LUSSEIMER, P., KELMAN, H., KILPATRICK, E., GERSHMAN, H., GUTHEIL, E. A., & OBERNDORF, C. Tributes [to Karen Horney]. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 8-13.—Lusheimer remembers Horney as open-minded, courageous, optimistic, and constructive. H. Kelman stresses Horney's theme of self-realization. E. Kilpatrick sees Horney as one who was intensely interested in everything which concerned humans, creative, keenly intuitive, full of vitality, courage, and tenacity of purpose. Gershman believes Horney has passed on a fund of understanding of human nature surpassing



anything yet evolved. Outhell refers to Horney as a progressive and distinguished pioneer of psychoanalysis. Oberndorf calls Horney a distinguished, vigorous, and independent figure.—(D. Prager)

4978. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED. Pioneers in criminology. III. Isaac Ray (1807-1881). *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 249-263.—Biographical sketch of the personality and contributions of Dr. Ray with special emphasis upon his application of psychiatry to the law.—(L. A. Pennington)

4979. SHOENFELD, DUDLEY D. In memoriam Clarence P. Overndorf, 1882-1954. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 195-196.—Obituary.

4980. SILVA, ALFREDO. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) ¿Fue Freud el Darwin de la psicopatología? (Was Freud the Darwin of psychopathology?) *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2 (2), 117-135.—This article is based upon Jones' biography of Freud (see 28: 3633). The author's main concern has to do with whether Freud is or is not the father of psychopathology.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4981. VAN BARK, BELLA S. In memoriam Muriel Iwimey, M. D. 1888-1953. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 14.—Obituary.

4982. VAN DER HORST, L. Professor Brugmans—70 jaar. (Professor Brugmans' 70th anniversary.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 353-355.—Portrait and short biography.

4983. VON HENTIG, HANS. (Bonn Law School, Germany.) Pioneers in criminology. II. Gustav Aschaffenburg (1866-1944). *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 117-122.—Biography.

4984. WEISS, FREDERICK A. Karen Horney: a bibliography. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 15-18.—Includes all known published writings of Horney.

4985. WEISS, FREDERICK A. Karen Horney: her early papers. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 55-64.—Studying Horney's early papers means discerning step by step the creative reformulation of the meaning and structure of psychoanalysis. Analyze blockages first. Do not offer advice. Be alert to countertransference. Have faith in the constructive forces of man. Thought magic is most conspicuous in compulsion neurosis. In 1922 Horney challenged the underlying thesis of penis envy and castration complex. The goal of therapy is self-acceptance. Destructive trends exist and are not primary or innate but are fostered by interference with self-realization. 26 references.—(D. Prager)

4986. WOLTERS, A. W. Stanley J. F. Philpott, 1888-1952. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 241-242.—Obituary and portrait.

(See also abstracts 5055, 5783, 6385, 6387)

#### Professional Problems of Psychology

4987. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM. Principles of tenure. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 758-759.—Tentative principles concerning tenure aspects of employment of psychologists.

4988. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CONDUCT. (Bruce V. Moore, Secy.) Cases and inquiries before the... *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 806-807.—Tabular presentation of the cases considered by the Committee since 1942.

4989. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOARD. COMMITTEE ON PRACTICUM TRAINING. Internship training in clinical psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 760-764.

4990. BENDIG, A. W., & SPRAGUE, J. L. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The Guilford Zimmerman Temperament Survey as a predictor of achievement level and achievement fluctuation in introductory psychology. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 409-413.—"Scores on the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey were correlated by both rectilinear and curvilinear methods with measures of course achievement level and intra-student achievement fluctuation in introductory psychology (N=155). Achievement level and fluctuation were curvilinearly related and the fluctuation measures were adjusted to remove this artifact. Two GZTS Scales, Restraint and Objectivity, were rectilinearly related to level ( $r=.20$  and  $.21$ ), while two additional scales, Friendliness and Masculinity, showed significant curvilinear correlations with level ( $\eta^2=.27$  and  $.25$ ). None of the GZTS scales were rectilinearly related to fluctuation, but three scales, Ascendancy, Social Interest, and Emotional Stability, were curvilinearly correlated with fluctuation ( $\eta^2=.35$ ,  $.27$ , and  $.24$ )."—(P. Ash)

4991. BERG, IRWIN A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), & MURPHY, RAYMOND J. Final examination performance in traditional and cross-disciplinary courses. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 365-371.—"A study was made of the final examination performance of 384 students in the regular or traditional psychology course and approximately 300 students in the interdisciplinary human behavior course which is offered jointly by the departments of anthropology, psychology, and sociology at Northwestern University. Sixty test items which sampled the range of material covered in elementary psychology were administered to both groups as part of the final examinations during 1951-52. Though composed entirely of freshmen, the interdisciplinary students in overall performance did about as well as the traditional course students who were sophomores and above. No evidence was found that the two groups differed significantly in scholastic aptitude."—(F. Costin)

4992. BRANNON, EARL P., & WAITES, J. ARTHUR. The role of the clinical psychologist in ward administration. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 497-501.—As an extension of the therapeutic team concept, the role of the clinical psychologist in ward administration is discussed under the following headings: new functions for the clinical psychologist; the type of clinical psychologist needed for such a program, and future uses of the clinical psychologist in wards.—(N. H. Pronko)

4993. CARTER, THOMAS M. (Albion Coll., Mich.) Professional immunity for guidance counselors. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 130-135.—Although a review of a wide variety of legal decisions makes it "reasonable to assume that the gen-



eral principles of statutory law dealing with privileged communications will be applied to counseling if a case arises that is not within the letter but is plainly within the spirit of the law, it is nevertheless contended that guidance counseling is of such a nature that it is in the best interest of the counselor, the counselee, and the public at large that the profession be granted statutory immunity."—(G. S. Speer)

4994. COOK, STUART W., & ZUCKER, HERBERT. The demise of the Greenberg amendment. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 549-552.—Describes the activities of the Joint Council of New York State Psychologists on Legislation in respect to the defeat of the Greenberg amendment to the Medical Practices Act.—(C. M. Louttit)

4995. DENNIS, WAYNE, & GIRDEN, EDWARD. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Current scientific activities of psychologists as a function of age. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 175-178.—"In a group of 856 persons randomly selected from the American Psychological Association, readership of a journal which is received by all members is in general higher among persons in their 20's and 30's than it is among older age groups, but age differences are not pronounced. Publication rates are highest in the 30's and 40's, but sexogenarians publish about half as much as the most productive group."—(J. E. Birren)

4996. DORSEY, JOHN M. (Wayne Univ., Coll. Med., Detroit, Mich.), KNAPP, PAULINE W., & FRANK, LAWRENCE K. Education for continuity of care. *J. med. Educ.*, 1954, 29, No. 11, 20-28.—The new program in human growth and behavior for third-year students at Wayne Univ. Coll. of Medicine is discussed in the light of experience since its introduction in 1947 jointly with Merrill-Palmer School. "...with each year of operation it is becoming more effective and mutually beneficial."—(J. T. Cowles)

4997. GILMER, B. von HALLER, & KARN, HARRY W. (Carnegie Inst. Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) A basic psychology course for engineering students. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 790-793.—Describes a course in Psychology of Human Relations required of all junior engineering students. The course is problem-centered with attention to the kind of problems apt to be met by professional engineers.—(C. M. Louttit)

4998. HAGGARD, ERNEST A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The proper concern of educational psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 539-543.—Reviews the questions of the functions of educational psychology and summarizes that the proper concern of their specialty is to "make fundamental contributions to the general understanding of human behavior as well as education theory and practice." 40-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

4999. HARPER, ROBERT S. (Knox Coll., Galesburg, Ill.) The Knox conference on the relation of psychology to general education. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 803-804.—A summary report of a conference sponsored by the Committee on the Relation of Psychology to General Education.—(C. M. Louttit)

5000. JARL, VIDKUNN COUCHERON. *Psykologmötet: Nöen post festum bemerkninger.* (Psychologists' convention: Some remarks post

festum.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 201-202.—Some of the author's personal impressions of the third Scandinavian convention of psychologists.—(B. Karlson)

5001. KOHN, NATHAN, JR. Organization and operation of the American Board for Psychological Services. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 771-772.

5002. LEE, ALFRED McCLUNG. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Social pressures and the values of psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 516-522.—Speaking in connection with the APA Code of Ethics, the author discusses the social roles of psychologists and the social pressures associated with such roles.—(C. M. Louttit)

5003. MAY, ROLLO. Psychology and legislation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 585-586.—Legislation concerning psychology must be viewed in a larger political and social context. There must be opposition to restrictive legislation which seems currently to arise out of the anti-intellectualism of the present. Legislation is only the third of the means of protecting the public from quackery—the first two are training of professionals and public education concerning the profession.—(C. M. Louttit)

5004. SEEMAN, JULIUS. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.) Organizing a thesis proposal. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 794-797.—Presents and interprets an outline of how a thesis proposal should be organized. The 7 sections are: title, purpose, background, hypotheses, population and samples, procedures, and analysis of data.—(C. M. Louttit)

5005. SIMON, HERBERT A. (Carnegie Inst. Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Productivity among American psychologists: an explanation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 804-805.—Discusses a probability model as a plausible explanation of the data on publication published by Dennis (see 29: 1865). Distributions of publication frequency closely follow an inverse relation between number of publications and an individual's rank in a list ordered by number of publications.—(C. M. Louttit)

5006. SMITH, HARVEY L. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) The value context of psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 532-535.—The author examines the psychologist's position in psychotherapy as related to other professions working in this area. He raises questions on intrinsic professional development and developments in the "institutional complex within which psychology is defining its place."—(C. M. Louttit)

5007. SMITH, M. BREWSTER. Toward scientific and professional responsibility. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 513-516.—The author examines 8 forms of irresponsibility in the social situation of psychology: fixation on means, absolutism of means, absolutism of ends, escape into relativism, isolation of conflicting values, token payments to conscience, parochialism, and professional vanity.—(C. M. Louttit)

5008. STOUFFER, GEORGE A. W. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Yokosuka, Japan.), & McMICHAEL, ALLEN E. The naval psychologist in the Far East Command. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 196-200.—The duties of the psychologist as a member of a medical

team during the Korean conflict are described. The psychologist can expect to work in combat areas since, "The farther from the active combat line the [patient] gets before treatment is begun, the less probable it is that he can be salvaged for additional effective combat service."—(G. H. Crampton)

5009. THORNDIKE, ROBERT L. (Columbia U., New York.) The psychological value systems of psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 787-789.—A scale based on historically important psychologists and their contributions was marked by 125 Fellows of the APA. The names represented 9 a priori scales of values. Factor analysis produced 3 bipolar factors: laboratory vs. clinic, psychometric vs. verbal approach to individual, and methodological analysis vs. professional service. Value scores are given for members of the APA divisions.—(C. M. Louttit)

5010. YOUNG, MARGUERITE L., & WILSON, JOHN T. (National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.) Government support of psychological research: fiscal year 1954. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 798-802.—A second annual summary of government support of research in psychology showing sums spent by government bureaus, fields of psychology, and geographic regions. Data for 1953 and 1954 are given.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 5653, 6146, 6161, 6247)

#### Films

5011. NURSE'S day with the mentally ill. (Harrgrave, E. A. & Bennett, A. E.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, or color, sound, 22 min., 1954. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania. \$94.50; color, \$175.00; rental, black and white \$3.75; color, \$6.50 a day.—Characteristic aspects of the work in a modern psychiatric hospital with special reference to the role of the psychiatric nurse are shown. Various film sequences present different types of mental patients, their reaction to hospital routines, and to special treatment such as electric-shock, prefrontal lobotomy, or recreational and occupational therapy. The training of the nurse and her relationships with the patient and psychiatrist are emphasized.—(A. Manoll)

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

5012. ABRAMSON, HAROLD A., & EVANS, LLEWELLYN T. (Biol. Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y.) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD 25): II. Psychobiological effects on the Siamese fighting fish. *Science*, 1954, 120, 990-991.—Four groups, each consisting of four Siamese fighting fish, were exposed for six hours to four different concentrations of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD 25), 1  $\mu$ g/ml, 5  $\mu$ g/ml, 25  $\mu$ g/ml, and 50  $\mu$ g/ml dissolved in spring water, and compared with controls. Controls were "normal," but the remaining four groups after being removed from the drug at first displayed a stupor like state, with complete recovery occurring for the low dose group within a day and for the high dose group within a week. The authors suggest that their "... technique provides a new bioassay method for LSD 25 and possibly other ergot drugs."—(S. J. Lachman)

5013. BAKER, LAWRENCE M., & TAYLOR, WILLIAM M. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The relationship under stress between changes in skin temperature, electrical skin resistance, and pulse rate. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 361-366.—When Sa were exposed to a stress condition assumed to be emotion-provoking and to induced muscular tension "significant skin temperature increases, skin resistance decreases, and pulse increases occurred when compared with reactions recorded during the resting period. Several significant, though not high, relationships were found between changes in skin temperature, skin resistance, and pulse. The findings concerning heat change are in contradiction to the usual statements that stress will produce a constriction of the arterioles and thus bring about a reduction in skin temperature. Skin temperature change is a promising index of emotional reactivity, and may find uses similar to those for GSR and blood pressure." 19 references.—(J. Arbit)

5014. No abstract.

5015. HOUSSEY, BERNARDO A. (Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine, Buenos Aires, Argentina.), LEWIS, JUAN T., ORIAS, OSCAR; BRAUN-MENENDEZ, EDUARDO; HUG, ENRIQUE; FOGLIA, VIRGILIO, G., & LELOIR, LUIS F. Human physiology. (2nd. ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xvi, 1177 p. \$12.00.—While written as a textbook for medical students the point of view that physiology is a science not dependent upon medicine is explicitly stated and has guided the content and organization of the text. Originally published in Spanish there have been French, Portuguese, and English translations with this second edition of the latter. Section IX with 24 chapters and 360 pages is devoted to the nervous system including chapters on the special senses, voice and speech, and conditioned reflexes. Chapter bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

5016. KAPLAN, BERNICE A. Environment and human plasticity. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 780-800.—The author reviews 25 articles dealing with the relationship between environment and human physique. Climate, diet, and altitude are three environmental factors having a significant effect upon the growth pattern of all the diverse populations studied. This effect is most marked where the environment as a whole or one or two vital features of it are radically changed.—(W. E. Galt)

5017. PERSKY, HAROLD. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Glutathione metabolism in men under psychological stress. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 489-495.—Biochemical blood analysis performed on 4 groups of subjects indicated that glutathione concentration was significantly reduced 5 to 10 hours after psychological stresses including "jumping from 34-ft. tower while in harness, parachute jumping, and participation in night-infiltration exercises." The effect was not observed after hard physical work. Results are discussed in relation to metabolic dysfunction in disease entities. 22 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

5018. PETERS, J. J. (Xavier U., Cincinnati, O.), & VONDERAHE, A. R. Seizure phenomena following electrical shock in the salamander. *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 313-317.—"Salamanders have been found to be useful animals for studying the effects of electrical shocks. Convulsive seizures characterized by an active and an inactive phase are

readily induced by electrical stimulation, and can be altered by such anti-convulsant drugs as themisone and phenurone."—(M. L. Simmel)

5019. PICK, JOSEPH. The evolution of homeostasis: the phylogenetic development of the regulation of bodily and mental activities by the autonomic nervous system. *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.*, 1954, 98, 298-303.—Traces the evolution of the autonomic nervous system from cold-blooded to warm-blooded vertebrates and the emergence of functional balance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems in the mammals. Concludes with a discussion of the possibilities of evolution toward further social homeostasis in which man's emotions come under new neural control without further evolution of the brain.—(E. G. Boring)

5020. RALLI, ELAINE P. (Ed.) Adrenal cortex. Transactions of the Fifth Conference November 4, 5 and 6, 1953, Princeton, N. J. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1954. 187 p. \$3.75.—The final conference on the adrenal cortex (see 28: 1968). The following topics were discussed: "The salt and water factor of the adrenal cortex." by H. L. Mason, p. 11-26, 15 references; "The metabolism of adrenal steroids." by Ralph I. Dorfman, p. 27-96, 42 references; "ACTH—A single substance or a mixture of hormones." by Frank G. Young, p. 97-162, 61 references. 14 members and 5 guests participated.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

5021. SMITH, A. ARTHUR; MALMO, ROBERT B., & SHAGASS, CHARLES. (McGill U., Montreal, Que.) An electromyographic study of listening and talking. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 219-227.—"Twenty-two psychiatric patients and 11 normal controls listened to a faulty sound recording. They were later asked to tell what they remembered of the record, and to report their feelings. EMGs from 5 muscle groups were recorded. Results were: (1) During listening, rising and falling gradients of tension were observed in speech muscles, and in extensor muscles of both arms, (2) All muscles recorded from showed significant increases in tension with talking, (3) Differences between patients and controls were seen only in speech muscles, and then chiefly during questioning about feelings."—(E. D. Lawson)

5022. TEUBER, HANS-LUKAS. (Bellevue Med. Center, New York.) Physiological psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 267-296.—This review of selected literature for the year ending May, 1954 begins "with neural and normal regulations of hunger, thirst, sex, and emotional behavior, then turns to the effect of electroshock convulsions, and concludes with recent work on cerebral lesions and ablations." 150-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5023. WALLERSTEIN, HARVEY. (McGill U., Montreal, Que.) An electromyographic study of attentive listening. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 228-236.—Two groups of subjects were requested to listen to three successive presentations of a recorded detective story and a philosophical essay in order to investigate muscular activity during sustained attention. "Results showed rising gradients of tension from forehead and chin throughout the course of listening. Listening to the story tended to produce increases of greater magnitude than listening to the essay. Forearm muscles failed to show any clear variations during listening. The rising gradients of muscle tension may be associated with

increasing comprehension or organization of incoming verbal material—organization which may take place during attentive listening."—(E. D. Lawson)

(See also abstracts 5851, 5861)

#### Nervous System

5024. AMASSIAN, VARE E., & DEVITO, ROBERT V. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Unit activity in reticular formation and nearby structures. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 575-603.—Employing normal and decerebrate cats under chloralose anesthesia, it was found that most reticular units have large receptive fields. In some cases the same unit can be fired by auditory stimulation or by afferent volleys from any of the four paws, the spike characteristics differing with the site of the afferent source. Other units, with more restricted fields, can be fired by cutaneous and visceral afferent volleys or by visual and somatic afferent stimuli. The mode of activation of the reticular net is discussed. 75-item bibliography.—(H. P. Van Cott)

5025. ARDUINI, A., & WHITLOCK, D. G. (Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy.) Spike discharges in pyramidal system during recruitment waves. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 430-436.

5026. BERNHARD, C. G., & BOHM, E. (Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.) Cortical representation and functional significance of the corticomotoneuronal system. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 473-502.—Single and repetitive shocks of short duration were used to stimulate the cortex in narcotized, curarized monkeys after which action potentials were recorded from peripheral nerves in the forelimb. Results indicated that each shock aroused a descending volley in the corticomotoneuronal fibers of the pyramidal tract which elicited a monosynaptic response in spinal motoneurons only after the stimulation frequency was increased above 10/sec. 35 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

5027. BISHOP, P. O., JEREMY, D., & McLEOD, J. G. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Phenomenon of repetitive firing in lateral geniculate of cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 437-447.

5028. BUJAS, Z., & PETZ, B. Les modifications des ondes Alpha au cours du travail mental prolongé. (Modifications of Alpha waves during prolonged mental effort.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 201-206.—An hour's adding causes at first a rapid decrease in the alpha index, then toward the end of the work period the index begins to rise slowly. Waves during work are slightly less strong and rather more frequent than during rest. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

5029. BURNS, B. DELISLE. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Intracortical integration. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 72-61.—Three mechanisms of intracortical integration are discussed: (a) transmission of excitation by diffuse interstitial current flow; (b) transmission of temporary activity via synaptic connections which can produce (c) the appearance of remote foci of "spontaneous activity" because some cortical neurons become more excitable after each discharge.—(R. J. Ellingson)



5030. CHAPMAN, WILLIAM P., SCHROEDER, HEINZ R., GEYER, GEORGE, BRAZIER, MARY A. B., FAGER, CHARLES; POPPEN, JAMES L., SOLOMON, HARRY C., & YAKOVLEV, PAUL I. Physiological evidence concerning importance of the amygdaloid nuclear region in the integration of circulatory function and emotion in man. *Science*, 1954, 120, 949-951.—The preliminary findings reported here suggest that the amygdaloid nuclear complex "may play a role in circulatory regulation as well as in emotional expression." Electrical stimulation of the region in 5 epileptic patients by means of implanted multiple electrodes produced circulatory changes, as well as overt and verbally reported behavior changes. 9 references.—(C. M. Louttit)
5031. CHILES, W. DEAN. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Performance during stimulation of the diencephalic activating system. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 412-415.—Rats trained on a bar-pressing task were observed while being stimulated from electrodes implanted in hypothalamus or thalamus. Rate of responding was slower and more variable under stimulation. "It is concluded that stimulation of the diencephalon serves as a distracting influence on rate of responding under the conditions of the present study. It is suggested that the production of minimally observable extraneous responses is most acceptable as a possible explanation of the obtained results." 19 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)
5032. de AJURIAGUERRA, J. L'état actuel de la théorie de la Gestalt en psychoneurologie. (The present state of Gestalt theory in psychoneurology.) *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, No. 24, 16-53.—The application of Gestalt principles to neurological problems is discussed in terms of perceptual disorders, agnosias, language disturbances, and distortions of body images. Aspects of Gestalt theory, particularly "field of force" and "figure and ground," are reconsidered from the points of view of contemporary physiology, neuropathology, reflexology, and Goldstein's organismic stand. 61 references. English and German summaries.—(H. P. David)
5033. DROOGLEEVER FORTUYN, J. (U. Groningen, Holland.) Anatomical basis of cortico-subcortical interrelationships. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 149-162.—A review of the present status of knowledge concerning connections between the cortex and various levels of the brain stem, with special attention to connections of the rhinencephalon. Extensive bibliography.—(R. J. Ellingson)
5034. EISENMAN, GEORGE, & RUDIN, DONALD O. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) The compound origin of potential in a stimulated dorsal root. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 37, 781-793.—Electronic potential appearing in a stimulated dorsal root is found to be the resultant of independent systems of different origin, viz., DR alpha, non-occluding and originating in the primary afferent neuron, and DR beta.—(S. A. Marsolf)
5035. EPSTEIN, JOSEPH. Unipolar electrocerebral stimulation. *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 250-263.—"This paper proposes a new method of electrical stimulation whereby through an unipolar lead, deep areas can be stimulated without the necessity of inducing a convulsion." Apparatus, technique and typical clinical observations are described. Preliminary results with a group of 24 patients with various diagnoses are presented, and they are found to be similar to results obtained with conventional electroshock treatment. The author holds that the current reaches the diencephalon and brain stem, stimulating the thalamic and hypothalamic regions. There is no necessity of convulsive seizures and, with this method, there is an absence of confusion and forgetfulness which is usually observed after conventional electroshock therapy. Discussion by David J. Impastato.—(M. L. Simmel)
5036. GREEN, JOHN D., & ARDUINI, ARNALDO A. (U. California at Los Angeles.) Hippocampal electrical activity in arousal. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 531-557.—"Arousal or desynchronization of the neocortical record, whether induced by any one of a variety of afferent stimuli or by direct excitation of the activating mechanism in the brain stem, is invariably associated with the concomitant appearance of an undulating series of large slow waves in the hippocampal record. . . It is possible to interpret this evoked wave sequence in the hippocampus as a specialized paleocortical arousal reaction, whose unusual pattern is somehow correlated with distinctive morphological or functional properties of this part of the brain." 59-item bibliography.—(H. P. Van Cott)
5037. GUZMAN, F. C., & DEL POZO, E. C. (Universidad Nacional de México, Mexico, D.F.) "Jump reflex" in hypothalamic cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 376-380.
5038. HANBERRY, JOHN; AJMONE-MARSAN, COSIMO, & DILWORTH, MARGARET. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Pathways of non-specific thalamo-cortical projection system. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 103-118.—The pathways of the non-specific thalamo-cortical projection system in cat are independent of the specific thalamic nuclei and the striatum. They "pass forward to the oral pole of the thalamus where there is a topographical organization, with the ventro-medial portion related to anterior and the dorso-lateral portion to posterior cortical responses." The final neurons probably lie in nucleus reticularis and pass through the internal capsule directly to the various cortical areas.—(R. J. Ellingson)
5039. HILALI, S., & WHITFIELD, I. C. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Responses of the trapezoid body to acoustic stimulation with pure tones. *J. Physiol.*, 1953, 122, 158-171.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (7), abs. 15906.)
5040. HODES, ROBERT. Linear relationship between fiber diameter and velocity of conduction in giant axon of squid. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 145-154.—Determinations made in situ on fresh squids meticulously prepared and recorded on high speed oscilloscope traces yielded homogenous data indicating a linear relationship between fiber size and conduction velocity. Velocity increases 6.5 m/sec. with each 100  $\mu$  diameter.—(C. E. Henry)
5041. HOFF, EBBE CURTIS. (Med. Coll., Virginia, Richmond.) Activation of cerebral autonomic integration mechanisms in relation to the therapeutic process in electroshock. *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 306-313.—The author reviews the experimental



evidence and concludes "that a well-defined cortical autonomic mechanism, with jurisdiction over vaso-motor and secretory functions, is available to therapeutic electroshock stimuli and is to be taken into account in evaluating the interacting variables affected by EST."—(M. L. Simmel)

5042. JASPER, HERBERT, & VAN BUREN, JOHN. (Montreal Neurol. Inst., Can.) Interrelationship between cortex and subcortical structures: Clinical electroencephalographic studies. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 168-188.—EEG changes in 64 cases with lesions of the brain stem, which were defined at autopsy (46 cases) or by pneumoencephalography and clinical findings (18 cases), are reviewed; 9 cases are presented in detail. Defects of consciousness and EEG changes are discussed in terms of extent and location of lesions. Factors in the production of EEG abnormalities are discussed under 3 headings: (1) interruption of cortical afferent pathways, (2) irritative effects, and (3) extra-neural effects.—(R. J. Ellingson)

5043. JUNG, RICHARD. (U. Freiburg, Br. Germany.) Neuronal discharge. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 57-71.—Spontaneous and evoked discharges of single neurons in the cortex were recorded by microelectrode technique simultaneously with spontaneous brain waves. Three types of neuronal discharge were identified and classified according to their temporal relationship to normal brain waves. Five reaction types of neurons were identified in the visual cortex. The relation of neuronal discharge to slow brain rhythms is discussed.—(R. J. Ellingson)

5044. KUFFLER, STEPHEN W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Mechanisms of activation and motor control of stretch receptors in lobster and crayfish. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 558-574.—Stretch receptors situated in lobster and crayfish resemble in structure and function vertebrate muscle spindles. The receptors are composed of two units consisting of two muscle strands with sensory neurones sending their terminal branches to the muscular elements. These muscles are innervated by motor nerves which cause contraction and sensory neurone discharges. The two muscle strands have different characteristics, one being a "fast" (twitch) bundle and the other being a "slow" bundle. 23 references.—(H. P. Van Cott)

5045. LIBERSON, W. T. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Electroencephalography. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 505-508.—Basic research, technical developments and functional electroencephalography are summarized for the year, 1954, as they concern problems of the electrical activity of the brain. 34-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5046. LILLY, JOHN C., & CHERRY, RUTH B. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Surface movements of click responses from acoustic cerebral cortex of cat: leading and trailing edges of a response figure. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 521-532.—Using a grid of 25 electrodes, the response patterns or "figures" resulting from auditory clicks were analyzed with respect to the leading and trailing edges. It is concluded that the rapidly moving leading edge, corresponding to acoustic I and II, reflects the magnitude and timing of a preformed afferent figure exciting the cortex, and the trailing edge represents later cortical activity. Movement of the trailing edge

may reflect a structural gradient of the cellular density or of the number of connections in this area.—(H. P. Van Cott)

5047. MACKAY, ROLAND P. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Towards a neurology of behavior. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 894-901.—This presidential address to the American Neurological Association calls attention to the lack of an adequate neurological theory of behavior, and emphasizes that the dominant part the cerebral cortex has played in past theory must be modified in light of recent discoveries of the functional properties of other nuclear regions. While progress has been made in understanding the neurology of regulatory behavior, still lacking is adequate theory of the neurology of concept formation and the neurology of character. Tentative suggestions are advanced.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5048. MAGOUN, H. W. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Physiological interrelationships between cortex and subcortical structures. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 163-167.—A review of the presently known relationships between the cortex and various levels of the brain stem is presented. The relay systems and the diffuse thalamic projection system are contrasted. Long bibliography.—(R. J. Ellingson)

5049. MALIS, LEONARD I., PRIBRAM, KARL H., & KRUGER, LAWRENCE. Action potentials in "motor" cortex evoked by peripheral nerve stimulation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 161-167.—"The presence and pattern of distribution of action potentials in the motor cortex evoked by peripheral electrical stimulations as previously described has been confirmed in monkeys. These action potentials are unaltered by resection of either the postcentral gyri or the cerebellum, or both. The known anatomical pathways are insufficient to account for these results. These action potentials can be evoked from electrical stimulation of both muscle and skin nerves."—(C. E. Henry)

5050. MEILI, R., & RUTSCHMANN, J. Die Arbeitsweise des Gehirns und die psychischen Vorgänge. (The nature of brain activity and the psychological events.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 288-297.—With a few exceptions the recent significant attempts at explaining psychological events in physiological terms have come from Gestalt psychologists. Since H. Rohrer is known for his reserved position regarding their theories it is interesting to see what theories he proposes instead. His book with the above title is reviewed and critical questions are asked. According to Rohrer "specific" excitations, that is, those of two or more nerve fibers may come together in a succeeding neurone and produce an excitation with different characteristics. In this way a total event may occur which is the endproduct of many components. The critics are concerned with the difficulty of thus explaining the "order" or total event in terms of its components. English and French summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

5051. MEYERS, RUSSELL. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The extrapyramidal system; an inquiry into the validity of the concept. *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 637-655.—167-item bibliography.

5052. O'LEARY, JAMES L., & GOLDRING, SIDNEY. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) D. C.

potentials. EEG clin. Neurophysiol., 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 52-56.—The authors' investigations of correlates between spontaneous ECG components and those of the D.C. record of cortical activity are reviewed. "We now believe that the D.C. changes are as expressive of neural process as the conventionally recorded forms of cortical activity, although... they should emphasize metabolic factors more strongly." —(R. J. Ellingson)

5053. PENFIELD, WILDER. Some observations on the functional organization of the human brain. Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 1954, 98, 293-297.—Consciousness in man is dependent upon the good functioning of the upper part of the brain stem, the cerebrum. Direct electrical stimulation of the known sensory and motor cortical areas produces isolated colors, sounds, feelings or movements, never totally integrated experiences. On the other hand, direct stimulation of integrative areas in the anterior frontal lobes or the temporal lobes of the cortex may revive (in epileptics at least) experiences as vivid as reality, memories of long past conversations or of the hearing of instrumental music, as if a film record of the past were being reproduced. The author speculates with dualistic assumptions on the neural mechanisms involved.—(E. G. Doring)

5054. RAPOPORT, ANATOL. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Technological models of the nervous system. Etc. Rev. gen. Semant., 1954, 11, 272-283.—Until relatively recent times, intellectual models tended to reflect powerful concepts from classical mechanics (e.g., force, energy). At present, an intellectual revolution presents the powerful concept of quantity of organization. By analogy, four "technological phyla" may be defined: (a) Tools, extending limbs, transmitting force. (b) Clockworks, using stored stress energy. (c) Heat engines, transforming other kinds of energy to mechanical. (d) Informational machines, designed to store and utilize instructions to perform in certain ways and to receive and analyze additional information, etc. Each such phylum has implied certain analogies to human structures and functions. Behavior of the nervous system may be analyzed in the light of new concepts touching information, entropy, statistics, etc.—(J. Caffrey)

5055. RIESE, WALTHER. The brain of Dr. Trigan Burrow, physician, scientist, and author. J. comp. Neurol., 1954, 100, 525-587.—This report describes and compares the gyri of different sensory and projection areas and also the homologous gyri of right and left hemispheres; a microscopic study of different regions also is reported. Of possibly greater interest to psychologists is the intensive study of the life work and personality of Dr. Burrow with a view to seeking evidence of correlations between brain and personality characteristics. There were "no major signs of cerebral aging or disintegration." Beside this may be set the fact that Dr. Burrow was still an active man in his profession.—(C. P. Stone)

5056. ROHRACHER, H. Zu den Ausführungen von R. Meili und J. Rutschmann über "Die Arbeitsweise des Gehirns und die psychischen Vorgänge." (About the comments of R. Meili and J. Rutschmann on "The nature of brain activity and the psychological events.") Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1954, 13, 298-308.—The objections raised by R. Meili and J.

Rutschmann in their review of H. Rohrer's book are answered. Not all specific excitations are combined but only those whose characteristics are not contradictory. It is admitted that the pertinent facts in this case have not been furnished as yet by physiology and that one has to have recourse to pure theory. Indebtedness to Gestalt psychology is admitted.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

5057. RUDIN, DONALD O., & EISENMAN, GEORGE. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) On the role of the spinal afferent neuron as a generator of extracellular current. J. gen. Physiol., 1954, 37, 795-812.—Profound changes occur in certain membrane properties of myelinated primary afferent axons as they penetrate the central nervous system, and a working concept of abrupt intra-axonal junctional regions is therefore justifiable.—(S. S. Marzolf)

5058. SATO, MASAYASU. Pseudoreflex from endplate and sensory nerve ending. J. Neurophysiol., 1953, 16, 101-115.—Motor nerve fiber-muscle or sensory nerve fiber-skin preparations treated with guanidine show repetitive discharges following single shock stimulation. Brief spontaneous firing was also observed. The endplate acts as the pacemaker in the motor preparations whereas the sensory preparation is considered as backfired by depolarization of the fiber ending. 29 references.—(C. E. Henry)

5059. SCHAEFFER, H. RUDOLPH. (Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.) Behavior under stress: a neurophysiological hypothesis. Psychol. Rev., 1954, 61, 323-333.—The problem of behavior under stress is discussed in the light of the literature on experimental neurosis. An hypothesis to account for the behavioral data in this area is advanced which emphasizes a shift to subcortical processes during stress, and behavioral and neurophysiological data consistent with the hypothesis are presented. 37 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

5060. SPIEGEL, E. A., KLETZKIN, M., SZEKELY, E. G., & WYCIŚ, H. T. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Role of hypothalamic mechanisms in thalamic pain. Neurology, 1954, 4, 739-751.—After a review of literature on possible neural bases for pain experience in the Dejerine-Roussy syndrome, acute and chronic stimulation experiments on cats are described. Following destruction of the ventral posterior nuclei of the thalamus, stimulation of peripheral afferent nerve evoked potentials in hypothalamic nuclei. It is concluded that ascending impulses entering the diencephalon are necessary for the development of thalamic pain, that pain impulses may be integrated in the tectum of the mesencephalon, in the hypothalamus and in the cortex, and that it is the hypothalamus that plays the most important part in giving the Dejerine-Roussy syndrome its distinctive characteristics. 53-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5061. TEITELBAUM, PHILIP, & STELLAR, ELIOT. Recovery from the failure to eat produced by hypothalamic lesions. Science, 1954, 120, 894-895.—40 rats were operated upon to produce bilateral lesions in the lateral hypothalamus after which the animals refused food. 9 rats used in preliminary work recovered eating behavior spontaneously; 17 starved to death, and 14 which were maintained by tube feeding and later by special foods

recovered eating behavior after a period. High fat foods appeared most effective in eliciting eating behavior.—(C. M. Louttit)

5062. VAN HARREVELD, A., & STAMM, J. S. (Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Consequences of cortical convulsive activity in rabbit. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 505-520.—With the application of faradic cortical stimulation the after-discharge is followed by a depression of cortical activity. This post-convulsive depression may be transformed into convulsive activity by several antecedent spreading depressions or by application of vasodilator compounds. The post-convulsive depression may be a protective device which limits convulsions to short periods.—(H. P. Van Cott)

5063. VIS, V. A. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The mercury-hydrogen peroxide system as an analogue of nervous transmission. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 38, 17-29.—An apparatus consisting of mercury supported on a silver wire in a buffered solution of hydrogen peroxide permits a demonstration of the all-or-nothing propagation of nerve impulse. This device is compared with the Lillie iron-nitric acid model.—(S. S. Marzolf)

5064. WHITESIDE, JAMES A., & SNIDER, RAY S. (U. Alabama Med. Sch., Birmingham.) Relation of cerebellum to upper brain stem. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 397-413.

5065. No abstract.

(See also abstracts 4886, 4894, 5174, 5184, 5242, 5853)

#### RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

5066. ALDRICH, VIRGIL C. (Kenyon Coll., Gambier, O.) The simply and the literally given in experience. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 262-264.—Viewing "things as they appear prior to the exclusive demands made on them to serve as data for special theoretical formulations" is perception in the relaxed mode or perception simpliciter. Sensing under scientific controls is observation.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5067. ALLPORT, FLOYD H. (Syracuse U., N.Y.) Theories of perception and the concept of structure: a review and critical analysis with an introduction to a dynamic-structural theory of behavior. New York: Wiley, 1955. xxii, 709 p. \$8.00.—"This book represents an effort to survey carefully the contributions that modern psychologists have made to the theory of perception..." Following 3 introductory chapters dealing with the role of theories in psychology and the problems and phenomena of perception, 16 chapters are devoted to a descriptive, interpretative, evaluative and integrated review of 9 types of perceptual theory: classical, configurational, field, association, motor, adaptation level, transactional functionalism, directive state, and cybernetic. The problem of meaning is considered in one chapter with the demonstration that none of the theories deals with it adequately. Following a summary chapter the author presents in the final chapter an outline of his general theory of event-structure with its application to perceptual problems. 285-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5068. BAYTON, JAMES A., & THOMAS, CHARLES M. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) Comparative and single stimulus methods in determining taste preferences. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 443-445.—A sample of 120 Ss expressed preferences for four canned orange juices that varied in °Brix-acid ratio, both by comparative ranking and by the method of single stimulus (using a rating scale). The rank-order method yielded preference differences associated with both variables (the four mean ranks were significantly different), but the single stimulus procedure produced differences only in terms of °Brix (the mean scale scores grouped into two significantly different pairs).—(P. Ash)

5069. BERLIN, LOUIS; GOODELL, HELEN, & WOLFF, HAROLD G. The relation of pain threshold and pain intensity to the phenomenon of extinction. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 89-90.—Abstract and discussion.

5070. CHYATTE, CONRAD. (De Paul U., Chicago, Ill.) The relation of cortical potentials to perceptual functions. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 50, 189-226.—"Monopolar (occipital-earlobe) EEG's were obtained from a population of 50 males in the resting, waking state. Within about an hour subsequent to the recording of the EEG, a group of selected measures involving perceptual function were obtained for each subject." The following are among the many intercorrelations reported: .855 between flicker fusion frequency and alpha index, .579 between flicker fusion frequency and alpha amplitude, .607 between the two alpha measures, .349 between color dominance and alpha index, and .266 between color dominance and alpha amplitude. The 16 x 16 matrix of intercorrelations was factor analyzed and resulted in five factors which included "reaction time," "speed of perception," "speed of judgment," "central visual readiness," and a body morphology factor (fatty tissue) affecting the voltage of the EEG pattern. 54 references.—(G. G. Thompson)

5071. CLEGG, W. C. (Defence Res. Med. Labs., Toronto, Ont.) Non-visual perception of the postural vertical: III. Diagonal planes. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 209-213.—Follow-up of previous studies (See 38: 8394; 29: 1935). Effects of degree of tilt, direction of tilt, duration of tilt, and speed of return from tilted positions in the right and left diagonal planes were investigated. "Perception of the postural upright in subjects moving toward the vertical from positions of tilt in the right or left diagonal planes is influenced by the magnitude of tilt and speed of return. Errors in perception of the vertical increase as the magnitude of initial tilt increases, and as the velocity of return decreases. In the left diagonal plane subjects returning from positions of right-backward tilt made significantly larger errors than left-forward tilt..."—(E. D. Lawson)

5072. CLEMENTS, FORREST E., BAYTON, JAMES A., & BELL, HUGH P. (US Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D.C.) Method of single stimulus determinations of taste preferences. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 446-451.—"1. Using a method of single stimulus design three canned orange juices that varied in tartness-sweetness and in body or consistency were given preference ratings. Three different scales were used, each S working with only one scale. 2. ... The Ss were able to respond to [both]... variables. 3. The results indicated that there are two populations with respect to preference



for canned orange juice—one prefers a tart juice, the other a sweet one. 4. A relatively unstructured scale, with only the ends of the continuum defined, tended to be most efficient."—(P. Ash)

5073. COHEN, JOHN. The experience of time. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 207-219.—Phenomena of time experience are more diverse than is commonly supposed: experience and judgment of duration, sequence, "pastness," "sinceness," interaction of the psychological past and future, temporal paradoxes and pathological distortion. Social pressures seem to impose a time structure on behavior and the personality. The kappa-effect and the judgments of long intervals may be free of cultural influences. The importance of a phenomenological point of departure for further experimental study is emphasized if an adequate theoretical account of psychological time is to become possible. 21 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5074. EHRENSTEIN, WALTER. (U. Bonn, Germany.) Probleme der ganzheitspsychologischen Wahrnehmungslehre. (2. Aufl.) (Problems of perception from the holistic point of view.) (2d ed.) Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1954. ix, 342 p. DM 19.50.—This is the second edition of the author's earlier contributions (see 24: 974), and is designed to summarize his research in the area for the past 25 years, as well as the experimental findings of others. Perceptual phenomena, such as figure and ground, depth, optical illusions, contrast, constancy of size and form, etc., are treated in detail and are amply illustrated (216 figures). The literature cited is predominantly German.—(H. H. Strupp)

5075. FREEMAN, JAMES T. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Set or perceptual defense? *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 283-288.—Two experiments were performed to determine the influence of set upon perceptual defense. The variables investigated were the effect of instructions preparing S for taboo words, and the effect of preparing S for taboo words but presenting taboo-similar words. It was found that where S is set to expect taboo material, perceptual defense does not occur, that where S is set to expect taboo words a sensitization to these words occurs, and that Ss may be induced through set to report taboo prerecognition hypotheses to words similar to taboo words with a subsequent vigilance effect to the following words. "A perceptual principle of greater generality which would relate the ordinarily increased recognition thresholds of taboo material to the dominance of alternative hypotheses or sets was proposed."—(J. Arbit)

5076. GERBERTZOFF, MICHEL A. (U. Liège, Belgium.) L'olfaction: structure de l'organe olfactif et mécanisme de l'olfaction. (Olfaction: structure of the olfactory organ and mechanism of olfaction.) *J. Physiol. Path. gén.*, 1953, 45, 247-283.—Descriptions of the olfactory receptors from insect to man are reviewed, and a brief summary of work on mammalian brain centers for olfaction is presented. Extant theories of olfaction are divided into chemical, electrochemical, and physical categories, and are examined critically on the basis of 8 criteria. The author, who favors an electrostatic theory of olfaction, concludes that more experiments are necessary before an entirely satisfactory theory may emerge.—(C. J. Smith)

5077. HARD, MARGARET M., & ROSS, EDWARD. (Washington State Coll., Pullman.) Effect of malathion on flavor of certain fruits and vegetables. *J. agric. food Chem.*, 1954, 2, 20-22.—Fruits and vegetables grown on plots treated with malathion were tested for flavor difference against controls grown on untreated plots. Testing was by the triangle method in which two samples of one member of a pair and one of the other are presented to the subject who attempts to identify the "odd" sample. A flavor difference is indicated when the number of correct identifications is significantly above chance. For each treatment two triangles were judged by each of 15 subjects. Differences were found in 8 of 54 tests. In fruits these were attributed to natural variation in the products since the subjects did not report off-flavors. A flavor masking effect in canned peas was shown in that judges discriminated in the first but not in the second triangle.—(D. R. Peryam)

5078. HUNTER, IAN M. L. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Tactile-kinaesthetic perception of straightness in blind and sighted humans. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 149-154.—The tactile-kinaesthetic perception of the straightness of a "plus curved" edge in twenty blind and twenty sighted subjects were compared. The blind subjects' judgments corresponded more closely to the objective straight and both individually and as a group their judgments were significantly finer and more consistent. The blind's tactile-kinaesthetic perception is apparently more highly developed than in sighted individuals.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

5079. KORCHIN, SHELDON J., & BASOWITZ, HAROLD. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Perceptual adequacy in a life stress. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 495-502.—Two groups of S's, extreme in hippuric acid production, were studied as they went through a life stress—paratroop training. Daily measures were made on a simple perceptual test prior to each day's jump. It is found that experimental S's under the stress of airborne training do show a reduction of perceptual efficiency. When anxiety is reduced during the evening of training days, performance improves. At the end of training there is a distinct drop in performance which was interpreted as resulting from a release of anxiety following the relaxation of controls.—(R. W. Husband)

5080. McMAHAN, E. A., & BATES, E. K., JR. (Duke U., Durham, N.C.) Report of further Marchesi experiments. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 82-92.—This is a concluding report on the work of a single subject who participated in ESP tests first at a distance of 4,000 miles and later at close range. The new distance experiments were not independently significant, but they gave scores above the level of chance expectation and the present series raises the significance of the total work done by the subject at this long distance. The later tests conducted after the subject had come to America from Yugoslavia yielded only chance results. The writers suggest motivational factors that may account for the loss of ESP ability.—(J. G. Pratt)

5081. PRATT, J. G. (Duke U., Durham, N.C.) The variance for multiple-calling ESP data. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 37-40.—A statistical method for evaluating the results of ESP experiments in which a number of subjects attempt to call the same

order of random targets has been devised by Greenville. This article illustrates the application of this method to the standard ESP card test situation.—(J. G. Pratt)

5082. SANDSTRÖM, CARL IVAR. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) A note on the Aubert phenomenon. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 209-210.—A reinterpretation of the results of studies dealing with tactual-kinesthetic and visual perception of verticality in terms of the Aubert phenomenon (A phenomenon) and the Muller findings (E phenomenon). It is noted that within the tactual-kinesthetic field the A phenomenon occurs occasionally but the E phenomenon is the common type.—(J. Arbib)

5083. SOKOLOV, JE. N. Otázka konstantnosti vnímaní vo svetle učenia I.P. Pavlova. (Constancy of perception in the light of Pavlov's teaching.) *Psychol. časopis*, 1952, 1, 75-88.—The Slovak translation from *Sovetskaja pedagogika*, 1953, No. 4, 87-77.

5084. WEDDELL, G. (U. Oxford, Eng.) Somesthesia and the chemical senses. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 119-136.—The major portion of this review is devoted to somesthesia and examines and collates evidence which seeks to refute the validity of Muller's law and von Frey's theory. Selected literature on somesthesia and the chemical senses for the year ending June 1954 is covered. 66-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5085. WHITE, BENJAMIN W. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Visual and auditory closure. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 234-240.—"This study was concerned with discovering whether the closure factors isolated by Thurstone are specific to vision or whether they can generalize to the auditory modality. One auditory test was found which correlated with two visual tests of the second closure factor as highly as the two visual tests correlated with each other. This finding suggests that the second closure factor may be a central trait of considerable importance in a wide variety of behavior. Supporting evidence was found in other studies reporting significant relationships between this closure factor and tests of reasoning and temperament. A redefinition of this trait of ability was made in order to free it from its specifically perceptual connotations."—(J. Arbib)

5086. WIKLER, ABRAHAM. (Pub. Health Service Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Recent experimental studies on pain and analgesia. *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 656-660.—33 references.

(See also abstracts 4922, 5080, 5312, 5320)

#### Vision

5087. ARCHER, E. JAMES (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Identification of visual patterns as a function of information load. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 313-317.—"Twelve groups of six Ss each served in an experiment on target identification. The groups corresponded to the cells of a 3x4 factorial design having one to four bits of relevant information and zero to two bits of irrelevant information, presented to S by a single stimulus source. The S's task was to identify oscilloscope patterns by positioning four lever-action switches and to test this

identification by pressing a push button. The response measure was the time required to identify 32 consecutive patterns. . . . The major findings were: (a) time to respond increases as a linear function of relevant information load, but (b) this response time was independent of amount of irrelevant information."—(J. Arbib)

5088. ARMINGTON, JOHN C., & SCHWAB, GERALD J. Electrorretinogram in nyctalopia. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1954, 52, 725-733.—ERG's from patients with retinitis pigmentosa were of the typical subnormal and extinguished variety. Congenital night blinds without fundus pathology showed only photopic components. Myopes with defective night vision were within normal ERG limits.—(S. Renshaw)

5089. ARMINGTON, JOHN C., & THIEDE, FREDERICK C. (Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.) Selective adaptation of components of the human electrorretinogram. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 779-786.—"The effects of colored adaptation stimuli upon the photopic X-wave and the scotopic B-wave components of the human electrorretinogram have been investigated. . . . The eye was exposed continuously to a colored central field together with a surrounding white adaptation field. Relative spectral sensitivity of the electrorretinogram was determined for various combinations of surround luminance and central field color. . . . The data indicate that either the X-wave or B-wave may be selectively reduced in amplitude if the eye is adapted to light for which one or the other components possesses greater sensitivity. They further indicate that specific adaptation effects may be produced in the isolated photopic component alone."—(F. Ratliff)

5090. BARTLEY, S. HOWARD, & MILLER, JAMES W. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Some circumstances surrounding apparent movement in the line of regard. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 453-456.—Apparent movement was studied by the method of successive presentation of targets of different size, but at the same distance. Contour emerges later for targets of lesser intensity; and the initial contour of the second square is accompanied by a tapered dark area just outside of it which gradually fades and disappears with the further lengthening of the duration of the second target.—(R. W. Husband)

5091. BARTLEY, S. HOWARD, & SEIBEL, JEAN L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) A further study of entoptic stray light. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 313-319.—Using the flicker method, an attempt was made to determine the intensity of stray light produced at various distances from the retinal images of targets of various intensities and areas. Field CFF's varied in accord with distance from target edge for 8° or more.—(R. W. Husband)

5092. BOYNTON, ROBERT M., ENOCH, JAY M., & BUSH, WILLIAM R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Physical measures of stray light in excised eyes. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 879-886.—"A technique is described whereby it is possible to measure, by a direct physical method, stray light in the excised eye of the cat, steer, and human. . . . The results of this research are compared to those of three studies where estimates of intraocular stray light were based on psychophysical judgements of the effects of glare stimuli. It is concluded that there is

more than enough stray light in the human eye to account for these effects. The discrepancy is attributed mainly to the directional sensitivity of the cones."—(F. Ratliff)

5093. CORNING, MARY E. (Ed.) Cumulative Index of the Journal of the Optical Society of America, Volumes 1-40; 1917-1950. *J. opt. soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 910-1126.—The authors' index includes all papers of each author in the order of the date of publication and, in cases of multiple authorship, with the authors' names in the order as they appear in the paper. The subject index is of the analytical type—subjects, not titles, have been indexed.—(F. Ratliff)

5094. DOMINGUEZ, KATHRYN ELLA. A study of visual illusions in the monkey. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 105-127.—"The purpose of the present study was to test the monkey for certain static and dynamic illusions to which human beings are known to be susceptible. These included the breadth of rectangles illusion, the vertical-horizontal illusion, and the illusion of apparent motion. Three types of monkeys were used, the rhesus, mangabey, and cebus." 18 references.—(Z. Luria)

5095. EAMES, THOMAS H. Correlation between birth weight and visual acuity from the age of five through twelve years. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1954, 38, 850-851.—"Little relation between birth weight of over 5 pounds and visual acuity was found; in those having birth weight below 5 pounds, there was some correlation between weight and deficient acuity and a greater incidence of reading failures was found in this group."—(D. Shaad)

5096. EDWARDS, WARD. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Two- and three-dimensional autokinetic movement as a function of size and brightness of stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 391-398.—By designing an apparatus in which large, bright spots of light do not illuminate other objects in the room, found that "latency of movement increased and the amount decreased as size and to a lesser degree as brightness increased. Some Ss spontaneously reported movement in the third dimension, and so an auxiliary experiment was designed in which Ss were given instructions specially favoring such movement." In this case no relationship between size or brightness and autokinetic movement was found. "In interpreting these results, the question of why the normal visual world does not show autokinetic movement is raised but not answered, and the concept of frame of reference is examined critically."—(J. Arbib)

5097. EKMÁN, GÖSTA. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) Dimensions of color vision. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 467-474.—Subjective color judgments of 31 Ss are compared with Granit's physiological findings. 14 color filters were used, transmitting light of wave lengths 434 mμ to 674 mμ. The general shape of the curves agrees remarkably well (except for red), and on the whole comes close to the normal curve.—(R. W. Husband)

5098. ELLERBROCK, V. J. Inducement of cyclofusional movements. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 553-556.—Haploscopic experiments showed asynchronous responses of the eyes to a stimulus altered in discreet and equal amounts.—(D. Shaad)

5099. FRY, GLENN A., & ALPERN, MATHEW. Effect of veiling luminance upon the apparent brightness of an object. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 506-520.—A patch of veiling luminance superimposed on a bright object in a dark field reduces its apparent brightness; a retinal mechanism is postulated.—(D. Shaad)

5100. FUGATE, JACK M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) A masking technique for isolating the pupillary response to focused light. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 771-779.—"The technique consists in exposing the eye to a masking stimulus and then four seconds later applying a one-second test stimulus. The basis of the technique is to keep the stray light produced by the test stimulus below the threshold of a pupillary response, while the focused light produces a measurable pupillary constriction."—(F. Ratliff)

5101. GERATHEWOHL, SIEGFRIED J. (USAF School of Aviation Med., Randolph, AFB, Tex.) Conspicuity of flashing light signals of different frequency and duration. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 247-251.—"The experiments reported here have produced evidence that when S is engaged in a very complex psychomotor task, and does not know when and where a light signal may appear, its efficacy as a warning or indicator is determined not by the luminance of a single flash alone, but by the conspicuity of a series of flashes. The results suggest that, if the brightness contrast is 1.00 or 74.20, S will respond to a series of light flashes in a complex situation with about the same speed" for different flash frequencies. At the low contrast, the fast flashing light of short duration seems to be more conspicuous than the slow flashing signal of a longer duration."—(J. Arbib)

5102. GIBSON, GILBERT L., & NEUBRECH, DAVID A. (Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Bethesda, Md.) Automatic photoelectric colorimeter for direct reading of Munsell coordinates. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 703-712.—"A tristimulus photoelectric colorimeter enabling measurements to be made in terms of Munsell color space is described. The instrument has been designed to read approximate hue, value, and chroma directly upon three potentiometer dials. To accomplish this, readings of Adams a and b are obtained and converted into polar coordinates by the instrument after transformation into a uniform color space. The new color space is described. Results on actual renoted Munsell papers are discussed, and it is shown that specimens and standard must be similar in hue, value, and chroma as well as spectral characteristics for satisfactory results."—(F. Ratliff)

5103. GIBSON, JAMES J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The visual perception of objective motion and subjective movement. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 304-314.—The question of movement involves at least three closely related questions: How do we see the motion of an object? How do we see the stability of the environment? How do we perceive ourselves as moving in a stable environment? The author draws together the experimental evidence on the three questions and draws out its implications, including an hypothesis for research. The article concludes with a discussion of the requirements for a psychophysics of kinetic impressions. 19 references.—(E. G. Aiken)



5104. GUTH, SYLVESTER K., & EASTMAN, ARTHUR A. Brightness difference in seeing. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 567-577.—Determination of optimum illumination may be shown to depend to some extent on brightness differences in the visual task.—(D. Shaad)

5105. HERMANS, THOMAS G. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The relationship of convergence and elevation changes to judgments of size. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 204-208.—"Stereoscopically fused lighted apertures with objective size and distance held constant were judged as to apparent size by 49 Os under conditions of systematic changes in convergence and elevation. . . . The extreme significance of convergence in the visual perception of size is regarded as proof that theorists on visual size constancy cannot continue to disregard, as they have, cues of convergence as determiners of the phenomenon. The significance of elevation coupled with the previously established fact of torsion as a concomitant variable of other ocular movements is regarded as the key to the explanation of the moon illusion. The illusion is conditioned upon kinesthetic cues from ocular movements in torsion and elevation."—(J. Arbit)

5106. HESS, ECKHARD H., & GOGEL, WALTER C. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Natural preferences of the chick for objects of different colors. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 483-493.—Previous studies have shown that the chicken has chromatic vision, perhaps similar to humans' except for increased red and decreased blue sensitivities. Here groups of chicks were tested for their color pecking preferences by using pairs of simultaneously presented mash stimuli, coloring achieved by lead paint. Results indicate that chicks have an unlearned preference for light desaturated colors and that these preferences cannot be explained completely by the lightness of the stimuli.—(R. W. Husband)

5107. HESSELGREN, SVEN. Subjective color standardization; excursus on a color atlas. Stockholm: Almqvist och Wiksell, 1954. 19 p. Sw.kr. 5.00.—This is a detailed description of a method used by the author in the construction of his "Colour atlas," based on the judgments of groups of people concerning color intensity, primary hues, hue scales, saturation scales, and lightness scales. The author gives account of the collective examination of the norms obtained, discusses the problem of tolerance, and the system of notation used in his atlas which may be said "to represent the first attempt to attain an ideal color standardization."—(M. Choynowski)

5108. HOPKINSON, R. G., & PETHERBRIDGE, P. (Bldg. Res. Sta., Watford, Herts, Eng.) Two supplementary studies on glare. *Trans. Illum. Engng. Soc. Lond.*, 1954, 19, 220-224.—"An investigation has been made to see if assessments of glare discomfort in model-scale lighting installations are significantly different from assessments made in full-scale installations. A further study has been made to see how far the general population differs in its assessments of glare discomfort from observers experienced in subjective judgments. The results show that the experimental data and empirical formulae derived from model-scale studies on glare can be applied with confidence to the design of full-scale lighting installations, and that

the glare conditions derived directly from these formulae will satisfy about 85 percent of the general population."—(R. W. Burnham)

5109. JACKSON, DOUGLAS N. (V. A. Hosp., St. Cloud, Minn.) A further examination of the role of autism in a visual figure-ground relationship. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 339-357.—An hypothesis was tested to see if autism can serve as a determinant in visual-ground perception, and certain related questions. S's were shown half-moon figures, each capable of being seen as a face, some of which were rewarded with small amounts of money, others punished. Rewarded S's perceived the rewarded faces significantly more frequently as figure. Those who expressed feelings about winning or losing the money recognized significantly more rewarded profiles and had significantly fewer mistakes in recognition of rest figures than those who denied concern over the money. 19 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5110. JOHANSEN, MARTIN. Voluminale former og avstandssyn. (Solid objects and distant vision.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 233-246.—Binocular perception of objects has been given little attention in research. Evidence is presented to show that the perception of solid objects will change when the distance from the observer is changed. These changes involve not only the shape or size of the various surfaces; there are changes in the total configuration. There is an area for research called phenomenological solid geometry in which the laws governing linear and two dimensional perception have very serious limitations.—(B. Karlson)

5111. KRIMSKY, EMANUEL. (352 W. Broadway, New York.) An appraisal of aviation eye tests with recommendations. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 543-552.—Several currently adopted methods of eye examination are appraised and a plan is offered for proving with objective observation "... the ideals sought for in a binocular investigation." Tests for phoria, depth perception, and convergence are discussed and considered unreliable if they do not permit an objective inspection of the eyes during the test. Techniques for determining phoria and the existence of diplopia by examination of the corneal light reflex are presented as objective tests.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

5112. KUMNICK, LILLIAN S. (Fordham U., New York.) Pupillary psychosensory restitution and aging. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 735-741.—"The possible changes in pupillary psychosensory restitution (PPR) occurring with age were investigated by means of pupillography. Measurements of pupillary size and motion were obtained from a group of 94 ... subjects ranging in age from 7.5 to 90.8 years. The results indicate (1) statistically significant differences in the PPR occurring with age as reflected in a progressive decrease in mean maxima and minima pupil diameters, extent of constriction, and response velocity; (2) in general, a progressive increase in the variability of the response with age. . . . Autonomic nervous system response (revealed in the PPR) and age are variables which should be considered in investigations on pupil size and motion, intensity discrimination, brilliance-function, relative luminosity, and visual fields."—(F. Ratliff)

5113. LANDAU, I., & BROMBERG, Y. M. Dark adaptation in disorders of the genital function in women. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1954, 38, 839-844.—

Some impairment of dark adaptation was found in studies of 125 women with various hormonal disorders.—(D. Shaad)

5114. LUCHINS, ABRAHAM S. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) The relation of size of light to autokinetic effect. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 439-452. —This is one of a series of reports on factors that influence the autokinetic phenomenon—apparent movement of a stationary light in an otherwise dark room. This test varied the size of the light, and all indices suggested that as the size of the square perforations varied, with the source of illumination held constant, there was a very decided tendency for larger perforations to occasion weaker autokinetic effects.—(R. W. Husband)

5115. MACADAM, D. L. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Orthogonal color-mixture functions. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 713-724. —"The space based on normal and orthogonal color-mixture functions serves as a suggestive model for the as yet unavailable visually homogeneous color space, in which visual thresholds of color shall be represented by equal-size spheres, at least for some fixed conditions of adaptation. Recent puzzling results of investigations of color discrimination and heterochromatic photometry can be explained in a straightforward manner in terms of general properties of visually homogeneous color space. Those properties are independent of the detailed structure of that space and are exemplified, though probably in a simplified manner, by the color space based on normal and orthogonal color-mixture functions."—(F. Ratliff)

5116. MILLER, EARL F., II. The nature and cause of impaired vision in the amblyopic eye of a squinter. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 615-623. —Evidence is presented to indicate that impaired brightness discrimination, allowing the fovea to react like a peripheral part of the normal retina, is present in amblyopia.—(D. Shaad)

5117. MOTOKAWA, KOITI; IWAMA, KITUYA, & EBE, MITURU. Retinal color processes in cats. *Jap. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 2, 198-207.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (4), abs. 8497.)

5118. MUELLER, CONRAD G. (Columbia U., New York.) A quantitative theory of visual excitation for the single photoreceptor. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1954, 40, 853-863.—This theory is proposed: Each quantum of light changes one molecule of the absorbing substance into a second state, and each such changed molecule will then change into a third state, this in every case providing a stimulus for the nerve fiber. The probability of the second change does not change with time and is independent of the state of all other molecules. Experimental data on frequency and latency of responding by groups of receptors are shown to be compatible with this statistical formulation.—(M. M. Berkun)

5119. NEWBIDDING, P. LYNN. (U. New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., Can.) The relationship between reversible perspective and imbedded figures. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 204-206. —"An analysis of the processes involved in (a) reversing figures of reversible perspective, and (b) finding simple geometric forms embedded in complex ones, suggested an underlying similarity. It was hypothesized that individuals who are able to reverse

figures of reversible perspective rapidly would require less time to find a simple figure in a complex one, and vice versa." Results with 26 male and 26 females are taken as substantiating evidence. Sex differences were obtained with women reversing figures of reversible perspective more slowly than men and taking longer to find the embedded figures.—(E. D. Lawson)

5120. OGLE, KENNETH N. (Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.) On stereoscopic depth perception. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 225-233. —"Experiments have been described and data presented which clearly suggest that there are two aspects of stereoscopic depth perception: (a) an obligatory or quantitative sense of depth that necessitates the simultaneous stimulation of horizontally associated disparate retinal elements, and (b) a vaguer qualitative or facultative percept of depth also arising from disparate images but not dependent on specifically associated retinal elements. . . . On the basis of the present experiment, a true stereoscopic depth would be said to rest on a physiological basis limited by the neuro-anatomic organization of the retinas with the brain."—(J. Arbib)

5121. PASCAL, JOSEPH I. A note on true and false image projection. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 636-639. —The non-foveal (false) image during a phoria test is projected correctly; also, the inclined image in a cyclophoria test is projected in space according to the true projection of the meridian stimulated.—(D. Shaad)

5122. PETERS, GEORGE, JR. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Diagnostic sensitivity of color perception tests. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1955, 46, 136-137. —Comparative tests indicate that the Dvorine color tests are more sensitive than the American Optical color perception test.—(D. Shaad)

5123. PETERS, GEO. A., JR. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) The new Dvorine color perception test. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1801-1803. —Results were compared on a group of subjects tested with the new Dvorine test and the American Optical color perception tests; results correlated fairly well.—(D. Shaad)

5124. PINILLOS, JOSE LUIS. La piramide cromatica de Max Pfister. (Max Pfister's color pyramid test.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1953, 8, 265-267. —Pfister's test is summarized briefly. The summary is based primarily on the book by Heiss, R., and Hiltman, H., "Der Farbpypyramiden-Test nach Max Pfister," (see 26: 6645).—(G. B. Strother)

5125. ROCK, IRVIN. (New School for Social Research, New York.) The perception of the egocentric orientation of a line. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 367-374. —"The purpose of this experiment was to test the possibility that the egocentric orientation of a line (its apparent orientation with respect to the head) can be perceived under conditions where postural cues of the direction of gravity cannot possibly play a role. . . . By eliminating other cues such as eye movements it was possible to show that the perception of egocentric orientation depends upon the orientation of the retinal image of the line. It was found that one could accomplish this task with fairly good but by no means perfect accuracy or consistency. The study thus demonstrates the correctness

of the hypothesis and presents factual data concerning how well such a task is actually performed."—(J. Arbib)

5126. RONCHI, V. (The National Institute of Optics, Florence.) La luce che c'è, quella che si vede, e quella che si misura. (Light as it exists, as it is seen, and as it is measured.) *Scientia*, 1954, 89, 186-191.—The author concludes that (1) "light as it exists" externally consists of rays of energy having movement or depth. This is called "radiation"; (2) "light as it is seen" is a psychic entity that is not subject to physical or accurately subjective measurement. This is what one usually means by the term "light"; (3) "light as measured" is purely a conventional entity which attempts to represent light as an ideal observer would see it, an observer possessing a champion eye and an invariable and perfect mind. French translation p. 79-84 of supplement.—(N. De Palma)

5127. RUCK, PHILIP, & JAHN, THEODORE L. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Electrical studies in the compound eye of *Ligia Occidentalis* Dana (Crustacea: Isopoda). *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 37, 825-849.—The electroretinogram of *Ligia* reveals very rapid dark adaptation, high flicker fusion frequency, and the establishment by a brief flash of light of a very slowly decaying facilitation.—(S. S. Marzolf)

5128. SCHIFFERLI, P. Étude par enregistrement photographique de la motricité oculaire dans l'exploration, dans la reconnaissance et dans la représentation visuelles. (Studies on visual exploration, visual recognition, and visual representation using photographic registration of ocular motility.) *Meschr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1953, 126, 85-118.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (3), abs. 5840.)

5129. SEGAL, PAWEŁ. Badanie adaptacji wzroku do ciemności. (Investigation of the dark adaptation of the sight organ.) Warsaw: P.Z.W.L., 1953. 272 p. 20zt.—This book, based on the literature of the subject and on own research of the author, is concerned with the process and mechanism of the adaptation of the visual analyzer to seeing in the darkness. The author devotes successive chapters to the discussion of the anatomical and biochemical foundations of seeing, adaptation in normal conditions, the influence of the central nervous system on adaptation, the influence of the external environment and of the general physiological conditions, the influence of drugs, poisons and hormones, adaptation in general diseases, and adaptation in eye diseases. Separate chapter treats of the technique of investigation of the dark adaptation. "The dark adaptation in no case can be seen as a phenomenon taking place only in the eyeball, depending solely on the kinetics of the photochemical changes in the retina. . . . The most essential element is a cortical level of the central nervous system." 10-page bibliography.—(M. Choynowski)

5130. SPENCER, RICHARD W., & WILSON, W. KEITH. Accommodative response in asymmetric convergence. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 498-505.—Haploscopic evidence is presented demonstrating differences in accommodative response in both symmetric and asymmetric convergence.—(D. Shaad)

5131. SWAN, KENNETH C. The blindspot mechanism in strabismus. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1954, 38,

765-777.—In esotropes having a deviation of 15-18 degrees, one image falls on the blindspot and aids in the relief of diplopia.—(D. Shaad)

5132. TALBOT, S. A. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Visual receptor lamellation and active rhodopsin. *Science*, 1954, 120, 722-723.—A critical note on Wald's hypothesis (see 29: 3492) of the functions of microlamellar receptor structure in visual sensitivity.—(C. M. Louttit)

5133. TANNER, WILSON P., JR., & SWETS, JOHN A. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) A decision-making theory of visual detection. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 401-409.—"This paper is concerned with the human observer's behavior in detecting light signals in a uniform light background. Detection of these signals depends on information transmitted to cortical centers by way of the visual pathways. An analysis is made of the form of this information, and the types of decisions which can be based on information of this form. Based on this analysis, the expected form of data collected in 'yes-no' and 'forced-choice' psychophysical experiments is defined, and experiments demonstrating the internal consistency of the theory are presented."—(E. G. Aiken)

5134. ten DOESSCHATE, G., & LANSBERG, M. P. Time consumption in eye movements. *Ophthalmologica*, 1954, 128, 298-300.—With electrodes on the temples and suitable EEG or cardiographic apparatus accurate measures of the time of eye movements can be made.—(S. Renshaw)

5135. THOMAS, GARTH J. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med., Chicago.) Vision. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 63-94.—This review of literature for the year ending May 1954 is mainly concerned with visual capacities and characteristics, with the major topics: basic functions, form and movement perception, space perception. A final section considers visual variables in learning and motivation. 194-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5136. WESTHEIMER, GERALD. Eye movement responses to a horizontally moving visual stimulus. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1954, 52, 932-941.—Photographic analysis of saccadic and of constant velocity pursuit movements. Both types are originally present but change as differences between target direction and eye position develop. With sudden changes of target position only saccades are seen. The lag is of the order of the reaction time, which, with familiarity and anticipation of the movement, is eliminated, and gradual accelerations of the eye movements appear which do not seem to form a part of the basic response pattern.—(S. Renshaw)

5137. WESTHEIMER, GERALD. Mechanism of saccadic eye movements. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1954, 52, 710-723.—Photographic and mathematical analysis concludes that "A saccadic movement is initiated as a single unitary step by means of simultaneous changes in innervation to each of the eye muscles involved." The eyeball follows movement patterns imposed on it with considerable fidelity. 28 references.—(S. Renshaw)

5138. WOLF, ERNST, & ZIGLER, MICHAEL J. (Wellesley Coll., Mass.) Location of the break in the dark adaptation curve in relation to pre-exposure brightness and pre-exposure time. *J. opt. Soc.*



Amer., 1954, 44, 875-879.—“When pre-exposure time is constant (10 minutes), and pre-exposure brightness is progressively decreased, the cone plateau gradually drops to lower brightness levels, while the final rod level remains constant. However, when pre-exposure brightness is constant (1510 millilamberts), and pre-exposure time is varied, the cone plateau and the final rod level remain unchanged. The break in the duplex curve shifts to earlier times with decreasing pre-exposure brightness as well as with decreasing pre-exposure time.”—(F. Ratliff)

5139. WYSZECKI, GÜNTHER. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) A graphical interpretation of a three-components theory of chromatic adaptation in terms of the CIE chromaticity diagram. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 787-792.—“The effect of changed chromatic adaptation of the eye under source A (incandescent-lamp light), as compared with its adaptation under source C (average daylight) has been approximately explained... by means of a form of three-components theory.... The... paper gives a geometrical interpretation of the theory directly in terms of the CIE chromaticity diagram, whereby without any computation it is possible to find the corresponding object-chromaticity point ( $x'$ ,  $y'$ ). The basic data for such an interpretation are given, not only for adaptation to source A, but also for adaptation to any source whatever.”—(F. Ratliff)

5140. WYSZECKI, GÜNTHER. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) A regular rhombohedral lattice sampling of Munsell renotation space. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 725-734.—“Dr. Wyszecki was asked [by the OSA Committee on Uniform Color Scales] to compute color specifications for a sampling of Munsell renotation space according to a rhombohedral space lattice of such unit size as to produce, with available colorants, about 500 colors. This paper gives the numerical results requested, together with a brief discussion of space lattices and their importance in studies of tridimensional color spacing.”—(F. Ratliff)

(See also abstracts 5332, 6170, 6391, 6425)

#### Audition

5141. ALEXANDER, IRVING E., & O'BRIEN, THOMAS F., JR. (Princeton U., N. J.) High-tone stimulation and hearing loss. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1954, 40, 848-852.—Localized cochlear lesions were produced in guinea pigs by an intense 5000 cycle tone, and thresholds subsequently determined for a range of test tones. Loss was uniform and severe for tones between 500 and 5000 cycles, and still more severe for tones higher than 5000 cycles. It is argued that a place theory of pitch discrimination in the cochlea is therefore untenable.—(M. M. Berkun)

5142. BAKER, ROBERT A., & OSGOOD, STANLEY W. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) Discrimination transfer along a pitch continuum. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 241-246.—The effect of various types of training in discriminating tones upon the learning of a difficult tone discrimination was studied. It was found that “the only significant evidence of learning was obtained for Ss who approached the test discrimination through a series of graduated steps

(and) performance on the test discrimination appeared to deteriorate for those Ss trained on the very easy discrimination and abruptly shifted to the test discrimination. The decrement in performance was not, however, statistically significant.”—(J. Arbib)

5143. BÉKÉSY, G. v. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Some electro-mechanical properties of the organ of Corti. *Ann. Otol., etc., St. Louis*, 1954, 63, 448-468.—“This paper summarizes briefly how the vibration pattern of the cochlear partition can be determined and how the cells in the organ of Corti change their direction of vibration along the partition for different frequencies. It explains why the short waves on the side of the helicotrema, which are so difficult to calculate, are probably not important physiologically. In the second part attention is called to the sheering forces in the cochlea because the organ of Corti seems to be a kind of mechanical transformer which transforms small fluid pressures into larger forces on the surface of the cells. Further, it is shown that the vibrations in the cochlea trigger electrical ac potentials and a large pool of dc energy is at its disposal for this purpose. At the end, measuring equipment is briefly described.”—(J. C. G. Loring)

5144. BORNSCHEIN, H., & KREJCI, F. Die Intensitätsfunktion der Cochlearpotentiale nach intravitalem und postmortalem akustischem Trauma. (The intensity function of the cochlear potentials after intravital and post mortem acoustic trauma.) *Experientia*, 1953, 9, 69-70.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (3), abs. 5828.)

5145. GARNER, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Context effects and the validity of loudness scales. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 218-224.—Three groups of Ss were required to make half-loudness judgments by the method of constant stimuli using a standard tone of 90 db. The variable intensities for the first group were 55-65 db., for the second group 65-75 db., and for the third 75-85 db. Found that for each group the mean intensity required for half-loudness was not significantly different from the mid-point of the range of variable stimuli used so that judgments were made with respect to the context of presented stimuli. “It is concluded that such judgments are reliable but not valid for purposes of loudness scale construction... and it is further pointed out that Os in general do not seem able to describe sensory magnitudes with a scale of numbers.”—(J. Arbib)

5146. GOODHILL, VICTOR; REHMAN, IRVING, & BROCKMAN, SEYMOUR. Objective skin audiometry; the electro-audiogram (EAG). *Ann. Otol., etc., St. Louis*, 1954, 63, 22-38.—The word objective is used by the authors for convenience; the truly objective audiometric technique would be the measurement of cochlear microphonics or action potentials. The Bordley and Hardy technique is used with the authors' modifications, and an evaluation of some results on 150 patients. The results are valid when evaluated with the startle reflex and with the pure tone audiogram.—(J. C. G. Loring)

5147. GOTO, SHUJI, & YAMADA, KATOKO. New hearing test above threshold and its clinical significance; nature of the recruitment phenomenon. *Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago*, 1954, 60, 342-349.—After the hearing loss curve was determined, a tone 20 db above threshold was presented, and the loudness kept in mind. A point was decided on, by increasing

from 0 db, at which the tone of the same frequency has the same loudness as the former tone. A point was decided on, by decreasing from 90 db at which the same frequency has the same loudness as the former tone. Here for each frequency some range occurs between the first and second points. The results show that the range varies with kind of hearing loss.—(J. C. G. Loring)

5148. HANLEY, CLAIR, & TIFFANY, WILLIAM. (U. Washington, Seattle.) An investigation into the use of electro-mechanically delayed side tone in auditory testing. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 367-374.—100 readers were recorded in two successive readings of a short prose passage. For half of the subjects, one of the readings was under the condition of delayed speech side tone. Increases in reading time were positively and significantly associated with the level of the side tone. The lowest level investigated, 10 db, produces statistically significant reading delay. Employment of a combination of rate measures, and observations of other effects of speech breakdown gives reliable and useful clinical information for the evaluation of suspected cases of malingering and psychogenic deafness.—(M. F. Palmer)

5149. HIRSH, IRA J. (Central Institute for Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) Hearing. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 95-118.—This review to May 1954 omits the anatomy and physiology of hearing in order to include the diagnosis and treatment of disorders which have not been included in previous volumes. The major subject headings are: audiometry, hearing disorders, noise, information in auditory perception, speech perception, and psychophysical studies. 140-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5150. LANSBERG, MARTIN P. Modern aspects of the recruitment phenomenon. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1954, 59, 712-730.—A discussion of the fallacies of recruitment testing and a consideration of the concepts of the hearing mechanism, and recruitment testing as an aid in diagnosis. The following topics are surveyed: (1) recruitment and hearing aids, (2) recruitment and neural lesions, (3) partial recruitment, (4) recruitment in cases of herpes oticus, (5) recruitment in cases of multiple sclerosis, (6) testing techniques, and (7) comments. "Hood's finding of accelerated perstimulatory fatigue in cases of Meniere's disease found no substantiation in my tests in cases of acoustic trauma. A diagrammatic representation of cochlear relations in both normal and pathological circumstances is tentatively advanced."—(J. C. G. Loring)

5151. LEWY, ALFRED; SHAPIRO, SHERMAN L., & LESHIN, NORMAN. Functional examination of hearing. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1953, 58, 205-232.—Summaries of the bibliographical material available in the field of otolaryngology are presented for 1951-52. The following topics are covered: (1) hearing aids, (2) hearing tests, (3) heredity and disease, (4) rehabilitation. 84-item bibliography.—(J. C. G. Loring)

5152. LINDQUIST, S. E., NEFF, W. D., & SCHUKNECHT, H. F. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Stimulation deafness: a study of hearing losses resulting from exposure to noise or to blast impulses. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 406-411.—Exposure of cats to wide-band noise of high intensity produced hearing losses centering around 4000 c.p.s. Severe

hearing loss was correlated with structural changes in sensory cells in the upper basal and lower middle turns of the cochlea; less severe loss was less reliably accompanied by degenerative sensory cell changes.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5153. ONCHI, YUTAKA. The blocked bone conduction test for differential diagnosis. *Ann. Otol.*, etc., St. Louis, 1954, 63, 81-96.—A plastic plug which has a hole 1 mm. in diameter bored through its axis is used by the author for the blocked bone conduction test. 2 test tones are used, 250 (or 256) and 800 (or 1000 or 1024 cps. if 800 is not provided). "The blocked bone conduction test detects only conductive impairment while Fowler's test and the D. L. test detect only nerve impairment. Differential diagnosis of central deafness is possible by using a combination of the blocked bone conduction test and Fowler's or the D. L. test." The mechanism of the Gellé test as well as the blocked bone conduction test is explained from the standpoint of molecular movement of the cochlear fluid.—(J. C. G. Loring)

5154. PTACEK, PAUL H. An experimental investigation of dichotic word presentation. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 412-422.—A preliminary experiment with 40 subjects was conducted on the problem of dichotic or simultaneous presentation of differing words to ears of the subjects. Longer and more familiar words were selected a significantly greater number of times. Length and familiarity are significant factors in the selection and repetition of words presented simultaneously at above threshold levels. Vowel intelligibility does not appear to be a significant factor in this experiment.—(M. F. Palmer)

5155. SALTZMAN, MAURICE, & ERSNER, MATTHEW. The growth of loudness. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1954, 59, 78-86.—"Our experience has been that in a conductive impairment the growth of loudness varies from frequency to frequency, and that an individual coefficient exists. Neither neural summation nor intact inner hair cells could make a tone sound louder in the diseased ear than in the healthy one. If our observation is correct, it is a psychophysiological phenomenon. Disease causes some ears to become 'tender' and the brain interprets a sound as being excessively loud if its intensity approaches the limit of the individual's tolerance." The theories of Lurie, Lorente de Nó, and Guild are discussed. 7 illustrative cases with audiograms are presented, and 1 audiogram summarizing 10 cases of chronic otitis media.—(J. C. G. Loring)

5156. SIEGENTHALER, BRUCE (Pennsylvania State U., State College.), PEARSON, JACK, & LEZAK, RAYMOND J. A speech reception threshold test for children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 360-366.—A speech hearing threshold test using picture identification techniques with carefully selected stimulus words and pictures for children as young as 3 or 4 years is described. The test meets the special needs of children, has a close relationship with spondee threshold for a group of adults and high correlation with pure tone loss.—(M. F. Palmer)

5157. STEVENS, S. S., LORING, J. G. C., & COHEN, DOROTHY. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Bibliography on hearing. Cambridge, Mass.:

Harvard University Press, 1955. 509 p. \$7.00.—This volume is essentially a second edition of the *Bibliography in Audition* (see 25: 176). Contains over 10,000 titles (including those from the earlier work) up to 1952. Entries are arranged by author and are indexed under 315 subject rubrics. The major subjects include anatomy, biophysics, neural activity, biochemistry and pharmacology, psychophysics, animal hearing, speech and intonation, music, noise, effects of sound, deafness, audiometry, and auditory theory.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 4895, 5046, 6415)

## RESPONSE PROCESSES

5158. ADOLPH, E. F., BARKER, J. P., & BOY, PATRICIA A. Multiple factors in thirst. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 178, 538-562.—A study of thirst in rats and rabbits by a controlled technique showed that either of two kinds of stimuli was necessary to induce drinking: depletion of body water or excess in the body of a solute in a concentration hypertonic to blood plasma. Drinking could be partially inhibited by severe restraint, filling of the stomach, administration of water by other routes, injection of large doses of pitressin, cocaineization of the mouth, or placing high concentrations of solutes in the drinking water.—(J. P. Zubek)

5159. AGAR, W. E., DRUMMOND, F. H., TIEGS, O. W., & GUNSON, M. M. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) Fourth (final) report on a test of McDougall's lamarckian experiment on the training of rats. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1954, 31, 307-321.—The experiment reported here was a repetition of an earlier experiment by McDougall which purported to show lamarckian inheritance of the effects of training in rats. The present experiment, which required 20 years, was carried out on 50 successive generations of rats and differed from McDougall's by the inclusion of a control group. A visual discrimination problem, similar to McDougall's, was the task on which the experimental group was trained. As did McDougall, the present investigators found long-duration trends of improvement in learning rate; however, the trends were not sustained, but, rather, seemed to be cyclic. Moreover, the control animals (with untrained ancestors) followed exactly the same trend. It is suggested, and statistical analysis supports such an interpretation, that the changes in learning rates are due to variations in the health of the laboratory colony.—(B. Weiss)

5160. BUHLER, KARL. The essentials of contact navigation. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 278-316.—Compass and contact navigation are found in animals as well as humans. Vision, touch and scent trails play a part, and the last depends on a breath factor left behind by warm blooded pedestrians. The survey character and arrow property of landmarks are analyzed as is the theory of guiding mechanisms called "taxes." Loeb's theory of tropisms is discarded for Bernard's organismic steering mechanisms as a basis for guided locomotion. An analogy is made between the higher forms of guided animal locomotion and the syntactical steering in human speech.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5161. CALVIN, ALLEN D., & BEHAN, RICHARD A. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) The effect of hunger upon drinking patterns in the rat. *Brit. J.*

*Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 294-298.—"Quantitative measures of the effect of hunger and thirst upon drinking behaviour in the rat under varied conditions of food and water deprivation are presented."—(L. E. Thune)

5162. COCHRAN, WILLIAM G. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), MOSTELLER, FREDERICK, & TUKEY, JOHN W. Statistical problems of the Kinsey Report on sexual behavior in the human male. Washington: American Statistical Association, 1954. x, 338 p.—This is a report of an ASA committee to the NRC Committee for Research in Problems of Sex. The main body of the report describes the principal methodology and the committee's opinions thereon. In 7 appendices constituting the major portion of the book the following topics are discussed in all cases with special attention to statistical problems: Comments by selected technical reviewers, Comparison with other studies, Proposals for further work, Probability sampling considerations, Personal experiences in the interview, Desirable accuracy, and Principles of sampling.—(C. M. Louttit)

5163. DENNIS, WAYNE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) A note on the circular response hypothesis. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 334-338.—The hypothesis that imitation arises because a response necessarily becomes associated with its own sensory consequences is shown to have a long history dating from its first statement by Hartley in 1749. It is shown that many eminent psychologists are unaware of this history and of the fact that the hypothesis has never received an experimental test. 30 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

5164. DRYL, S. (Nencki Inst. Exp. Biol., Łódź, Poland.) The dependence of chemotropism in *Paramecium caudatum* on the chemical changes in the medium. *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 23-53.—The influence of cations on the phenomenon of chemotropism is specific. Chemotropism does not depend on the valency and the atomic weight of the cation. Osmotic pressure plays no role of importance in chemotropism. The capacity of *Paramecium* to adapt to such changes of the medium as a change in the pH or in the concentration of potassium salts, and corresponding change in the chemotropic reaction deny the existence of compulsion in chemotropism and instead indicate a plasticity of the phenomenon. 15 references.—(M. Chojnowski)

5165. FISHER, SEYMOUR. The role of expectancy in the performance of posthypnotic behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 503-507.—"The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the extent to which the effective enactment of a posthypnotic suggestion is dependent upon the nature of the setting in which the suggestion is carried out. On the basis of data obtained from thirteen hypnotic Ss, the results were as follows: (a) the continued performance of a posthypnotic suggestion is a function of S's belief that the hypnotist expects the behavior to occur... (b)... the eventual meaning appears to be determined by S's inferences as to the hypnotist's expectations. (c)... Ss are equally capable of rationalizing their lack of posthypnotic behavior."—(L. N. Solomon)

5166. FLEISHMAN, EDWIN A., & HEMPEL, WALTER E., JR. (AF Personnel and Training Res. Center, Lackland AFB, Tex.) Changes in factor structure of a complex psychomotor test as a function of practice. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 239-252.



—“Scores obtained at eight different stages of practice on the Complex Coordination Test together with scores on 18 reference tests were subjected to a Thurstone Centroid Factor Analysis. Nine meaningful factors were identified in the experimental battery. The results indicated considerable, but systematic, changes in the factor structure of the Complex Coordination Test as practice on the task was continued. The test became less complex (factorially) as practice was continued. Moreover, there was a change in the nature of the factors contributing variance at early and later stages of practice. Implications of the findings are related to certain problems of learning theory, psychomotor test development, and criterion analysis.” 20 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5167. GEMELLI, A., SACERDOTE, G., & BELLUSI, G. *Analisi elettroacustica della voce cantata*. (Electro-acoustical analysis of the singing voice.) *Pontificia Academia Scientiarum Commentationes*, 1954, 18(2), 21-44.—Recognizing that further investigation is necessary, the authors present their first research findings. A multiplicity of physical, physiological, psychological, and phonetic aspects enter into the problem of the electro-acoustical analysis of the singing voice. The authors conclude that (1) they have demonstrated what methods can be employed today to study the singing voice, and (2) they have given typical examples of the results which can be obtained with these methods. 36 references.—(L. J. Cantoni)

5168. HALL, JOHN F., & HANFORD, PETER V. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Activity as a function of a restricted feeding schedule. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 362-363.—Activity measured on an activity wheel was significantly greater for animals on a restricted feeding schedule than for those given free access to food and water. Applications to drive theory are considered.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5169. HILL, HARRIS E. (PHS Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) An experimental study of disorganization of speech and manual responses in normal subjects. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 295-305.—30 normal adults performed certain right and left hand movements during propositional speech for five second periods upon presentation of light stimuli. After obtaining control recordings, electrical shock was paired with the light stimuli for several trials. Recordings were then obtained for a number of experimental trials without shock. The threat of penalty produced by means of the interpolated conditioning procedure resulted in very significant disorganization of speech and manual responses.—(M. F. Palmer)

5170. KALMUS, HANS. The sun navigation of animals. *Sci. Amer.*, 1954, 191(4), 74-78.—From a brief review of studies of bees, birds, and a crustacean the author proposes that the demonstrated “sense of geographical direction” guided primarily by the sun is a basic faculty in these and perhaps other animals.—(C. M. Louttit)

5171. ORGEL, ARTHUR R., & SMITH, JAMES C. Test of the magnetic theory of homing. *Science*, 1954, 120, 891-892.—A conditioning technic was used to test whether homing pigeons respond to a changing magnetic field as would be required by the Yeagley magnetic-vertical-Coriolis theory of hom-

ing. No conditioning occurred after 1000 trials in 2 pigeons with a magnetic-shock presentation with the field changing from 0 to 5 gauss at a rate of 120/sec.—(C. M. Louttit)

5172. PARSONS, OSCAR A., PHILLIPS, LESLIE, & LANE, JOHN E. (Worcester State Hosp., Mass.) Performance on the same psychomotor task under different stressful conditions. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 457-466.—To investigate the possibility of a general factor of resistance to stressful conditions, performances were measured on the same psychomotor task under two stressful conditions. 57 male industrial workers were tested on a hand-steadiness test under distraction stress and failure stress. However, no significant correlations were found between the two stress performance scores. 18 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5173. SEARS, ALDEN B. (U. Denver, Colo.) A comparison of hypnotic and waking recall. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 296-304.—An experiment is reported in which a test is made of the hypothesis, hypnosis will have no effect on either immediate or delayed recall. Although there were great individual differences, the results indicated that the hypothesis could be rejected at a significant level of confidence. The data were of such a nature as not to permit any statement as to how much hypnosis improved recall, but only that it did.—(E. G. Alken)

5174. SOULAIRAC, ANDRÉ. (Faculté des Sciences, Paris, France.) Modifications du comportement alimentaire du rat à la suite de lésions du cortex cérébral. (Modifications of feeding behavior of the rat as a result of lesions of the cerebral cortex.) *J. Physiol. Path. gén.*, 1952, 44, 323-326.—Cortical lesions may produce changes in the rat's feeding behavior. Bilateral lesions, averaging 10% of neocortex, in Lashley's area f result in a considerable and permanent diminution in consumption of 10% glucose solution, but do not disturb the ad libitum consumption of a standard diet. Intake of glucose solution is not affected by bilateral ablations ranging in size from 10-40% of neocortex, involving chiefly Lashley's areas j and n, but such lesions augment significantly the consumption of standard diet. Water-intake was not changed in any regular or significant way by cortical removals. Results are discussed in terms of the apparent independence of global hunger, specific appetites, and thirst.—(C. J. Smith)

5175. SOULAIRAC, ANDRÉ. (Faculté des Sciences, Paris, France.) La signification physiologique de la période réfractaire dans le comportement sexuel du rat mâle. (The physiological significance of the refractory period in the sexual behavior of the male rat.) *J. Physiol. Path. gén.*, 1952, 44, 99-113.—In the normal male albino rat there is a progressive increase in the duration of the sexual refractory period with successive ejaculations. No correlation was found between refractory period and number of intromissions, duration of copulatory activity, or number of ejaculations. Refractory period was not modified by administration of testosterone, strychnine, or caffeine, but was significantly lengthened by prostigmine and aneurin. The refractory period appears to be an index of the metabolic state of the central nervous system.—(C. J. Smith)

5176. SOULAIRAC, A. (Sorbonne, Paris, France.), DESCLAUX, P., SOULAIRAC, M.-L., & TEYSSEYRE, J. Action de la corticostimuline sur

le comportement sexuel du rat mâle normal et étude concomitante des modifications du système nerveux central et de l'hypophyse antérieure. (Action of corticostimuline on sexual behavior of the normal male rat, and a concomitant study of modifications of the central nervous system and the anterior hypophysis.) *J. Physiol. Path. gén.*, 1953, 45, 527-531.—Administration of corticostimuline to normal male rats over a 4-day test period produced a significant increase in number of intromissions although the duration of each was not changed, nor was the number of ejaculations. For a 2-week period after receiving the drug the number of both intromissions and ejaculations declined sharply. Histological changes in the thalamus, hypothalamus, and hypophysis are described.—(C. J. Smith)

5177. STETSON, R. H. Bases of phonology. Oberlin, O.: [Department of Psychology], Oberlin College, 1954. 112 p. \$1.50.—The original printing was in 1945. This reprinting contains corrections from the late author's copy. Evidence is arrayed in support of the author's theory that the syllable, not the phoneme, is the basic unit of articulation. Music and dancing as analogues to speech, methods of experimental phonetics, the treatment of the syllable in writing systems, and the historical sound changes in languages are among the topics considered. 52-item bibliography.—(J. B. Carroll)

5178. SZLEP, R. (Nencki Inst. of Exper. Biol., Łódź, Poland.) On the plasticity of instinct of a garden spider (*Aranea diadema* L.) construction of a cobweb. *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 5-22.—In order to ascertain, whether actions of lower animals always correspond to the normal destination of their limbs, or whether in changed conditions new substitute actions are brought out, the author observed the process of web building by spiders with one or more amputated legs. It appeared that the functions of amputated legs can be substituted by other legs or spinnerets. When three or four legs are amputated (extreme limbs only), spiders can spin a web, but the construction is greatly disturbed. The author concludes that "The spider's legs can, besides their normal functions, perform a number of auxiliary functions; a new activity brings forth a new coordination of movements. These facts prove the plasticity of the nervous system. The building of a cobweb by a garden spider is not a stereotypic function. Different capacities and various ways of adaptation to the changed situation are demonstrated." 30 references.—(M. Choynowski)

5179. THOMAS, M. Hormones et instincts (Première Partie). (Hormones and instincts (First part.)) *Scientia*, 1954, 89, 236-244.—"After citing the physiological theories and facts, the author of the present article, in order to establish the psychic role attributed to hormones, demonstrates by precise examples that after certain hormones create needs which the individual must satisfy, they continue to play a significant role in subsequent activity. This latter activity is uniquely determined by psychic factors, instinct or intelligence. This independence of psychology vis-à-vis of physiology is demonstrated in three domains, marital mores, parental mores, and the migration of birds. The adequate activities reveal themselves in many cases before the hormones have created the need, and the instincts in question often manifest themselves even when the corresponding needs have ceased to make themselves felt or have previously been annihilated,

e.g. castration." Instincts become autonomous.—(N. De Palma)

5180. TINBERGEN, H. The courtship of animals. *Sci. Amer.*, 1954, 191 (5), 42-46.—In this non-technical article the author reviews the Lorenz "re-leaser" theory of courtship behavior and expresses doubts as to its adequacy because of the usually prolonged patterns of courtship behavior. He proposes that initially courtship behavior is hostile and aggressive which changes with repetition.—(C. M. Louttit)

5181. TURNER, M. El electrodermograma (E.D.G.) como técnica de estudio de la respuesta emocional periférica ("reflejo psicogalvánico"). (The electrodermogram as a technique of study of the emotional periferic answer, the psychogalvanic reflex.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 235-239.—The polygraphic register of cutaneous potential (the electrodermogram) is presented as a technique for the study of the psychogalvanic reflex. English, French, and German summaries.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5182. WANG, S. C., & CHINN, HERMAN I. (Columbia U., New York.) Experimental motion sickness in dogs. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 178, 111-116.—Motion sickness was experimentally induced in dogs by means of a standardized swinging procedure. It was observed that destruction of a small area in the superficial region of the medulla, dorsolateral to the vagal nuclei (chemoreceptive emetic trigger zone) resulted in an absence of vomiting responses even after long periods of swinging motion. Sham operated animals remained sensitive to this motion. The authors conclude that the emetic trigger zone in the medulla is important in the mediation of motion sickness.—(J. P. Zubek)

5183. WATKINS, JOHN G. Trance and transference. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 284-290.—This article represents an attempt at a largely theoretical defense of the proposition that trance and transference are essentially the same, or at least based upon highly similar mechanisms.—(E. G. Aiken)

5184. WHITLOCK, D. G., ARDUINI, A., & MORUZZI, G. (U. Pisa, Italy.) Microelectrode analysis of pyramidal system during transition from sleep to wakefulness. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 414-429.

5185. WITT, PETER. Spider webs and drugs. *Sci. Amer.*, 1954, 191 (6), 80-86.—The regularities of the web of *Zilla x-notata* are disturbed differentially by drugs administered in food. The effects of benzedrine, marihuana, and scopalamine appear especially significant.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 4895, 5413, 6005, 6175, 6402)

#### COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

5186. BAUMGARTEN-TRAMER, F. Das Resonanzgedächtnis. (The resonance memory.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1954, 6 (4-6), 1-7.—Resonance memory, as defined in this article, has the unique function of calling up affects related to past events, and of keeping these affects alive indefinitely. These affects may be pleasant, related to past positive feel-

ings, or painful, related to feelings of guilt, evoked by actions in the past.—(E. Schwerin)

5187. BERLYNE, D. E. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) An experimental study of human curiosity. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 256-265.—In an experiment designed to test predictions from a theory of episodic curiosity, an experimental group received (1) a pre-test about invertebrate animals, (2) a series of statements containing answers to these questions, and (3) a post-test with the same questions; a control group did not receive the pre-test but was otherwise treated identically. Curiosity was measured by answers on the post-test and by subjects' reports. "The results tend to confirm the following predictions: (1) that pre-questioning arouses curiosity, (2) that the two measures of curiosity are correlated, (3) that statements recognized as answers to questions from the fore-questionnaire are more likely than others to be recalled in the after-questionnaire, (4) that questions about more familiar animals and questions whose concepts seem incompatible arouse more curiosity than others, (5) that surprising statements are more likely to be recalled as answers in the after-questionnaire than others."—(L. E. Thune)

5188. BLACHER, RICHARD S. The creative drive: a case history. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 106-107.—Abstract and discussion.

5189. BRAATEN, LEIF J. Faktorstrukturen i et norsk interesseskjema. (The factorial structure of a Norwegian interest schedule.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 208-212.—A factor analysis of a Norwegian interest schedule, an adoption of the 1947 Thurstone interest schedule. The items in the Norwegian edition dealt with activities rather than occupations. By using Thurstone's complete centroid method and three rotations with orthogonal reference axes, four basic interest factors were revealed: (1) natural sciences, (2) business, (3) philology, (4) social welfare. These findings are in close agreement with the results reported by Thurstone. English summary.—(B. Karlisen)

5190. BROAD, C. D. (Cambridge U., Eng.) Emotion and sentiment. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 203-214.—Experiences are either feelings or cognitions. Emotions belong to the latter category and may be either perceptual or conceptual. Emotions are considered by Broad under the headings of motivated and unmotivated, misplaced, appropriate and inappropriate, first-hand and second-hand, and pure and mixed. A sentiment is an emotion with a very complex dispositional idea of the object.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5191. FORWALD, H. (Box 4611, Ludvika, Sweden.) Chronological decline effect in a PK placement experiment. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 32-36.—Two subjects were tested for ability to influence mentally the stopping point of rolling dice. On each trial ten wooden cubes were released electrically to roll down an incline onto an enclosed horizontal table. The table was divided into two equal areas, the A side and the B side. Over a series of trials in which each area was designated as the target the same number of times, a significant decline in success was observed. When this decline trend was made known to the subjects it disappeared. This suggests an inhibiting influence of conscious knowledge upon the effect.—(J. G. Pratt)

5192. FRIED, EDITHA. Self-induced failure: a mechanism of defense. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 330-339.—Self-induced defeat is a defense which the ego uses to shield the environment and the person from the impact of infantile destructive, oral aggressive, anal sadistic, and omnipotent drives. This defense is a mixture between the auto- and alloplastic. The environment is molded so as to restrain the individual expression of his destructive drives. Love and success no longer spell danger after the destructive impulses and omnipotence fantasies are worked thru.—(D. Prager)

5193. GILMORE, JAMES L. (San Jose State Coll., Calif.) Recall of success and failure as a function of subjects' threat interpretations. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 359-365.—A test instrument, consisting of 10 successful and 10 failed tasks, was administered to college students enrolled in general psychology courses. Procedures were followed which yielded data on Ss' recalls of successfully completed and failed tasks, and their individual judgments of the affective nature of the experimental situation. The results indicate a recall preference for the successfully completed tasks which becomes increasingly significant with increasing degrees of threat interpretation (for example, success or failure would be highly indicative of future college work). The higher the stated degree of threat perception which an S gives the testing situation, the more likely he is to forget his failures and remember his successes. This tendency suggests the operation of the mechanism of repression. 16 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5194. HART, HORNEILL. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) ESP projection: spontaneous cases and the experimental method. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1954, 48, 121-146.—The author repeats accounts of purported "out-of-the-body" experiences, evaluating their veridicality, suggesting future research, pointing out dissimilarities to simple telepathy and simple clairvoyance, and comparing evidential cases to psychopathological "autoscopy."—(G. L. Moran)

5195. HUTSCHNECKER, ARNOLD A. Love and hate in human nature. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1955. x, 278 p. \$3.50.—Addressed to laymen and rich with case histories, Part I, The Self, discusses the ways in which love and hate shape the personality. Part II, The Group, begins with the family circle and considers ever widening circles of influence under the following chapter headings: the herd instinct, leaders and the herd, intertribal tensions and peace or war. Part III, The Future, considers applications of depth psychology in an affirmative approach to life. 63-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5196. KELLER, WILHELM. Psychologie und Philosophie des Willens. (Psychology and philosophy of will.) Basel, Switzerland: Ernst Reinhardt, 1954. 348 p. Sw.Fr.16.—The predominance of a philosophical (largely existentialist) approach to the problem of will is justified by the thesis that an investigation of its phenomena and essence goes beyond the scope of psychology. The latter may clarify motivation, but motives merely set willing in motion, they do not cause it. Motivation-oriented thinking arrives at determinism, overlooking that the ground from which any act of willing springs is freedom. Will determines reflexively of what import drives, tendencies, etc. are to be and in which way they may be



expressed. Will must be seen in its orientation toward existence. The causative element rests in such orientation and the ego itself which is "nothing else but the occurrence of willing itself." Thus the structure of will is founded on and determined by presuppositions of an internal nature, but the act of will is self-created and transcends the limitations from which it arises.—(H. Beigel)

5197. LANDFIELD, ALVIN W. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A movement interpretation of threat. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 529-532. —"The results of this study support the hypothesis that a highly significant relationship exists between the axes along which an individual perceives himself changing and his perceptions of threatening people. More explicitly stated, the threatening person is perceived by an individual as being more like himself as he was in the past, or is now but no longer wants to be, than the nonthreatening person."—(L. N. Solomon)

5198. LANGWORTHY, ORTHELLO R. Newer concepts of the central control of emotions: a review. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 481-486.—Anatomical and physiological bases for emotional responses are reviewed historically and currently and critically evaluated. 47-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5199. MEAD, A. R. (Athens Coll., Ala.) The "biography" of an attitude. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 123-128.—A method of studying the "biography" of a relatively specific attitude in adults by means of recorded interviews is described. An example of an attitude designated "concern for the unfortunate," the development of which could be divided into 6 chronological periods extending over 53 years, is given.—(M. Murphy)

5200. MELTZOFF, JULIAN (VA Regional Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.), & LEVINE, MURRAY. The relationship between motor and cognitive inhibition. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 355-358.—Utilizing 80 male and female university students, this study showed that students "with greater ability to voluntarily inhibit motor activity are able to inhibit learned associations and produce new ones more quickly than those less adept at inhibiting motor activity."—(F. Costin)

5201. ORAM, A. T. An experiment with random numbers. *J. Soc. psych. Res.*, Lond., 1954, 37, 369-377.—On the basis of experimentation with random numbers by other research workers, the author carried out an experiment on this project (random numbers) using 50 participants, none of whom was informed of the object of the experiment, using sheets cut from a book of random numbers, and with two record sheets sent to each participant. Scoring and summary required about one hour of time for each participant, and in all, 96,000 trials were recorded. Results showed slight decline effect, and chance results, statistically significant, similar to those of psychical results. The results were in agreement with accepted theories of probability, and show no tendency to follow scoring patterns which arise in successful ESP experiments, other than the slight decline effect.—(O. I. Jacobson)

5202. PLACE, U. T. (U. Adelaide, Australia.) The concept of heed. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 243-255.—The theory of heed or attention set forth by G. Ryle in his book "The concept of mind" (see

25: 31) is examined. Both the traditional, or contemplative, theory of heed and the dispositional theory of heed are discussed in terms of Ryle's interpretation of each theory and in terms of the author's criticism of these interpretations.—(L. E. Thune)

5203. POKORNY, RICHARD R. Über das Wesen und den Sinn der Intuition. (Nature and significance of intuition.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 251-277.—Intuition is seen as Spinoza's "scientia intuitiva" or as Bergson's "intuition" and not as artistic inspiration. It is thus opposed to rational thinking. True intuition differs from capacity resulting from learning, experiencing and routine and from "medial" (psychometric) understanding and from "feel-thinking." It is a special constitutional ability to form complex concepts. 30 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5204. RANGELL, LEO. The psychology of poise: with a special elaboration on the psychic significance of the snout or perioral region. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 313-332.—The state of poise is described as an anticipatory integrative and sometimes a defensive function of the ego. Its aim is to maintain the source of narcissistic supply through a contact via the snout region, the postural system and the hand through which the narcissistic functions are mediated. The primitive role played by the snout is elaborated as is the fate and vicissitudes of the state of poise in the transference situation and in other life circumstances. 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5205. RHINE, L. E. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Frequency of types of experience in spontaneous precognition. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 93-122.—A group of 1,324 spontaneous psi experiences of the precognitive type was compared with a group of 1,966 contemporaneous cases as to the forms of expression (such as dreams, intuitions, etc.) found in each and their frequencies of occurrence. Qualitatively, the two groups were the same except for the reference of the experiences to present or future events. There were, however, striking quantitative differences in the frequency of occurrence of different forms in the two groups. Dreams, particularly realistic ones, predominated among precognitive experiences; whereas intuitive and hallucinatory experiences were most frequent among the contemporaneous group. The findings are presented for their suggestive value for a further experimental attack on the parapsychological problems involved.—(J. G. Pratt)

5206. STERN, FERDINAND, & KARSON, SAMUEL. (U. S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.) Motivation and attention: a methodological problem. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 321-329.—Recent discussions of motivation have shown a wide variety of interpretations, resulting, the authors point out, in "the inevitable creation of pseudo-problems... from a syncretism of methodologically incompatible concepts." Considering multiple attention in particular, the present paper concludes that the terms motivation and attention refer only to apparently unrecognized value judgments. 17 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5207. STREHLE, HERMANN. Meinen, Gesten und Gebärden. (Expressions, gestures and gesticulations.) Munich: Ernst Reinhardt, 1954. 198 p. 13 S.Fr.—Extensively covered in this monograph are the general characteristics of imitative behavior; the

mimic in the narrower sense; the expressive potentialities of the eyes, mouth, nose; the imitative expression of the body and limbs. In addition there is undertaken an analysis of the personality of individuals on the basis of pictures of their expressive behavior. 90-item bibliography.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5208. TRAVERS, ROBERT M. W. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) Individual differences. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 137-160.—In his introduction the author considers the relations of experimental and psychometric psychology. Literature on psychometrics for the year ending May 1954 is reviewed with major divisions: Dependent variable and criterion problem, Problems of reproducing S-R relationships in the development of independent variables involving complex processes, Identification and measurement of new independent variables, Individual differences and antecedent conditions, Technology of developing tests and deriving scores. The study of individual differences is tending away from R-R concomitants to S-R relationships. 78-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5209. WEST, D. J. (31 Tavistock Square, London, Eng.) Experimental parapsychology in Britain: a survey of recent work. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 10-31.—This review covers the period since 1947 when S. G. Soal called for an extensive search for suitable subjects for ESP experiments. "About ten persons have been responsible for almost all the work described in this survey. The encouraging increase in the number of fruitful research reports in the last few years has been due more than anything to the patience and pertinacity of one man, Mr. G. W. Fiak." 28 references.—(J. G. Pratt)

5210. WEXNER, LOIS B. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The degree to which colors (hues) are associated with mood-tones. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 432-435.—The degree to which colors are associated with mood-tones was studied by presenting 94 Ss with eight stimulus colors and a list of eleven moods, the word selections of which had been unanimously agreed upon by four judges. It was found that certain colors were chosen to "go with" each mood-tone significantly more frequently than the remaining colors. No significant sex differences in color-mood associations were found. Factors possibly contributing to color-mood associations are discussed.—(P. Ash)

#### Learning & Memory

5211. AMMONS, HELEN, & IRION, ARTHUR L. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) A note on the Ballard reminiscence phenomenon. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 184-186.—A study designed to integrate the findings of Ballard-Williams and Ward-Hovland based on differences in experimental procedure, age of Ss, etc. Were able to reproduce Ballard's results, but with the introduction of "proper controls" the reminiscence phenomenon was no longer produced.—(J. Arbit)

5212. BAHRICK, HARRY P. (Ohio Wesleyan U., Delaware.), NOBLE, MERRILL, & FITTS, PAUL M. Extratask performance as a measure of learning a primary task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 298-302.—"Ss were trained in either a random or a repetitive version of a visual-motor task which required anticipation and precise timing. A mental arithmetic task was added either early or late in practice on the

visual-motor task. Arithmetic performance was comparable for the random and repetitive groups if the secondary task occurred early in practice. However, arithmetic scores were significantly superior for the repetitive group when arithmetic was added late in practice. Scores on the motor task remained comparable whether the secondary task was added early or late.—(J. Arbit)

5213. BAKAN, DAVID. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) On Abelson's critical comment. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 410.—This is a reply to Abelson's critical comments (see 29: 3574) on Bakan's article on learning and the principle of inverse probability. Bakan contends that Abelson ascribes his own definitions and adds at least one additional assumption to his own original article. As a result, Bakan is led to say, "The conclusions that Abelson derives based on his assumptions are interesting, but they are his own."—(E. G. Aiken)

5214. BENNETT, WILLIAM F., FITTS, PAUL M., & NOBLE, MERRILL. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The learning of sequential dependencies. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 303-312.—Four experiments are reported which are concerned with (a) the relative difficulty of learning sequences in which the probability of occurrence of an event is dependent in part upon the immediately preceding event (digram) as compared with a sequence in which the probability of occurrence of an event is dependent in part upon two preceding events (trigram), and (b) the effect in such situations of sequential guessing habits. Found that in general the digram patterns were learned but that little or no learning occurred with the trigram patterns.—(J. Arbit)

5215. BILODEAU, EDWARD A. Rate recovery in a repetitive motor task as a function of successive rest periods. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 197-203.—"Five groups of Ss practiced cranking as fast as possible for ten 30-sec. trials. Practice trials were distributed by interpolating either 0, 10, 30, 90, or 180 sec. of rest between trials. In general, rate of cranking decreased as a function of practice time or of number of previous practice trials. At all points each rest group was appropriately ranked from that with longest interpolated rest to that with least interpolated rest." With successive rest periods the amount of recovery increased progressively for the shorter interpolated rest periods, but decreased progressively for the longer resting periods. It was "suggested that during the initial period of practice there is a rapid adjustment in rate of cranking, and that with successive additional periods of practice and rest there is but a slight further adjustment in the pacing effect."—(J. Arbit)

5216. BOLLES, ROBERT, & PETRINOVICH, LEWIS. (U. California, Berkeley.) A technique for obtaining rapid drive discrimination in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 373-380.—After an analysis of reasons why drive discrimination in rats has appeared to be a difficult task, an experimental procedure is described for producing rapid discrimination between hunger and thirst. The animals are allowed to live at the choice point of the maze during the time that the internal stimulus conditions of hunger or thirst are developing. Under this condition learning was as rapid as in the simplest of discriminations based on external cues. "It is suggested that the success of the present experiment is due to the fact that our experimental design

incorporated the usual features found in external discrimination problems. The pertinent aspects of this design were: (a) onset and termination of the discriminanda occurred in the learning apparatus, and (b) a Verplanck-Hayes deprivation schedule was employed, thus 'purifying' the relevant 'internal stimuli'.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5217. BRIGGS, GEORGE E., & BROGDEN, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effect of component practice on performance of a lever-positioning skill. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 375-380.—"The present study used a lever-positioning task for which the right-left and the forward-backward dimensions of movement may be taken as separate components of the whole task. Four practice schedules were designed to provide an evaluation of whole-part practice and of the relative difficulty of the two components of the task." There was superiority of whole over part practice with no reliable difference between groups receiving various kinds of part practice. Performance on the horizontal component, however, showed about twice the individual variability as did performance on the vertical component.—(J. Arbit)

5218. BROGDEN, W. J., & SCHMIDT, ROBERT E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Acquisition of a 24-unit verbal maze as a function of number of alternate choices per unit. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 325-338.—11 groups of 8 learned a 24-unit verbal maze for which the number of alternate choices per unit were 2 through 12. Within the range of this study the results offer no support for the hypothesis that the functions between time and error measures and number of alternate choices per maze unit will become nonlinear at some greater level of maze difficulty than the one of 16-units and 8 alternate choices per unit employed in a previous study.—(J. Arbit)

5219. BROWN, J. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The nature of set-to-learn and of intra-material interference in immediate memory. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 141-148.—When the influence of set on the selection of stimuli in perception or their subsequent rehearsal was excluded, "set was still found to have a strong influence on learning: this suggests that set can somehow facilitate the formation of the memory trace when a stimulus is perceived. Two forms of intra-material interference were shown to occur during the recall period. The attempt to recall one part of the material presented interfered with, and was itself impaired by, the attempt to retain the part yet to be recalled."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

5220. BURKE, C. J., ESTES, W. K., & HELLYER, S. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Rate of verbal conditioning in relation to stimulus variability. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 153-161.—Certain considerations in statistical learning theory led to predictions of the effect of the variability of the CS. These were: (1) cumulative frequency of the less frequently reinforced response is inversely related to the magnitude of the signal probability; (2) the learning curve tends to an asymptote that depends upon the probability of reinforcement but is independent of signal probability; and (3) knowing the results of two groups using different signal probabilities it is possible to compute the total frequency of a given response having a third signal probability. All of these hypotheses were confirmed.—(J. Arbit)

5221. CALDWELL, WILLARD E., & JONES, HELEN B. (George Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.)

Some positive results on a modified Tolman and Honzik insight maze. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 416-418.—By introducing a positive cue into the intersections of Paths 1 and 2 in the Tolman-Honzik apparatus, 19 of 21 animals chose the open pathways. "This experiment supports Tolman's conception of insight or inference as he used the term in his experiment, i.e., as perceptual organization that occurs when the total situation is not present."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5222. CALVIN, ALLEN D., & SEIBEL, JEAN L. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) A further investigation of response selection in simultaneous and successive discrimination. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 339-342.—"The Weise and Bitterman experiment was replicated with their maze modified so that the lamps which served as cues were placed at the end of the respective maze arms. It was hypothesized that with this breaking up of the spatial unity of the cues the simultaneous discrimination would be easier than the successive. . . . However, our hypothesis was not confirmed, as the successive discrimination again proved easier than the simultaneous. An analysis of our data indicated that various factors such as the goal gradient, alternation, etc. were operating differentially in the two types of discrimination."—(J. Arbit)

5223. COLLIER, GEORGE. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Intertrial association at the visual threshold as a function of intertrial interval. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 330-334.—"Two kinds of intertrial association are possible. In the first, the shifts in the  $P_R$  are some function of a factor independent of the outcome of the preceding response or responses, while in the second, the shifts are some function of the preceding response or responses. The present experiment attempts to decide between these alternatives by determining the relationship between the amount of association and the intertrial interval. A positively accelerated, decreasing function was obtained. . . . Several possible functions were inferred from the two alternative types of association. . . . It was concluded that the intertrial association is a function of the outcome of the preceding trials, the effect decaying in time."—(J. Arbit)

5224. COPPOCK, HAROLD W. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.), & CHAMBERS, RANDALL M. Reinforcement of position preference by automatic intravenous injections of glucose. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 355-357.—Using automatic means of delivering intravenous glucose or saline to the caudal vein in rats, turning of the head to a non-preferred side was rewarded. Glucose was significantly more effective than physiological saline in increasing the relative duration of reinforced movements. It is concluded that "these findings are consistent with the hypothesis that reduction of a physiological need is sufficient for reinforcing a habit."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5225. DANZIGER, K., & MAINLAND, MARGARET. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) The habituation of exploratory behaviour. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 39-51.—"Three groups of albino rats were given forty-minutes of exploratory activity in an enclosed empty field. One group was given twenty trials of two minutes duration with an interval of twenty-four hours between trials. Another group was given all its exploratory activity in one continuous trial; a third group had seven trials of six minutes duration. The



group given twenty interrupted trials showed almost four times as much exploratory activity as the group given one continuous trial. Exploratory activity in the latter group showed a sharp decline over the forty-minute period, but in the former group exploratory activity showed no decline. Amount of activity for the third group was somewhere between that of the other groups. These results are incompatible with Hull's need reduction theory of inhibition, but confirm the Pavlovian theory of inhibition." —(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5226. DAVIS, A. D. (U. Washington, Seattle.) A test of one aspect of contiguity theory. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 275-277. — "It was shown that contiguity theory leads to the prediction that delay in the goal box after reward should retard learning. This deduction was tested by comparing performance in a T maze of a group removed from the goal box immediately after consuming the 1/3-gm. reward with a group retained in the box for one additional minute after reward. With 21 rats per group, there was no evidence of the difference predicted by contiguity theory." —(J. Arbit)

5227. DEWDNEY, J. C. H., & McALL, J. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) Individual differences in size discrimination learning in rats. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 71-75. — "While there are quantitative differences in the time taken to learn to discriminate the smaller from the larger square, these figures give no indication of the presence of qualitative differences in what was learnt. The wide differences between the animals in solving subsequent related problems would seem to indicate the existence of qualitative differences in learning. While further experimentation is required to confirm the existence and nature of such differences, the results of this experiment suggest that the purely quantitative comparison of the performance of animals on more complex learning problems has very little predictive value so far as the performance of animals on new but related problems is concerned." —(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5228. ELAM, CLAUDE B., TYLER, D. W., & BITTERMAN, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) A further study of secondary reinforcement and the discrimination hypothesis. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 381-384. — "Rats trained under conditions of random 50% reinforcement were always reinforced in a goal box of one color and non-reinforced in a goal box of another color. Extinction trials were run, some animals running to a goal box previously associated with reinforcement, the others to the goal box associated with non-reinforcement. The group run under extinction to the previously reinforced goal box extinguished more rapidly than did the other group. It is concluded that the principle of secondary reinforcement is inadequate to account for these results, and suggestions are made for accounting for the results." —(L. I. O'Kelly)

5229. GALANTER, EUGENE, & SHAW, WILLIAM A. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) "Cue" vs. "reactive inhibition" in place and response learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 395-399. — "Rats run on a T maze under a number of varying conditions designed to allow for the dissipation of reactive inhibition, and to provide more or less visual or proprioceptive experience. Rats that 'learned to make the same turn to the same place in a perceptually rich environment learned most rapidly.'"

Next were the animals that always ran to the same place, irrespective of starting point; third, were the animals learning with minimal visual environment, but with the same turn and to the same place. Least rapid were the animals required always to make the same turn, irrespective of starting position. Theoretical implications are discussed." —(L. I. O'Kelly)

5230. GOLDSTEIN, MYMON, & RITTENHOUSE, CARL H. Knowledge of results in the acquisition and transfer of a gunnery skill. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 187-196. — "Knowledge of results was presented by means of a buzzer (when S on target) or spoken evaluative statements (at end of trial). Buzzer introduction and removal were coincident with rises and drops in scores: no such effects were noted with the spoken statements. Then, working without knowledge, buzzer groups showed greater improvement than all others, but this advantage diminished with practice: spoken statement groups performed better than groups with no knowledge. In transferring training to another device the buzzer Ss were at a disadvantage. It was concluded that the buzzer Ss had learned to take advantage of situational factors particular to the original training device." —(J. Arbit)

5231. GONZALEZ, RICHARD C., GENTRY, GEORGE V., & BITTERMAN, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Relational discrimination of intermediate size in the chimpanzee. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 385-388. — "Using a string-pulling apparatus, four adult chimpanzees were trained to discriminate the intermediate member of a set of three stimuli differing in size. Evidence of ability to transpose the solution was secured. One animal also rapidly learned a reversal problem, one involving sets of stimuli in which the positive and negative values of the same stimulus shifted from presentation to presentation. It is suggested that these results cannot be interpreted in terms of assumptions of components, but point rather to the operation of a relational process." —(L. I. O'Kelly)

5232. GORDON, WALTER M., & BERLYNE, D. E. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) Drive-level and flexibility in paired-associate nonsense-syllable learning. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 181-185. — "High and low anxiety subjects (Taylor Anxiety Scale) learned a list of paired-associate nonsense syllables thinking it was an intelligence test. Before presentation of a second list half of '... each group were given anxiety-increasing instructions and the remaining half were given reassuring instructions.' Results are consistent with Hull's theory—'... 'high anxiety' subjects took more trials to master the second learning task than 'low anxiety' subjects; and there was a significant interaction between initial anxiety-level and type of instructions, such that 'high anxiety' subjects who received drive-increasing instructions had a worse performance in the second part than all other subgroups." —(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

5233. GREGG, LEE W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effect of stimulus complexity on discrimination responses. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 289-297. — "Four groups of 24 Ss each, differentiated in terms of a variable referred to as stimulus-response compatibility, received 48 acquisition trials... with... a scale value of stimulus complexity of 1 bit. Following the acquisition trials, Ss of each group received four blocks of 24 trials each. These blocks represented four levels of stimulus complexity corresponding to the scale values of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bits."

It was found that reaction time during acquisition decreased at approximately the same rate and to the same extent for all groups. "Reaction time was found to increase as the scale values of stimulus complexity increased. The relationship was essentially linear, but the exact nature of the function was somewhat different for the different groups."—(J. Arbit)

5234. GROSSLIGHT, JOSEPH H., HALL, JOHN F., & SCOTT, WINFIELD. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Reinforcement schedules in habit reversal—a confirmation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 173-174.—"The purpose of this experiment was to investigate partial versus continuous reinforcement in a habit-reversal situation. Two groups of rats, one given partial reinforcement, were trained to make a simple white-black discrimination. In this phase, the white choice was positive and the black negative, with a correction procedure employed. After 14 days of six trials per day, reversal training was given with the black now positive. The results indicated that the continuous reinforcement group effected the reversal significantly more rapidly than the partial reinforcement group."—(J. Arbit)

5235. GUTTMAN, NORMAN. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Equal-reinforcement values for sucrose and glucose solutions compared with equal-sweetness values. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 358-361.—Comparing the rate of bar pressing of trained rats for varying concentrations of glucose and sucrose, it was found that, at every concentration tested, response rate was higher for sucrose than for glucose. Comparing response rates with "equal-sweetness" concentrations determined in previous experiments with human observers, "between about 2 per cent and 15 per cent sucrose, and between about 4 per cent and 20 per cent glucose, the pairs of concentrations which yield equal rates of responding are in close agreement with the pairs judged equally sweet by human Ss."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5236. HUGHES, J. B., II, SPRAGUE, J. L., & BENDIG, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Anxiety level, response alternation, and performance in serial learning. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 421-426.—S's receiving extreme low and high scores on an anxiety scale were randomly assigned to the learning of one of the three lists of words. Lists were learned by 54 S's using the serial anticipation method. Error and trial scores showed significant differences between the lists, but no differences between anxiety groups. Insignificant negative correlations were found between overall difficulty of single words and the difference between mean errors made by anxious and nonanxious S's. It was concluded that differences in learning rates of anxious and nonanxious S's is a function of the intra-trial temporal interval used with the learning task.—(R. W. Husband)

5237. JAMES, W. T. Secondary reinforced behavior in an operant situation among dogs. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 129-133.—Strong reinforcement for dogs comes from the presence of the E, the sound of words and most of all by the presence of a second dog. The author suggests greater attention to otherwise unidentified sources of secondary reinforcement.—(Z. Luria)

5238. KANNER, JOSEPH H. (New York U.) A test of whether the "nonrewarded" animals learned as much as the "rewarded" animals in the Califor-

nia latent learning study. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 175-183.—In preliminary experiments designed to reproduce the latent learning phenomenon concluded that this phenomenon is dependent upon the use of swinging doors and a relatively long detention period in the end box for the non-food Ss. In the determination of the amount learned by the two groups of animals a design was used in which interpolated activity intervened between a training and a test series. Using two types of interpolated activity found a positive relationship between the amount of food-rewarded trials during training and resistance to the interfering effects of the interpolated activity. 18 references.—(J. Arbit)

5239. KENDLER, HOWARD H., & VINEBERG, ROBERT. (New York U.) The acquisition of compound concepts as a function of previous training. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 252-258.—Ss learned two simple concepts and were then required to learn a test concept which involved combinations of simple concepts. "One group had learned both of the simple concepts of which the test concept was composed, the second group had learned only one, while the third group had learned neither of these concepts." The rate of learning of the test concept was directly related to the number of simple concepts appropriate to the test concept which had been learned.—(J. Arbit)

5240. KONORSKI, J., & SZWEJKOWSKA, G. (Nencki Inst. Exp. Biology, Lodz, Poland.) Chronic extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes. III. Defensive motor reflexes. *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 91-94.—In two dogs a defensive conditioned reflex was established to two stimuli, and then extinguished by the nonreinforcement. It appeared that, like in alimentary reflexes, the chronic extinction of a defensive conditioned reflex develops slowly and gradually while its restoration occurs almost immediately after a few reinforcements.—(M. Choynowski)

5241. KONORSKI, J., & SZWEJKOWSKA, G. (Nencki Inst. Exp. Biol., Lodz, Poland.) Chronic extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes. IV. The dependence of the course of extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes on the "history" of the conditioned stimulus. (The principle of the primacy of first training.) *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 95-113.—When an indifferent stimulus is subjected, from the very beginning of its application, to the inhibitory training in respect to a given reflex, then it is much more difficult to transform it thereafter into an excitatory conditioned stimulus than it would be if this stimulus were subjected from the beginning to the excitatory training. After it has been made an excitatory conditioned stimulus, its extinction occurs more rapidly and restoration is more protracted than the extinction or restoration of those stimuli which are excitatory from the beginning of their application. On the basis of these and some other facts "a principle of the primacy of first training" is formulated, its general validity is emphasized and the possible physiological explanation discussed. 13 references.—(M. Choynowski)

5242. KRECH, DAVID; ROSENZWEIG, MARK R., BENNETT, EDWARD L., & KRUECKEL, BARBARA. (U. California, Berkeley.) Enzyme concentrations in the brain and adaptive behavior-patterns. *Science*, 1954, 120, 994-996.—60 rats were tested in an insoluble maze. "In its attempts to reach the food box

the rat displays 'hypotheses'... an animal may systematically choose the lighted alleys (a 'visual hypothesis') or it may consistently choose the left alleys (a 'spatial hypothesis'). Visual hypothesis rats show a progressive and statistically significant increase in cholinesterase (ChE) activity from the visual, through the somesthetic, to the motor area; spatial animals do not show this consistent patterning. Spatial hypothesis group shows higher ChE activity level than visual hypothesis group in both sensory areas, but not in the motor area.—(S. J. Lachman)

5243. LIDDELL, HOWARD. Conditioning and emotional behavior. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 92-95.—Abstract and discussion.

5244. McCLEARN, GERALD E., & HARLOW, HARRY F. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effect of spatial contiguity on discrimination learning by rhesus monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 391-394.—The role of spatial contiguity in learning was tested in a visual discrimination problem with monkeys, by varying the vertical spatial separation between the differential stimuli and the locus of response. An inverse relationship between spatial separation and performance efficiency was found.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5245. MacCORQUODALE, K. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Learning. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 29-62.—The reviewer approached his task with "very considerable theoretical neutrality" and found nothing to alter this. The literature reviewed is arranged by topics: drive, antecedent stimulus control, response variables, reinforcement and extinction, latent learning, and theory. 148-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5246. McELROY, W. A. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Hedonic tone and memory. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 30-38.—The theory of repression is discussed with particular reference to Rosenzweig's view that "experimental tests of repression should include a failure situation felt by the subject as unpleasant due to the frustration of his strivings, and felt as a blow to self-respect." The author holds that Rosenzweig's view of repression may be restricted in its area of application because of its neglect of the importance of unconscious motivation in mental life. Freud did not limit his theory of repression to the limited field described by Rosenzweig but applied it to sensory perceptions as well. 20 references.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5247. MAIER, NORMAN R. F., & ELLEN, PAUL. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Reinforcement vs. consistency of effect in habit modification. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 364-369.—After training on a position habit in a jumping apparatus, rats were required to learn a non-spatial discrimination problem. Three ratios of reward and punishment for the old response were used: A. 80:20, B. 50:50, and C. 20:80. Application of various criteria of learning favor various methods of distributing reward and punishment; in terms of number of animals abandoning the old response and learning the new, methods A and C are superior to B. A perceptual factor, termed "consistency of effect" is suggested as basic to explaining the results, and the reinforcement interpretations are subjected to critical analysis.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5248. MELCHING, WILLIAM H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The acquired reward value of an intermittently presented neutral stimulus. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 370-373.—Using a Skinner box, the possible effect of a buzzer sound paired with a food reward was tested during conditioning and extinction. Animals trained with the buzzer under intermittent stimulus conditions gave a significantly greater number of responses during extinction than animals trained without the buzzer or with buzzer on every conditioning trial. Also, presence or absence of buzzer stimulation during extinction was not influential. "No unequivocal evidence was provided, therefore, that an intermittently presented neutral stimulus could acquire reward value."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5249. MERITZER, CLAY, & DOERFLER, LEO. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The conditioned galvanic skin response under two modes of reinforcement. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 350-359.—The galvanic skin response in 56 subjects with normal hearing for 1,000 c.p.s. was conditioned to appear upon auditory stimulus using electric shock as the unconditioned stimulus. One-half of the group received 40% reinforcement with the unconditioned stimulus; the other half received 100% reinforcement. Half of each subgroup was conditioned with a constant test of 30 db; the other half was conditioned with a variable intensity of 30, 50 and 70 db. Reinforcement was then discontinued. One-half of each subgroup was extinguished at a constant intensity of 30 db; the other half was extinguished at variable intensity. The 40% reinforcement group showed greater resistance to extinction.—(M. F. Palmer)

5250. MERRILL, REED M. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The effect of pre-experimental and experimental anxiety on recall efficiency. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 167-172.—"The present study was made to determine the effect of two variables, words with association disturbances as measured by the word association method and an anxiety-producing interpolated task, on recall efficiency." Found: (1) words selected as disturbing for Ss of the experimental group were recalled less effectively by both experimental and control groups; (2) the effect of the disturbing and neutral words was significantly related to the nature of the initial interpolated task; and (3) the efficiency of recall was significantly related to the nature of the initial interpolated task. The data did not support any additive effect of disturbing words and the anxiety-producing task on retention. The results cast doubt on Freudian repression theory as an explanatory concept for association disturbances as measured by the word association method.—(J. Arbib)

5251. MIRSKY, ALLAN F., LOONEY, EDMUND, & ROSVOLD, H. ENGER. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Maze retention deficit following electroconvulsive shock independent of feeding schedule. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 403-405.—Rats maintained on either 85% of weight or enough food for steady weight gain were trained on the problems of the Hebb-Williams closed-field test, and then subjected to a course of electroconvulsive shocks. There was no observable difference in the deficit produced by ECS in the inadequately or adequately fed animals, and both groups were significantly poorer than their non-shocked controls.—(L. I. O'Kelly)



5252. MOELLER, GEORGE. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The CS-UCS interval in GSR conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 162-166.—With intervals of 250, 450, 1,000, and 2,500 msec., found that the optimum CS-UCS interval was 450 msec. The implication of this study for learning theory is in its conclusion that the optimum interval for conditioning does not vary with the overt response being conditioned. Lastly, it was suggested that the GSR may be a resultant of a conditioned skeletal response and that a measure of pure autonomic conditioning might not give the same results.—(J. Arbit)

5253. MUCKLER, F. A., & MATHENY, W. G. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Transfer of learning in tracking as a function of control friction. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 36, 364-367.—106 reserve officer training cadets, divided at random into groups of 15, practiced to a learning criterion on one pursuit tracking task and then on a second in which the control lever friction was less or more (experimental groups) or the same (control groups). "Transfer effect was found to range from 86 to 93 per cent positive transfer; it was... relatively independent of control friction under the conditions used... finally, control friction had little apparent influence on original learning..." 17 references.—(P. Ash)

5254. NORTON, FAY-TYLER M., & KENSHALO, D. R. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Incidental learning under conditions of unrewarded irrelevant motivation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 375-377.—Rats trained in a single-unit T-maze under thirst drive, but unrewarded, where an experimental group had a pellet of dry food in the reward box, were then run under a 23-hour hunger. All of the experimental group, under hunger conditions, made a correct turn towards food, whereas but 10 of the 17 control animals did likewise. "The experiment demonstrates that incidental learning may occur under conditions of an unrewarded irrelevant drive."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5255. PASTORE, NICHOLAS. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) Discrimination learning in the canary. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 389-390.—It was demonstrated that 3 canaries could be trained to select the odd stimulus in groups of 3 similar and one odd. This learning could also take place when stimulus values were reversed. The results were interpreted as consistent with a perceptual interpretation.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5256. RAMOND, CHARLES K. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Performance in selective learning as a function of hunger. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 265-270.—"Forty-eight rats, divided equally into 22-hr. and 4-hr. hunger drive groups, learned to choose one bar rather than another during 40 free trials in a double-bar Skinner-type box. This choice behavior was induced by the administration of 80 interspersed forced trials to the individual bars such that immediately prior to any free trial, a rat had received twice as many reinforced trials to one bar as to the other. The high-drive group chose the more frequently reinforced bar significantly more often than did the low-drive group. The high-drive group also ran significantly faster to both bars on forced trials than did the low-drive group." The differences in choice behavior were interpreted within a Hullian framework.—(J. Arbit)

5257. RAZRAN, GREGORY. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) The conditioned evocation of attitudes

(cognitive conditioning?). *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 278-282.—"When musical selections, paintings, photographs of college girls, and quotations and slogans were presented to ten adult human Ss during six consecutive free luncheons, the presented material came to evoke thereby conditioned food attitudes [as] determined by frequencies of food-related free verbalizations, frequencies of food-related rhyme finding, and speed of unscrambling food-related letter-scrambled words.... Reported hunger sensations during the postconditioned no-food presentations of the experimental material were few and statistically insignificant. It is thought therefore that what was conditioned in the study was more an unconscious cognition... than a conscious sensory or phenomenal experience."—(J. Arbit)

5258. SCHOEFFLER, MAX S. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Probability of response to compounds of discriminated stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 323-329.—"The experiment was performed to determine the probability of a response in stimulus situations composed in part of stimuli to which this response had been conditioned, in part of stimuli to which an opposing response had been conditioned, and in part of stimuli to which neither response had been conditioned.... The results indicated that: (a) the discrimination curve is a negatively accelerated, increasing function as predicted by theory; and (b) the probability of a response in the presence of a given test pattern is equal to the proportion of component stimuli that are conditioned to that response." Observed response proportions were in close agreement with the predictions derived from the set theoretical model of Estes and Burke.—(J. Arbit)

5259. SCHRODER, HAROLD M., & ROTTER, JULIAN B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Generalization of expectancy changes as a function of the nature of reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 343-348.—"It was hypothesized that a change in behavior in S<sub>1</sub> will generalize more to S<sub>2</sub> the more S<sub>2</sub> contains cues that have been historically associated with the same reinforcement as the cues in S<sub>1</sub>." Using rats in a T maze obtained statistical support for this hypothesis. "Such findings stress the importance of identifying the nature of the reinforcement in a given situation when one is dealing with the prediction of generalized effects of change."—(J. Arbit)

5260. SHEFFIELD, FRED D., ROBY, THORNTON B., & CAMPBELL, BYRON A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Drive reduction versus consummatory behavior as determinants of reinforcement. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 349-354.—Rats trained in a runway under a hunger regime, but running to rewards of tap water, dextrose, saccharin or dextrose and saccharin demonstrated that saccharin reinforced running, but that dextrose did not unless sweetened with saccharin. Additional experiments in which animals were pretrained to drink water or dextrose of two concentrations showed that previous experience with a consummatory response reinforced by nourishment had no effect on runway performance. Runway performance was found to vary directly as rate of consummatory response, irrespective of factors of sweetness, nourishment or past experience. "The results are interpreted as evidence that nourishment per se is an irrelevant aspect of the reinforcing value of sweet solutions in hungry rats and that strength of the consummatory response determines the reward value of the substance."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5261. SIDMAN, MURRAY. The temporal distribution of avoidance responses. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 399-402.—"With rats and cats as Ss, an avoidance conditioning technique was employed in which every lever press delayed a shock for a specified time interval. There was no warning signal to indicate an approaching shock." Frequency distributions of time intervals between successive responses indicated that no time interval discrimination was taking place, but that responses were distributed randomly in time.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5262. SIDOWSKI, JOSEPH B. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Influence of awareness of reinforcement on verbal conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 355-360.—A report of a study upon the influence of a stimulus light blink following plural responses on the rate of plural responses. Hypothesized that the conditioning of plurals would take place even for Ss who were not aware of the purpose of the study, and further, that a Task group, given the problem of making the light flash, would condition faster than a group without this problem solving orientation. The results indicated the effectiveness of the light flash as a reinforcing stimulus and that learning without awareness could take place. Lastly, assigning a problem for S to solve had relatively little effect on conditioning rate.—(J. Arbit)

5263. SILVERMAN, ROBERT E. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Anxiety and the mode of response. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 538-542.—"This experiment investigated the influence of shock threat on the responses to incidental auditory stimuli and relevant visual stimuli. . . . The results indicated that Ss exposed to the threat of electric shock manifested less incidental learning than Ss not exposed to shock threat. The shock-threat condition in the presence of the incidental stimuli impaired discrimination, but the shock-threat condition alone improved the accuracy of discrimination."—(L. N. Solomon)

5264. SMITH, MONCRIEFF H., JR., & HOY, WILLIAM J. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Rate of response during operant discrimination. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 259-264.—"A new technique was applied to the study of operant discrimination in the Skinner box. Experimental session was divided into 20 periods, half with positive stimulus, and half with negative stimulus. Responses were reinforced aperiodically during the positive periods. 16 rats were run under these conditions for 27 days original discrimination; then 33 days on the reverse discrimination; then 5 days extinction. As the discrimination formed, the over-all rate of responding remained constant, and the responses shifted from the negative periods to the positive ones. During extinction the discrimination was not abolished."—(J. Arbit)

5265. SOLOMON, RICHARD L., & WYNNE, LYMAN C. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Traumatic avoidance learning: the principles of anxiety conservation and partial irreversibility. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 353-385.—A highly speculative analysis of the phenomena of anxiety and avoidance learning is presented. The analysis assumes two basic acquisition processes; one for classical conditioning and one for instrumental learning. In dealing with certain of the effects found in the experimental extinction of avoidance conditioning, the principles of anxiety conservation and partial irreversibility are developed. The consequences of the analysis are dis-

cussed with an eye to both behavioral and physiological research. The paper closes with selected applications of the theory to problems in psychosomatic medicine and psychotherapy. 89 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

5266. SPENCE, KENNETH W., & BEECROFT, ROBERT S. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Differential conditioning and level of anxiety. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 399-403.—Ss received 50 eyelid conditioning trials with a 500-cycle tone as positive CS (followed by shock). On trials 51-100 the positive CS and a 5000-cycle tone negative CS (not followed by US) were each presented 25 times in a prearranged order. "Excitatory strength to the positive CS during both conditioning and differential conditioning was significantly greater for the high-anxious subjects. Excitatory strength to the negative CS was also greater for the high-anxious Ss and the high-anxious Ss showed better discrimination. . . . than did the low-anxious Ss. . . . These findings are consistent with expectations based on Hull's theory of the relation of drive and habit and are clearly contrary to the hypothesis proposed by Hilgard, Jones, and Kaplan that high-anxious Ss will show less discrimination."—(J. Arbit)

5267. SPENCE, KENNETH W., FARBER, I. E., & TAYLOR, ELAINE. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The relation of electric shock and anxiety to level of performance in eyelid conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 404-408.—Three groups of Ss were given 80 eyelid conditioning trials. "One group was given an occasional electric shock in conjunction with the ready signal preceding the CS; another group was told it might receive such shocks, but actually received them only during a preliminary tryout; and the control group received neither shock nor the threat of shock. . . . When the two 'shock involved' groups were combined, they showed a reliably higher level of performance than the control group during the earlier stages of conditioning. When each group was divided into upper and lower levels in terms of scores on the Taylor A Scale, the relatively anxious Ss gave more CR's during the first half of conditioning than did the relatively nonanxious Ss. However, the difference between anxiety levels was significant in the case of the shock-involved Ss only."—(J. Arbit)

5268. STANLEY, WALTER C., & ROWE, MARC I. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Extinction by omission of food as a function of goal-box confinement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 271-274.—"From the observation that responses incompatible with forward locomotion typically occur in an 'empty' goal box during extinction of a running response by omission of food, it was argued from contiguity theory that a long goal-box confinement should produce faster extinction than a short one. The hypothesis was tested and confirmed by training rats to run a straight alley, then carrying out extinction with 10-, 30-, and 60-sec. goal-box confinements. Theoretical and methodological implications of the verification of this hypothesis are discussed."—(J. Arbit)

5269. SZWEJKOWSKA, G. (Nencki Inst. Exp. Biol., Łódź, Poland.) Chronic extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes. V. Repeated extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes. *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 116-122.—It was established, on the basis of some series of repeated chronic extinction and restoration of alimentary and defensive con-

ditioned reflexes in dogs, that each successive extinction of alimentary conditioned reflex proceeds slower and is more incomplete than the preceding one in spite of the fact that the restoration series were much shorter than the extinction series, and each successive extinction of defensive conditioned reflexes proceeds more rapidly than the preceding one, while the process of restoration seems to become increasingly protracted. A tentative physiological mechanism of these facts is discussed.—(M. Choynowski)

5270. TURNER, MERLE B., & CRAIG, EUGENE A. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) The effect of figural reproduction on recognition. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 265-270.—This study attempts to ascertain the effects of interpolated reproduction upon recognition, when the dependent variable is error in recognizing more regular (better) figure than that to which S is exposed in the training trials. Five groups participated in various conditions of immediate and delayed recognition. Results: 1, In immediate recognition, interpolated reproduction tends to increase errors in the direction of recognizing more regular figure than that of the original stimulus; 2, In delayed recognition, interpolated reproduction tends to increase errors in recognizing more regular figure only when the act of reproduction occurs just prior to the act of recognition.—(R. W. Husband)

5271. WEISS, WALTER, & MARGOLIUS, GARRY. (Boston U., Mass.) The effect of context stimuli on learning and retention. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 318-322.—"The Ss learned paired-associates on differently colored cards. Recall and relearning of the associations were measured 24 hr. later under four conditions." Found that the acquisition of the stimulus-response associations was significantly better when colored contexts were employed. Retention was better when the color backgrounds remained the same whether or not stimulus syllables changed. Re-learning was facilitated by the maintenance of the same colored backgrounds present during original learning. Some theoretical considerations with respect to context-cue experiments were noted. 17 references.—(J. Arbib)

5272. WYRWICKA, W. (Nencki Inst. Exp. Biol., Łódź, Poland.) Studies on motor conditioned reflexes. 4. The extinction of conditioned reflexes of the motor analyzer against the excitatory or inhibitory background. *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 123-130.—In two series of experiments the chronic extinction of the alimentary motor conditioned reflex to two different stimuli was performed in dogs. The author found that, after the extinction was accomplished, in the first series other conditioned stimuli (which were not applied during the period of extinction) produced a quite normal effect, while in the second series their effect was greatly reduced. As in the first series only the conditioned reflex to a sporadic stimulus was extinguished while in the second series both the reflex to a sporadic stimulus and the reflex to the experimental situation were extinguished, in the first case conditioned reflexes to other sporadic stimuli remained normal while in the second case the general fall of reflexes to all sporadic stimuli took place.—(M. Choynowski)

5273. WYRWICKA, W. (Nencki Inst. Exp. Biol., Łódź, Poland.) Studies on motor conditioned reflexes. 5. On the mechanism of the motor conditioned reaction. *Acta Biol. Exp.*, 1952, 16, 131-

137.—Having elaborated in a dog a number of alimentary motor conditioned reflexes consisting in the performance of one and the same movement to various stimuli, the author attempted to form this reflex in response to a new stimulus or to reconstitute the reflex to an old stimulus (after it has been inhibited) without recurring to the special elaboration of the motor response, such as was applied at the beginning of the training. It appeared that the repeated application of a new stimulus (or an inhibitory conditioned stimulus) with food reinforcement is sufficient to the formation (or restitution) of the motor conditioned reflex to this stimulus without any special training. "This fact seems to point out that the elicitation of the alimentary motor conditioned reflex is intimately bound up with the excitatory process arising in the alimentary centre in response to a stimulus signaling the presentation of food." 14 references.—(M. Choynowski)

5274. ZEAMAN, DAVID, & WEGNER, NORMA. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) The role of drive reduction in the classical conditioning of an autonomically mediated response. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 349-354.—"The heart-rate response of human Ss was classically conditioned. . . . During the anxiety period between tone and shock, the conditioned cardiac response appeared as an acceleration in rate. This was contrasted with the conditioned deceleration found during anxiety when a long (6-sec.) shock was used. The difference in the form of the two CR's was attributed to the fact that at the time of shock termination the heart was accelerating in the short-shock condition and decelerating in the long-shock condition." 19 references.—(J. Arbib)

(See also abstract 5380)

#### Thinking & Imagination

5275. BADAWI, N. Y. (Dream of naked feet.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 383-392.—When interpreted according to Freud it represents repressed childhood wishes of exhibitionism, according to Adler it is an expression of inferiority and a style of life, while to Jung it is an archetype and a symbol of the collective unconscious. Since psychological reality is too complex to be arrived at through one system only, the author advises the novice in dream interpretation to adhere to systematic interpretation. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

5276. FATTU, NICHOLAS A., KAPOB, ERVIN, & MECH, EDMUND V. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Problem solving: a statistical description of some relationships between organismic factors and selected response measures. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 50, 141-185.—This study is an investigation of the relationships between the organismic variables of age, sex, practice effects, and anxiety and certain response dimensions like error distance in solving 10 problems on a gear train apparatus and behavioral stereotypy during 500 trials on an electromaze apparatus. In addition to running through these latter experimental situations, each of the 48 adult S's was administered the MMPI from which "anxiety" scores were obtained by use of the Taylor anxiety scale. The analysis produced the following results: no general sex differences, no systematic gains in problem solving behavior from practice as such, an inverse relationship between anxiety and problem solving solutions, no relationship between



anxiety and behavioral rigidity (stereotypy), a negative (but complex) relationship between age and problem solving.—(G. G. Thompson)

5277. KANZER, MARK. Observations on blank dreams with orgasms. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 511-520.—"Forgotten dreams, particularly blank dreams accompanied by orgasm, are traced in their multiple significance through various levels of personality development. Their relationship to shock at the sight of the mother's genitals is stressed and linked with milder and partial obliterations of the dream field that occur in other disorders. Premature ejaculation, for example, may be the waking equivalent of a blank dream with orgasm."—(L. N. Solomon)

5278. KAY, HARRY. (U. Oxford, Eng.) The effects of position in a display upon problem solving. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 155-169.—"Sixty-four subjects, aged between 15 and 72 years were told how to carry out a problem-solving task, whose difficulty could be varied by changing the position of an index and in relation to a display and control." There was little difference between ages on the easiest tasks, but as difficulty was increased the older groups made considerably more errors. "Their failure seemed mainly due to an inability to rid themselves of their wrong 'solutions,' in spite of the constant information indicating the mistake at each position."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

5279. LUSSEHEIMER, PAUL. On daydreams. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 83-92.—Daydreaming is a mixture of realistic and derelict thinking. Daydreams are not all pleasant. They tend to relive and correct experience. They trace back to experiences or identifications. Daydreams can be a medium for planning and healthy character formation. Compulsive daydreaming is neurotic. Daydream interpretation parallels dream interpretation. Daydreams may protect the prepsychotic from psychosis. Anxiety always causes the appearance of a daydream. Daydreams supplement missing dream material. A diminished need for daydreams is prognostically favorable.—(D. Prager)

5280. McKELLAR, PETER, & SIMPSON, LORNA. (Aberdeen U., Scotland.) Between wakefulness and sleep: hypnagogic imagery. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 266-276.—The incidence and characteristics of hypnagogic imagery among university students and staff was investigated by means of a brief questionnaire. "It is suggested that hypnagogic imagery may throw light upon a number of wider issues including some forms of creative thinking, and various paranormal phenomena, notably 'visions.'" "Hypnagogic images of an auditory type... are not readily distinguishable from hallucinations; visual hypnagogic images both resemble and differ from dreaming and ordinary waking images."—(L. E. Thune)

5281. MOONEY, ROSS L. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Groundwork for creative research. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 544-548.—Examines the nature of and importance of creativity in scientists and relates these to the training functions in the university.—(C. M. Louttit)

5282. RASMUSSEN, E. TRANEKJAER. Om erkendelsen som psykologisk faenomen og om psykologien som erkendelse. (On cognition as a psychological phenomenon and on psychology as

cognition.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 153-181.—A discussion of some research in perception and cognition, with a theoretical discussion, applying mathematical topology. Phenomenological description of psychophysiological phenomena is difficult because of the naive realism of everyday language. Some new terminology is introduced. Phenomenological analyses and descriptions are considered necessities in the field of psychology. From this point of view it will never be possible to reduce psychology to physics and physiology.—(B. Karlson)

5283. ROGERS, CARL R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Toward a theory of creativity. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1954, 11, 249-260.—The creative process is defined as the "emergence in action of a novel relational process" from the interreaction of a unique organism and its material and circumstantial environment. The creative impulse is "self-actualizing" and arises out of personal need; not all originality is creative, for it must be manifest in the extensional world. Certain inner conditions are prerequisite: lack of rigidity, tolerance of ambiguity, extensional orientation; "an internal locus of evaluation," or a feeling that the creation satisfies and expresses oneself; and the "ability to toy with elements and concepts." For fostering creativity, it is important to make the individual feel worthy "no matter what he does." The teacher must say, "I don't like it," rather than "It is not good." The creative person must have complete freedom to give symbolic expression to his creation. Several specific hypotheses are derived from these assumptions.—(J. Caffrey)

5284. SCHACHTER, M. A propos d'un rêve de désir de mort (Todeswunsch) et de sa motivation psychodynamique. (Concerning a death wish (Todeswunsch) dream and its psychodynamic motivation.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1952, 1, 298-306.—English and Portuguese summaries.

5285. STEINBERG, HANNAH. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) Selective effects of an anaesthetic drug on cognitive behaviour. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 170-180.—The effects of nitrous oxide on ten kinds of performance varying in complexity from finger tapping to reasoning by analogy were studied in two groups of 50 subjects each, matched for sex and age. The drug caused performance to deteriorate in all the tasks—the more complex a task the more was it impaired. Motor performances were, however, impaired to a greater extent than had been predicted. 33 references.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

5286. TAYLOR, DONALD W., & McNEMAR, OLGA W. (Stanford U., Calif.) Problem solving and thinking. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 455-482.—A review of literature for the period July, 1949 to June, 1954 with major sections: concept formation; set, "rigidity," and functional fixedness; individual problem solving; and group problem solving. 165-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5287. TUMIN, MELVIN. (Princeton U., N. J.) Obstacles to creativity. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1954, 11, 261-271.—The source of esthetic pleasure is not functional or instrumental but inheres in the nature of the "actions which define and constitute" esthetic experience. Other satisfactions are extrinsic or else reside in the social actions implied. Social reward generally tends to go to those who create better functional performances or who do their

set tasks well. For most persons, satisfactory creative expression waits upon status-assurance and security. Educators must make creativity "seem especially desirable and interesting" and/or minimize status-emphases. Ranking is inimical to widespread encouragement of creativity. Both the criminal and the artist are individual, willing to deviate, etc. It is not sufficient merely to encourage difference, to challenge the habitual. Modern social conditions have created four anti-creative "pathologies" in the form of excessive quests for certainty, power, status, and social identification (e.g., joining).—(J. Caffrey)

5288. WILSON, ROBERT C. (Reed Coll., Portland, Ore.), GUILFORD, J. P., CHRISTENSEN, PAUL R., & LEWIS, DONALD J. A factor-analytic study of creative-thinking abilities. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 297-311.—"Fifty-three tests designed to measure aspects of creative thinking were administered to 410 air cadets and student officers. The scores were inter-correlated and 16 factors were extracted. Orthogonal rotations resulted in 14 identifiable factors, a doublet, and a residual. Nine previously identified factors were: verbal comprehension, numerical facility, perceptual speed, visualization, general reasoning, word fluency, association fluency, ideational fluency, and a factor combining Thurstone's closure I and II. Five new factors were identified as originality, redefinition, adaptive flexibility, spontaneous flexibility, and sensitivity to problems." 19 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5289. YELA, MARIANO. La percepción de la causalidad a distancia. (The perception of causality at a distance.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 227-257.—Associationism has attempted to reduce causality to a learning process. In this investigation, which presented two moving stimuli by the "disc method" of Michotte, this conception of causality was investigated experimentally. It was found that, within the limits of the experiment, increasing the distance between the stimuli did not eliminate the perception of causality, although the impression was somewhat weakened. The author concluded that mechanical causation, although influenced by experience is perceived directly.—(G. B. Strother)

(See also abstracts 5414, 6157, 6184)

#### Intelligence

5290. Du TOIT, J. M. Die W-faktor in Afrikaans. (The W-factor in Afrikaans.) *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1953, 4, 116-136.—"An attempt at establishing the presence of a word-fluency factor in Afrikaans is reported. A battery of 30 tests, 12 of these aimed at such a factor, the others intended to cover six other primary factors, was applied to 80 subjects. The inter-correlations obtained can be partly accounted for on the hypothesis of the presence of a general factor influencing achievement on all these tests. After removal of the influence of such a general factor by Burt's method of factor analysis, the presence of a further group factor in the tests aimed at W becomes evident, and further analysis yields the saturation coefficients of these tests with the group factor, and also reveals that no further significant factor is operative. The saturation coefficients are compared with those obtained by Thurstone for similar tests but using a different technique of analysis. The best tests for measuring W are indicated." English summary.—(N. De Palma)

5291. GEIST, HAROLD. (Solano (Calif.) County Schs.) Evaluation of culture-free intelligence. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 5, 209-214.—Ten children each from grades 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were tested by means of the Davis-Eells Test and the Form L of the Stanford-Binet. Warner's social class equivalents were ascertained for each child. Pearson product-moment  $r$ 's between the Davis-Eells Index of Problem Solving Ability and the Stanford-Binet IQ's for each of three socio-economic groups—lower, middle and upper—were found to be .78, .67 and .00 respectively. Certain implications of the findings are discussed.—(T. E. Newland)

5292. HOFSTAETTER, PETER R. The changing composition of "Intelligence": A study in T technique. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 159-164.—Correlations between M.A.'s from birth to maturity, when analyzed by Thurstone's method, give 3 factors. The independent factors are: I. Sensori-motor alertness, II. Persistence and III. Manipulation of symbols. The predictive value of tests given before age 4 is doubted. Factor III accounts for scores in the 2nd decade of life. "Intelligence" has different meanings at different periods in life.—(Z. Luria)

5293. MAXWELL, JAMES. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Intelligence, fertility and the future: A report on the 1947 Scottish Mental Survey. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1954, 1, 244-274.—The relations of fertility, intelligence test score, social conditions and stature agree with earlier findings and raise similar questions. Surveys, like the Scottish, offer a framework for more intensive and delimited investigations, and with more precise methods of handling sociological and genetic data, should contribute in greater detail on the interaction of social and genetic factors in fertility and intelligence. The Scottish Mental Survey is studying the bearing of intelligence test score, family size and social conditions on the future lives of 1215 children out of the larger 70,805 tested. It serves to establish a link between generations. Both the extensive survey and the limited investigation necessarily complement one another.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

5294. SCOTT, EILEEN M., & NISBET, JOHN D. Intelligence and family size in an adult sample. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1955, 46, 233-235.—In an adult sample of 285 women the negative correlation found between family size and intelligence test scores is smaller when non-verbal tests are used than when verbal tests are used. This would suggest that environmental factors associated with family size exercise an influence on test performance well into adulthood.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

#### Personality

5295. ABERNETHY, ETHEL M., & WHITE, JAMES CLYDE, JR. (Queens Coll., Charlotte, N. C.) Correlation of a self-inventory of personality traits with laboratory measures of vigor and motility. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 185-188.—For 50 subjects laboratory measures of strength of grip and tapping speed showed low positive correlation with the Guilford-Martin "factors" G, A, M, and I but no correlation with N. It is inferred that these "factors" differ somewhat "in the degree of involvement with that 'vigorous and vital activity' which Allport has characterized as one of the 'tap-roots of personality'."—(J. C. Franklin)

5296. ALLPORT, GORDON W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Becoming: basic considerations for a psychology of personality*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955. ix, 106 p. \$2.75.—This volume is based on the Terry lectures given by the author at Yale University in March, 1954. With a basic conviction that personality is too complex "to be trussed up in a conceptual straight jacket" this essay argues for "conceptual openmindedness and for a reasoned eclecticism." Questions are raised concerning the adequacy of an S-R theoretical basis for personality study. The human shows appropriate strivings which are not reducible to even complex S-R relations. Self energizing properties of human personality are of basic importance, but homuncular reification is explicitly disavowed.—(C. M. Loutitt)

5297. BLITSTEN, DOROTHY B. (Hunter Coll., New York.) Harry Stack Sullivan's suggestions concerning the place of small groups in personality development. *Autonomous Groups Bull.*, 1954, 9 (4), 3-12.—Sullivan's special orientation toward the social basis of behavior, especially the complex of inter-personal relations is outlined. The relation of his views to other social scientists is presented with an account of his research in male schizophrenia. The specific nature of groups as the source of socialization and acculturation is considered in detail.—(R. A. Littman)

5298. BROIDA, DANIEL C. (V.A. Office, Rochester, N. Y.) & THOMPSON, GEORGE G. The relationship between certain Rorschach "insecurity" hypotheses and children's reactions to psychological stress. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 167-181.—The purpose was to examine the relation between security-insecurity (S-I) as measured by (1) certain Rorschach factors, (2) responses to a psychological-stress situation, and (3) teachers' ratings of stress-behavior in children. The results are as follows: (1) Reliability of all three measures was substantially high. (2) A significant relationship was found between certain Rorschach insecurity hypotheses and behavior hypothesized as indicating insecurity in the psychological stress situation. The concept of S-I as related to other psychological variables was discussed and suggestions for a more rigorous definition were offered. 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5299. CARLSON, V. R. (Johns Hopkins U.) Individual differences in the recall of word-association-test words. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 77-87.—"It is concluded that memory for word-association-test items is not due entirely to the characteristics of the stimulus words but is determined in part by factors in the organization of the individual's personality." 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5300. CHODORKOFF, BERNARD. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Self-perception, perceptual defense, and adjustment. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 508-512.—The results in general support the hypotheses that the greater the agreement between the individual's self-description and an objective description of him, the less perceptual defense he will show, the more adequate will be his personal adjustment, and the more adequate his personal adjustment, the less perceptual defence he will show.—(L. N. Solomon)

5301. CRANDALL, VAUGHN J., & BELLUGI, URSULA. (Fels Res. Inst., Yellow Springs, O.) Some relationships of interpersonal and intrapersonal

conceptualizations to personal-social adjustment. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 224-232.—"The following results were obtained: (a) A positive but non-significant relationship was found between the level of the Ss' adjustment and favorable peer perceptions of them. ... (b) The Ss' over-all adjustment was found to be related to their self-conceptualizations but unrelated to their ideal self-conceptualization. (c) An individual with whom none of the Ss had had previous contact was interviewed by the senior author while the Ss observed her behavior. When they subsequently rated this person, Ss with undesirable self-concepts were found to have developed less favorable perceptions of her than had Ss with favorable self-concepts."—(M. O. Wilson)

5302. de GROOT, A. D. Scientific personality diagnosis. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 220-241.—The inferential processes underlying personality diagnostic and predictive activities are analyzed. The personality being unique, it may seem impossible that applied science making use of general findings applied to special cases will ever provide adequate methods for the exploration of the individual personality. The "uniqueness problem" is not solved but evaded by current conceptions and philosophies which produce only "unique" configurations of hypotheses. The author criticizes favorite holistic concepts, the psychology of "traits" and current concepts of "individual behavior." German summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5303. DILLER, LEONARD. (New York U.-Bellevue Med. Center.) Conscious and unconscious self-attitudes after success and failure. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 1-12.—Ss rated themselves and friends of varying degrees of closeness to self on 10 traits and judged four disguised samples of handwriting, including a self sample. Then they were subjected to a success (s), neutral (n), or failure (f) experience, after which the original procedures were repeated. It was found that: (1) Self-concept operates in a global fashion and is related to the value system of the individual. (2) After f, the defense of the self-concept is demonstrated by a decrease in overt self-attitudes and a change in covert attitudes. (3) After s, attitudes toward self are enhanced on overt and covert levels, and are +r with attitudes toward friends. (4) After f, self attitudes are not r with attitudes toward others. (5) After s, self-attitudes are +r with attitudes toward friends at various distances from self. 19 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5304. ERIKSEN, CHARLES W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Some personality correlates of stimulus generalization under stress. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 561-565.—"The amount of stimulus generalization under experimentally induced anxiety was determined in an hysterical and a psychasthenic group of Ss. ... The hysterical group of Ss showed significantly more stimulus generalization under both experimental conditions used (avoidance and nonavoidance) and for both the hysterical and psychasthenic groups, the avoidance condition resulted in significantly more generalization. 16 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5305. EYSENCK, H. J. The science of personality: nomothetic! *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 339-342.—A recent article in this journal by S. J. Beck (see 28: 5661) is critically reviewed. It is contended that Beck failed in his attempt to reconcile the idiographic and nomothetic approaches to personality study. In-



stead, the author contends, he merely, "...rechristened part of the traditional nomothetic procedure as 'idiographic'." It is concluded that the two approaches are still very different and that, "...the science of personality must by its very nature be nomothetic."

—(E. G. Alken)

5306. EYSENCK, H. J. (U. London, Eng.) Zur Theorie der Persönlichkeitsmessung. (On the theory of personality measurement.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 171-187.—In the concluding Part II (see 29: 3670) of his paper the author reviews aspects of personality structure, including the typologies of Kretschmer and Jung. As an example of research approaches in personality theory he cites experimental studies utilizing Pavlovian, Hullian, and Gestalt principles to test a clinical hypothesis. 50 references. English summary.—(H. P. David)

5307. GOLDINGS, HERBERT JEREMY. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) On the avowal and projection of happiness. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 30-47.—Happiness in undergraduates was measured as follows: (1) *Ascribed H.*, by having them rate ambiguous pictures, (2) *Avowed H.*, by a self-rating questionnaire, and (3) *Estimated H.*, by judges. The conclusions are that: (1) on direct inquiry, *Ss* tend to rate self-*h* as above average, (2) *S* ratings of self-*h* tend to converge toward a narrower range on the positive side, possibly within the zone of culturally sanctioned expression of *h*, (3) As to reliability, it was noted that agreement between the judges, especially for the unhappy, and that between self-estimates and judge-estimates were high. (4) Extremely *h Ss* and extremely un-*h Ss* tend to project the opposite *h* state in others, whereas for moderates the projection is supplementary. Contrast projection as a dynamic process is discussed. 25 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5308. GOLLIN, EUGENE S. (New York U.) Forming impressions of personality. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 65-76.—"The findings... suggest that the formation of an impression of the personality of another is a function not only of the characteristics of the person being observed, but also... of the underlying perceptual-cognitive organizing process in the observer. Whether or not the various process-patterns described represent generalized personality characteristics is a question to be determined by future research. ... But it has been found that individuals who retain both major character-qualities in their impressions are more adept at forming concepts in other judgment situations than *Ss* who form impressions which retain only one major character-quality."

—(M. O. Wilson)

5309. GORDON, R. Personality dynamics and the tendency towards stereotypy. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 571-576.—30 adult education students were given the TAT and a specially constructed belief test. High stereotypers frequently showed unsolved Oedipus conflicts, aggressive tendencies, and projection. Low stereotypers were usually concerned with conflicts between libidinal and super-ego strivings. Stereotypy is a defence against anxiety arising from the relationship of the individual and society. Measures for controlling the development of stereotypy are suggested.—(H. P. Shelley)

5310. JANIS, IRVING L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & FESHBACH, SEYMOUR. Personality differences associated with responsiveness to fear-

arousing communications. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 154-166.—The present study was designed to investigate anxiety predispositions associated with individual differences in responsiveness to fear arousing communications. The *Ss*, high school students, were exposed to an illustrated lecture on dental hygiene, one form of the presentation containing a strong fear appeal and the other containing little fear-arousing material. They were dichotomized into high- and low-predisposed groups. High group was less influenced by strong appeal but more so by minimal appeal.—(M. O. Wilson)

5311. JONES, EDWARD E. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Authoritarianism as a determinant of first-impression formation. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 107-127.—Authoritarians and non-authoritarians (Col. F-scale) were given information about a prospective leader and asked to assess him by means of descriptive comments and a 30-trait scale. "The results demonstrate that—both in terms of sensitivity to different ranges of social cues and in terms of evaluative judgment—authoritarianism does play a systematic role in the formation of first impressions. This is not to say, however, that the specific nature of this role is explicitly and correctly predicted by authoritarian-personality theory." Several generalizations about authoritarianism are suggested. 16 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5312. KLEIN, GEORGE S., HOLZMAN, PHILIP S., & LASKIN, DIANA. The perception project: progress report for 1953-54. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 260-266.—An objective of the Menninger Foundation studies of perception has been to formulate regulative principles of personality as they appear in cognitive behavior. The report mentions a number of recent studies and refers to an "Integration Study" in which 60 to 75 subjects are being tested on 15 procedures which have been crucial in finding the sets of cognitive attitudes. Plans also include the direct observation of subjects in selected social situations. A comprehensive monograph concerning theoretical developments and the major findings on the problem of cognition personality relationships is now in preparation.—(W. A. Varvel)

5313. LaFORGE, ROLFE; LEARY, TIMOTHY F., NABOISEK, HERBERT, COFFEY, HUBERT S. (U. California, Berkeley.), & FREEDMAN, MERVIN B. The interpersonal dimension of personality: II. An objective study of repression. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 129-153.—The present study (see 27: 993) is concerned with those aspects of repression producing discrepancies between the conscious level and the private or fantasy level (Level II—Level III discrepancy). Repression in two different groups was measured by (1) MMPI profiles, and (2) the individual's self-description as obtained from an adjective list, and (3) a discrepancy between this self-description and co-ordinate rating of TAT scores. The two latter measures together yielded multiple correlations of .54 and .46 with the MMPI ratings in the two samples. It is judged that the results indicate the importance of conscious self-perception in forming clinical judgments of amounts of depressive tendency present.—(M. O. Wilson)

5314. MIERKE, KARL. Entwicklungsanomalien als Folgeerscheinungen seelischer Ueberforderung. (The influence of excessive emotional pressure on personality development.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 33-38.—The term excessive

emotional pressure cannot be rigidly defined. The personality structure may be threatened with breakdown by a severe single trauma, or by chronic psychic pressures. According to an experiment by the author, the reaction patterns observable as a result of excessive emotional pressure are always of two kinds: 1. the aggressive phase, characterized by undirected erroneous performances, and 2. the regressive phase, characterized by paralyzing inefficiency or regression to more elementary levels of organization. Most frequently, a phase of restitution with re-orientation of behavior follows the two preceding phases.—(E. Schwerin)

5315. MILLER, CHRISTINE. (V. A. Hosp., Oakland, Calif.) Consistency of cognitive behavior as a function of personality characteristics. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 233-249.—The first problem was to investigate the extent to which perception, memory and learning show parallel effects of a motivational determinant, reaction to success and failure. The findings indicate that particular aspects of the task situation are important in determining the effects of motivational factors on response. The second problem was to determine the personality variables associated with selective cognitive responsiveness to success and failure stimuli. Differences between consistent-success and consistent-failure groups in IR and Ma of the MMPI indicate a highly selective reaction to certain classes of S which might be broadly termed as pleasant and unpleasant.—(M. O. Wilson)

5316. NUTTIN, JOSEPH. (U. Louvain, Belgium.) Personality. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 161-186.—Personality study is becoming a "new approach to the 'general' psychology of human behavior." From this "general psychology" point of view studies on cognitive factors and human motivation are reviewed. From an "individual psychology approach" cultural and constitutional determinants of personality are considered. For the author personality is "a specific way of behaving and functioning which is characterized by awareness of a life-situation or 'world'." 84-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5317. PALAS, REINO. Die Frustration in Persönlichkeitspsychologischer Beleuchtung. (Frustration in the light of personality-psychological theory.) *Ann. Acad. Sci. fenn.*, 1954, 87 (2), 110 p.—This monograph offers a critical survey of frustration theory, its terms and definitions, and its implications for personality development. Exogenous and endogenous aspects are considered, and major behavioral reactions are described, including aggression, regression, anxiety, neurotic reactions, and other defense mechanisms. Frustration tolerance, Rosenzweig's test and theory, and the dynamics of the frustration process are briefly discussed.—(H. P. David)

5318. POREBSKI, OLGIERD. A psychological and statistical study of speed and power as variables of human ability. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1954, 28, 218-231.—Two hypotheses are formulated: Speed and Power are distinct factors of ability, and Speed and Power are the fundamental factors of ability. To test these hypotheses a battery of six Speed tests and three Power tests was constructed, and administered to fifty men and women of a high intellectual standard. An analysis of the results leads to the conclusion that the first hypothesis is verified, and that the second appears to be verified. A number of criticisms

of the study have been made, and these are discussed.—(G. S. Speer)

5319. REMPLEIN, HEINZ. Psychologie der Persönlichkeit: Die Lehre von der individuellen und typischen Eigenart des Menschen. (Psychology of personality: the science of the individual and typological characteristics of man.) Basel, Switzerland: Ernst Reinhardt, 1954. 638 p. Sfrs. 22.00.—Following Klages, this book is a treatise on characterology. It is divided into two major parts: the individual characteristics of personality (including chapters on vitality, temperament, character, talent, and the total personality); and the typological characteristics of personality (including chapters on the typologies of the Greeks, Jung, Kretschmer, Pfahler, Jaensch, Spranger, and Dilthey). A final section is devoted to the manifestations of personality, with reference to expressive movements, test performance, etc. 372 references (mostly German).—(H. H. Strupp)

5320. ROSEN, ALEXANDER C. (U. California, Berkeley.) Change in perceptual threshold as a protective function of the organism. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 182-194.—It was hypothesized that the function of perception (P) is to maintain the integrity, tranquility and equilibrium of O. More specifically it was hypothesized that (1) if P is painful and the S is unavoidable, P will be interrupted, and (2) if P will aid O in avoiding a painful S, the ability of O to perceive this S will be enhanced and the P-threshold will be lowered. These hypotheses were tested by use of tachistoscopically controlled stimuli and systematic variation of punishment. The results support the hypotheses and should be of value in further research and in clinical settings by aiding in understanding effect of anxiety-laden material in projective or personality tests.—(M. O. Wilson)

5321. ROSENMAN, STANLEY. (City Coll., New York.) The multiplicity of the normal ego structure. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 389-419.—"The ego as subject synthesizes and organizes the symbolic processes of the organism according to the principles provided by the different assumptions regarding self and given-other and the interrelationship. Thus the ego as subject is defined as identical with the ego as object. ... Each self-other representation tends to seek expression in behavior in the respective situation. ... As there are a multiplicity of self-other representations, and as the ego is defined here as the constellation of self-other themes in the personality, the ego may best be conceptualized as a multiple structure. Indeed, maintenance of this multiple state is one of its primary goals." 38 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5322. SIMONETT, MAX. Charakterologische Symptomlehre. (Study of characterological symptoms.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1953. 124 p. DM 6.80.—It is the author's thesis that all aspects of outer, objective human behavior (symptoms) must be studied separately before any intuitive or global assessment of personality can be attempted. The volume is devoted to a description, not interpretation, of numerous sorts of human expression, including body build, speech, expressive movements, observations, etc. Proper classification, differentiation, and study are essential for a characterological approach (symptomatology) to personality. 42 references.—(H. P. David)

5323. HIPPELLE, CARL. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) An empirical test of Pascal's formula. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 195-206.—Pascal's formula regarding psychological deficit (see 27: 998) was given an empirical check, based on 19 measures of 39 scientists, which measures seeming potentially to be measures of stress, strength or psychological deficit. The results were subjected to iterative analysis to determine clusters of measures related to known measures of terms in the formula and with each other. The clusters were then combined into a single term for each part of the formula and  $r$ 's computed between terms of the formula and between the two sides of the equation composing the formula. The final results indicate that the formula offers promise for the understanding of personality. 20 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5324. SMITH, GEORGE HORSLEY. (Rutgers U., Newark 2, N. J.) Size-distance settings as indicative of personal adjustment. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 165-172.—By the use of a size-distance apparatus with which subjects established the point at which faces were in alignment with a target this hypothesis was tested. "Poorly adjusted subjects, when asked to line up a face with a target post would put it further away (make it smaller) than would well-adjusted subjects. Both groups would presumably see the face opposite the post." Scores on the Bell Adjustment Inventory and the Knutson Personal Security Inventory were compared with the settings made by the group making large settings and the group making small settings. The findings supported the hypothesis and the author generalizes "that the percept in this ambiguous situation, and presumably in analogous ones in daily life, is a function to an appreciable degree of the perceiver-as-a-whole."—(J. C. Franklin)

5325. SMOCK, CHARLES D., & THOMPSON, GEORGE G. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) An inferred relationship between early childhood conflicts and anxiety responses in adult life. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 88-98.—Black pictures were utilized to differentiate a group of 56 into hi and lo anxiety-intensity groups. "The... findings support the Freudian emphasis on experiences during the socialization process as prime influences on personality formation. The results are not inconsistent with the notion that these areas of conflict may be relatively discrete in so far as the content of the anxiety area is concerned." 12 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5326. SPILKA, BERNARD. (Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.) Relationships between certain aspects of personality and some vocal effects of delayed speech feedback. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 491-503.—The vocal responses of 150 young college males as related to personality were studied under the conditions of synchronous and delayed speech feedback. Increases in vocal intensity variation appear to be positively related to inadequacy and instability of the self-conceptual system with negative self attitudes and poor general personality, paranoid behavioral tendencies and negatively related to degree of ethnocentric and/or non-ethnocentric beliefs. Decreases in vocal intensity variation appear to be significantly and positively related to schizoid, socially withdrawing and isolating modes of behavioral adjustment. Changes in the investigated voice variables due to delayed speech feedback other than those which occurred in vocal intensity variation

cannot be reliably associated with any of the measured aspects of personality.—(M. F. Palmer)

5327. STOPOL, MURRAY S. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The consistency of stress tolerance. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 13-29.—The purpose was to determine whether persons respond consistently to failure (f) and distraction (d) stress. Rorschach and digit-symbol tests were given 56 in two sessions. It is concluded that: (1) Tolerance for f and for d are independent. (2) Amount of poststress recovery is positively related to degree of f and d tolerance. (3) Variability during poststress is inversely related to degree of tolerance for f and d during the second session; none exists for stress during the first session. (4) During the second session there is a greater decrement regardless of the nature of stress. (5) No difference exists between effects of kinds of f or d if the temporal sequence is controlled. (6) During the second session, generalization appears in the tendency to respond similarly to both stimulus conditions of stress and nonstress. 27 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5328. TEN HAVE, T. T. De weg der persoonskunde. (The way of knowing personality.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 408-423.—Some methodological remarks on the systematic investigation and description of personality. First the basic phenomenal data must be arranged into aspects, and a subsequent structural and genetical analysis must finally be concluded by a synthesis in which the functional meaning of fundamental and dispositional factors for the phenomenal behavior is established.—(R. H. Houwink)

5329. WHITEHORN, JOHN C. The scope of motivation in psychopathology and psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 30-39.—In the mature personality a flexibility of social attitudes has been achieved, expressible in a considerable repertoire of acceptable roles, developed through life experiences which have served to fulfill reasonably well 3 outstanding emotional needs. These are: the needs for personal significance, for personal security, and for affection. Failure of life experience to fulfill these emotional needs may seriously distort personality development somewhat analogous to the chronic effects of nutritional deficiencies.—(D. Prager)

5330. WIEGERSMA, S. Een variant van het sentimentele type. (A variety of the sentimental type.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 452-474.—A variety of Heymans' sentimental type, called the "sponge-type" of personality structure is described and directions for the diagnosis of this structure are presented.—(R. H. Houwink)

5331. WIERSMA, D. Postulaat en hypothese bij het persoonlijkheidsonderzoek. (Postulate and hypothesis in the investigation of personality.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 395-407.—Some observations on the scientific theoretical background of personality investigation are presented. It is of methodological importance to differentiate between postulates (e.g. character) and hypotheses (the nature of character).—(R. H. Houwink)

5332. WISHNER, JULIUS, & SHIPLEY, THOMAS E., JR. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Direction of autokinetic movement as a test of the "Sensory-Tonic-Field." *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 99-106.—The



purpose was to test the postulate of the sensory-tonic-field theory of perception that motor and sensory components in perception interact. Since it was assumed in this experiment that handedness reflects an asymmetrical distribution of tension favoring the preferred side, left-handers (L H) and right-handers (R H) were tested with respect to the perceived direction of movement in the autokinetic phenomenon. The results tend to support the hypothesis, but the preponderance of perceived movement to the left by the L H was not up to expectations, due possibly to a greater degree of heterogeneity as to tensional asymmetry among them. Possibly a more accurate verification could have been achieved with actual measurement of tensional distribution in each S.—(M. O. Wilson)

5333. ZELEN, SEYMOUR L. Behavioral criteria and Rorschach measures of level of aspiration and rigidity. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 207-214.—The validity of Rorschach measures of level of aspiration (L-A) and rigidity (R) was tested by comparing with Rotter Board measures. It is concluded "... that only part of the initial assumption that the Rorschach yields measures of level of aspiration and rigidity can be supported. The direct expression of results like W%, Approach, and Sequence agree best with behavioral criteria. The measures which seem to have the lowest correlation with behavioral standards are those which were derived by a reasoning or analogizing method." 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5334. ZUBIN, JOSEPH. (Columbia U., New York.) The measurement of personality. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 159-164.—"Personality measurement grows out of the contributions of four fields: (1) differential psychology; (2) psychopathology; (3) personology; and (4) more recently, psychophysiology." Each of these is examined in turn. 15 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

#### Aesthetics

5335. ARNHEIM, RUDOLF. (Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.) A complexity scale of movement. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 104-108.—A section taken from the author's "Art and visual perception," (see 29: 3680). It is argued that the rules for spontaneous perception do not follow the modern scientist's way of separating the animate from the inanimate and the "mindless from the mindful." 4 levels of complexity in observed behavior are considered.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5336. ASSUNTO, ROSARIO. Studi estetici: Forma formante e forma formata. (Studies in aesthetics: Creative form and static form.) *Rasse. Filoa.*, 1954, 3, 137-161.—As viewed by the author, modern art has two emphases, (1) as something completed by the artist and now existing in our day-to-day life, and (2) as a construct capable of absorbing the onlooker into a momentary aesthetic state of mystic vision. It is the role of the contemporary artist to work on "a piece of nature" so that this becomes an object of aesthetic significance. Such "a piece of nature" might be the words in a poem, the color in a painting, the play of light and shadow in sculpture. The true artist translates nature's materials into forms capable of exciting emotional or spiritual reactions in the observer.—(L. J. Cantoni)

5337. CAMERON, WILLIAM BRUCE. (U. Cincinnati, O.) Sociological notes on the jam session.

*Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 177-182.—A "jazzman and social scientist" discusses the intent and setting of the session, exclusion and acceptance of both musicians and non-musicians, the processes of and pleasures derived from the session, and the impact on the moral values of the participants.—(A. R. Howard)

5338. ELIASBERG, W. G. Art: immoral or immortal. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 274-278.—The true work of art is moral and upon occasion requires the court to distinguish between art and pornography. A method to ease this distinction in the legal setting is described.—(L. A. Pennington)

5339. FARNSWORTH, P. R. (Stanford U., Calif.) A study of the Hevner Adjective List. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 97-103.—This much-used list of 67 words had been arranged in 8 clusters, each of which was supposed to describe a different mood. The moodal quale of the adjectives within each cluster had been assumed to be almost identical. The mood of the clusters was thought to allow their arrangement in clock-face positions. In the present research 200 subjects listened to 56 musical phrases. By the use of a correlational technique it was found that the clusters could be rearranged to advantage. Neither the original nor the newly-found clusters could be reasonably placed in a clock-face pattern.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5340. FODOR, NANDOR. Paul Federn's "Untier." *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2 (4), 48-54.—"Untier" is German for monster, and Paul Federn's "Untier" was a dream monster that Fodor feels refers to him. Because of phonetic similarity, Federn and Fodor are frequently confused, the latter being mistaken with the much better known disciple of Freud.—(L. E. Abt)

5341. GOTSHALK, D. W. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Aesthetic expression. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 80-85.—Emotions do not reside in music but in the person. "Expressiveness is the suggestiveness of an expressive system." Attempts are made in the article to contrast aesthetic expression with expression in natural science and pragmatic activity.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5342. HUISMAN, DENIS. (The Sorbonne, Paris, France.) *L'esthetique. (Aesthetics.)* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1954. 126 p.—Aesthetics has occupied a unifying role in philosophy and experimental aesthetics today has a promising future. Part I is a review of the stages through which aesthetics has progressed from Plato through the Kantian and post-Kantian periods to modern positivism. Part II, The Domain of Aesthetics, deals with the philosophy of art (its nature, criteria, and values); the psychology of art (contemplation, creativity and interpretation); and the sociology of art (the public, the work and the milieu). Part III, Problems of Aesthetics, takes up axiologies (relation to science, morality, etc.); systems, and methodology. Frequent references, quotations.—(N. C. Meier)

5343. HUNGERLAND, HELMUT. (Ed.) (Calif. Coll. Arts & Crafts, Oakland.) Selective current bibliography for aesthetics and related fields, January 1, 1953-December 31, 1953. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 127-140.—Among the references listed is a section of about 80 items on psychology.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5344. KOLAJA, JIRI (Talladega Coll., Ala.) & WILSON, ROBERT N. The theme of social isolation

in American painting and poetry. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 37-45.—A content analysis of 228 pictures taken from the 1950 issues of *Art Digest* and 100 poems from the same year of *Poetry*. While paintings and poems possessed many common meanings, the poets attended primarily man's "inside" while the painters explored the world outside the individual.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5345. LANE, LAURIAT, JR. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The literary archetype: some reconsiderations. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 226-232.—The literary use of the term is traced from Sam Johnson on, and a distinction is made between the introverted and extroverted writer. The archetype is defined as "a literary element or construct which, by its traditional and universal importance, brings certain meanings, implications, and overtones into the literary work in which it is introduced and hence into the reader's reactions to that work."—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5346. MALLET, CARL-HEINZ. Analyse des Grimm'schen Märchens "Der starke Hans." (Analysis of Grimm's fairy tale "Strong Hans.") *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 53-62.—The content of a fairy tale is subjected to detailed thematic analysis of the underlying personality and behavior of the main character.—(E. Schwerin)

5347. NARDI, BRUNO. Noterella polemica sull'averroismo di Guido Cavalcanti. (A polemic note on the Averroism of Guido Cavalcanti.) *Rasse. Filos.*, 1954, 3, 47-71.—The author maintains that some modern commentators on the 13th century love poetry of Guido Cavalcanti are guilty of outlandish and bizarre interpretations. Their inaccuracies stem from the use of secondary sources in which Cavalcanti's theory of love was misunderstood. Though Cavalcanti did insist that love has a physical rather than an intellectual basis, this does not brand his psychology of love as Averroistic. Even St. Thomas Aquinas recognized that love is based in animal appetite rather than in the rational nature of man.—(L. J. Cantoni)

5348. RÉVÉSZ, G. Drie grote persoonlijkheden in de Griekse Aesthetica: Plato, Aristoteles en Plotinos. (Three great personalities in Greek aesthetics: Plato, Aristotle, and Plotinus.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 360-371.—After a general introduction on the philosophical and psychological aspects of aesthetics, the theories of Plato, Aristotle and Plotinus on the subject of art are discussed. While for Plato art is simply imitation, and for Aristotle merely the perfection of nature, Plotinus was the first to stress the importance of phantasy.—(R. H. Houwink)

5349. RÉVÉSZ-ALEXANDER, M. Portret en zelfportret als menselijk document. (Portrait and self-portrait as human documents.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 372-384.—A psychological analysis of portrait painting and the relation between portrait and personality. A supreme form of portrait art is the self-portrait, which may have the form of a confession, and often shows the artist's "inner dialogue with himself."—(R. H. Houwink)

5350. RUDRAUFF, LUCIEN. The morphology of art and the psychology of the artist. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 13, 18-36.—"Man creates nothing in the absolute sense of that word. He discovers, invents, makes real. In the order of art, he actualizes pre-existing

morphological types." Rudrauff regards "it as hypothetical that a form of art can suddenly appear, organized by a purely subconscious synthesis." There is a "meeting and interpenetration of the conscious and subconscious faculties."—(P. R. Farnsworth)

(See also abstracts 5706, 6174, 6170, 6188)

## DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

### Childhood & Adolescence

5351. ABEGG, WALTER. Aus Tagebüchern und Briefen junger Menschen; ein Beitrag zur Psychologie des Entwicklungsalters. (From diaries and letters of young people; a contribution to the psychology of puberty.) Basel, Switzerland: Ernst Reinhardt, 1954. 172 p. S.Fr.8.00.—It is chiefly with quotations from diaries that the author explains the emotional stages through which human beings pass from puberty to adolescence. The writers of these, 10 girls and 2 boys, come from Swiss and German middle class families. The general characteristics of puberty are discussed as to: "Weitschmerz"; anxiety and loneliness; suicide; sexuality, erotics and love; development of the conscious self; the environment, including family and school, nature, art, literature, music, religion, philosophy, politics, social life, vocation. 91-item bibliography.—(M. Haas)

5352. AMATORA, MARY. (St. Francis Coll., Ft. Wayne, Ind.) Contrast in boys' and girls' judgments of personality. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 51-62.—Through the use of rating scales, elementary school children are found to be "capable of having and of expressing judgments of peer personality." Boys are more conservative than girls in their ratings and show little difference in their judgment of boys and girls, while girls show decided preference for girls. 22 references.—(L. S. Baker)

5353. AMEN, ELISABETH W., & RENISON, NANCY. (Wheaton Coll., Norton, Mass.) A study of the relationship between play patterns and anxiety in young children. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 50, 3-41.—"By correlating scores for three different play levels, (a) manipulative play, (b) imaginative ('as if' or fantasy play), (c) constructive-creative play obtained through observational records of a group of 12 children with the anxiety scores of these children on the Amen Anxiety Picturez, this study aims to discover any significant relationship between play pattern and anxiety score." Rho between anxiety and constructive-creative play was .52; and manipulative play, -.53; and fantasy play, .09. The correlation between anxiety and IQ was .77. The findings support the conclusion, "As mental age increases with an increase in chronological age, a young child tends to frequent a more mature level of play, and may tend to become more anxious."—(G. G. Thompson)

5354. BANG, RUTH. Das stille Kind. (The quiet child.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 65-69.—In understanding the personality development of the quiet child, one must above all differentiate between constitutional factors and defensive operations. A general diagnostic criterion is the happiness and contentment of the child. Quiet and withdrawn children are generally found in an environment where there is little expression of warmth but emphasis on the more concrete needs of the child.—(E. Schwerin)

5355. BEAUFORT, P. Journées internationales de psychologie de l'enfant (Paris, 21-26, Avril, 1954.) (International days of child psychology.) *Cah. Pedagog.* 1954, 13, 132-137.—An account is given of these days in the course of which 113 communications were presented by the psychologists of the principal countries of Europe and South America. The psychotherapy of the child and his re-education have been studied in theoretical psychology.—(R. Piret)

5356. BERNHARDT, KARL S. Child development, a foundation for world mental health. *Bull. Inst. Child Study, Toronto*, 1954, 16(4), 1-4.—Children can be provided with experiences which allow for better mental health. The child is plastic and can learn more adequate goals. The culture provides: (1) rules and regulations to which he learns to conform, and (2) frustration which, in the proper context, develops frustration tolerance and stimulates learning. The goal of child rearing is the production of mature adults who can manage their own affairs, think for themselves and are able to manage their emotions while having consideration for others and making a contribution "... to the groups of which he is a member."—(I. M. Steisel)

5357. BERNHARDT, KARL S. What should we give them? *Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto*, 1954, 16(3), 1-4.—Parents should give their children not only material things but also love, understanding and "... a pattern of living which the child will want to follow and which will stand him in good stead."—(I. M. Steisel)

5358. BIEHLER, ROBERT F. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) Companion choice behavior in the kindergarten. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 45-50.—The relationship between sociometric responses of preschool children and real-life choices is studied, using a behavior sampling technique for the latter and selections of photographs of the faces of classmates for the former. Agreement was high enough to allow prediction in either direction.—(L. S. Baker)

5359. BRIM, ORVILLE G., JR. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The acceptance of new behavior in child-rearing. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 473-491.—The contrasts between mothers who changed and those who did not change in respect of "lenient or permissive behavior ... in handling food refusals of children" were studied. Fifty-seven mothers who satisfied 5 criteria (including having a feeding problem due to forcing their children to eat) were selected. On the basis of interviews and suggestions 24 tried permissive feeding; 16 rejected it after a few trials; only 8 adopted it as a customary procedure. The results are analyzed in terms of expectancy theory with a discussion of the variables related to changing versus not changing.—(R. A. Littman)

5360. BROESAN, ALFRED. Erziehungsschwierigkeiten unter dem Aspekt der Künkel'schen Psychologie. (Personality difficulties of children from the viewpoint of Künkel's psychology.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 62-65.—Although the emotionally disturbed child may present varying kinds of symptoms, the basic cause for his difficulties is almost invariably attributable to either too indulgent or too strict handling by the parents. Constitutionally, children can be classified into two groups: delicate and robust children. Under unfavorable home conditions, the robust child becomes an aggressive show-off, while under optimal condi-

tions he may develop qualities of leadership. The delicate child may develop into a fearful, over-compliant child, or one whose sensitivity is turned to constructive ends.—(E. Schwerin)

5361. BRUCH, HILDE. (Columbia U., New York.) Parent education or the illusion of omnipotence. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 723-732.—Present teachings in child care can become very frightening. There is great need for more humility on the part of experts. There is need for sounder, wider knowledge and a critical realism. Otherwise there is danger that the whole parent education movement will become discredited and repudiated as harmful. 30 references.—(R. E. Perl)

5362. CARROLL, EDWARD J. Acting out and ego development. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 521-528.—As a genetic factor in later acting-out behavior, emphasis is placed on severe disturbances in the second year centered around conscious duplicity between the parent figures to which the child is made an accessory, with concomitant distortion of the developing function of language.—(L. N. Solomon)

5363. CHRISTIANSEN, JOHN R. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) & BLACK, THEREL R. Group participation and personality adjustment. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 183-185.—317 rural high school students were given the California Test of Personality and a questionnaire which, after statistical treatment of the results, prompted the conclusion that group participation affects the personality adjustment of adolescents.—(H. K. Moore)

5364. CORCORAN, AMBROSE L. (State Teach. Coll., Brockport, N. Y.) Color usage in nursery school painting. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(2), 107-113.—Three-year-old children used "colors at an easel in sequential order of presentation to a significant extent." There was also a tendency found for the children to choose paint color on the basis of arrangement in the easel trough. Possibly affective value is secondary to exploratory techniques in these children.—(L. S. Baker)

5365. COSTIN, LELA B. (Illinois Dept. Publ. Welfare, Champaign.) The history-giving interview in adoption procedures. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 393-400.—Information given prospective adopting parents about the child being offered them should enable the parents to identify with the child and to be of help to the child in the future if he wishes to know about his natural family background. Principles to follow in carrying out this interview are discussed.—(L. B. Costin)

5366. DAVIS, JOHN EISELE. (Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.) A theoretical formulation of play as life exercise. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 570-575.—Play is given an interpretation as "life exercise" in which play and life are considered as "almost synonymous." Davis points out that "all life is not good, and, conversely, all of play is not hygienically wholesome." The value of play is to be found, however, in the relief afforded the emotions as they discharge their forces into sensory channels. It is the spontaneity of play which results in ease and naturalness of response causing it to appeal to the patient and to accept its therapeutic values without undue resistance. He concludes that the "science and art of play as therapy will depend for its full development upon the ability of the therapist to extract



from life experiences significant acts and facets that ... may aid in the development of constructive behavior ... to select in the play experiences, the activities that are clearly tied to the realities of sane and sound living."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5367. DOTTRENS, ROBERT. Nos enfants à l'école. (Our children in school.) Paris: Delachaux and Niestlé, 1954. 196 p. 8. Fr. 5.70.—This collection of radio talks is addressed to parents and teachers, on the actual tasks of the home and the school. The subjects treated include what education is, dramas of school life, family problems and leisure. Each address is in the form of a conversation between the teacher and the parent, dealing with situations both psychological and pedagogical, in which an individual child is involved. The aim is to develop the child's personality, character and conscience, with the underlying idea that education consists of teaching by example and freeing the individual.—(G. E. Bird)

5368. ESCALONA, SIBYLLE. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Understanding hostility in children. Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1954. 48 p.—After discussing where hostility comes from and what can be done about it, the author discusses the topic according to chronological age-level development of the child. Some helpful principles are offered for the period of infancy, preschool years, the school age children, and the adolescent years. Included are such items as developing a group conscience, revolt against authority, hostility and the teen-age group, a stormy time for parents, and avoiding the vicious circle.—(S. M. Amatora)

5369. FISCHER, H. Die Wechselbeziehungen zwischen Konstitution und Kinderzeichnung. (The relationship between constitution and children's drawings.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol., Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 302-305.—The relationship between constitution, based on Kretschmer's theory of typology, and children's drawings is discussed. It is concluded from an analysis of 2000 drawings obtained from approximately 260 children, that a certain relationship exists between specific drawing features and the typological grouping of the child. The purer the constitutional type, the more consistent the relationship, although fluctuations and changes in the drawing patterns may occur. 17 references.—(E. Schwerin)

5370. FOSTER, NAN. Children and creative activities. *Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto*, 1954, 16(4), 10-13.—Creative attempts are valuable in several respects: they are pleasurable; they develop self-confidence; they provide a means of establishing friendships with others interested in the same thing; they prevent boredom; and they provide experiences which allow a child to adapt to new problems. Parents can encourage creativity by: accepting what is done; choosing materials carefully; allowing time; allocating space; setting an example; stimulating ideas; and aiding them "... unless this means doing the thing for the child."—(I. M. Steisel)

5371. GALLAGHER, J. ROSWELL. (Children's Med. Center, Boston, Mass.) A clinic for adolescents. *Children*, 1954, 1, 165-170.—In a setting devoted exclusively for them, Boston's Children's Hospital has established an outpatient and hospital service designed exclusively for adolescent boys and girls from 12 to 21 years of age. The program is devoted entirely to the treatment and study of young people and to the training of physicians in the care of adolescents. The program is described in detail and

several individual case studies are included.—(S. M. Amatora)

5372. GUMP, PAUL. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Observational study of activities for disturbed children. In National Conference of Social Work, Group work and community organization, (see 29: 5472), 12-22.—A study of the contribution of "programming" to the impulse-control balance of children and to their inactive behavior. (A "program" is the activity presented to the children, as well as all materials used). Observations reported are based on four boys taken over a period of three months. Variations in behavior are described in some detail, and hypotheses for future studies presented.—(L. B. Costin)

5373. HARRIS, DALE B., CLARK, KENNETH E., ROSE, ARNOLD M., & VALASEK, FRANCES. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The measurement of responsibility in children. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 21-28.—Using several instruments with a sample exceeding 4000 children, grades 4-12, the investigators conclude that their study "reveals little evidence for a marked developmental progress in the child's amount of responsibility" and that responsibility does not appear, in childhood, to be a highly organized trait.—(L. S. Baker)

5374. HARRIS, DALE B., CLARK, KENNETH E., ROSE, ARNOLD M., & VALASEK, FRANCES. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The relationship of children's home duties to an attitude of responsibility. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 29-33.—Investigating popular and semi-professional assumptions that children are "trained" in "responsibility" by doing tasks in the home, the study concludes that "there is little evidence that the [household] routine tasks ... are associated with an attitude of responsibility."—(L. S. Baker)

5375. HEATHERS, GLEN. (Fels Res. Inst., Yellow Springs, O.) The adjustment of two-year-olds in a novel social situation. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(2), 147-158.—Children placed in a novel social situation showed varying degrees of upset; individual differences in the amount were consistent from day to day. The upset scores decreased from day to day. Older children, while more upset the first day, "showed a greater decline in upset than the younger ones." Less socially adequate children were more upset.—(L. S. Baker)

5376. HUNTER, IAN M. L. (Edinburgh U., Scotland.) Children's reactions to bivalent stimuli. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 286-293.—"The generalization behaviour of 27 children, of average age 50.2 months, is investigated in a bivalent stimulus situation. It is found that, when the discriminative reaction is newly established, removal of either stimulus component produces discrimination breakdown but that, with further training, generalization occurs to test situations which provide either component in the absence of the other. Results are fully consistent with the hypothesis that increasing amounts of 'perceptual articulation' occur with increasing amounts of training and, further, occur more readily the older the child."—(L. E. Thune)

5377. JONES, NOBIE WARREN. The production of change in a pre-natal clinic—some influential factors. *Hum. Org.*, 1954, 12(4), 21-26.—Women attending a pre-natal clinic in the south-eastern United States would accept suggestions regarding diet in ac-

cordance with their motivation and ability to cooperate in conjunction with higher educational level, intelligence and living standards, providing the changes were introduced gradually.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5378. KACZMAREK, LEON. Kształtowanie się mowy dziecka. (The forming of the child's speech.) Poznań: Pozn. Tow. Prayj. Nauk, 1953. 91 p.—This book is based on the extremely detailed observation and recording of the speech of the author's daughter since birth through the age of three years and six months. He distinguishes 4 phases in the forming of child's speech: (1) The period of melody (with the accompanying mimics and gestures), typical for the infant in the first year of life, (2) The period of expression, where melody is a factor differentiating the meaning. This period lasted in present case through the first half of the second year, but may last longer. (3) The period of a sentence, in which grammatical categories appear (second half of the second year, often longer), and (4) The period of specific child's speech, in which the child consciously forms numerous lingual forms through analogy, verbal contamination, neologisms, etc. This period, which in the author's daughter began with the second year, lasts through about seventh year. German summary. 96 references.—(M. Choynowski)

5379. KOENIG, J. Le problème de l'agressivité chez les enfants d'âge scolaire et ses rapports avec le milieu familial. (The problem of aggressiveness among children of school age and their relations with the family environment.) Cah. Pédag., 1954, 13, 87-93.—School and medical psychological study of children considered aggressive by their teachers is discussed. Results of the interaction of different factors vary in number and intensity according to each case.—(R. Piret)

5380. KURIC, JOZEF. (Higher Paedag. Sch., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Dominantné složky pri vnímaní a hodnotení maliarskych výtvarných diel u študujúcej mládeže. (Dominant factors in the perception and evaluation of art paintings by adolescent youth.) Psychol. Časopis, 1953, 1, 101-121.—20 reproductions of paintings of Czechoslovak and foreign artists have been shown in experimental conditions to 400 adolescent boys and girls with the instruction to choose a most liked and a most disliked picture and to explain motives of their choices. Each chosen picture had to be rated in regard to its subject, content, form and colours. The obtained results show that the dominant factor in the appreciation of a picture is its content, idea. Whether a picture is liked, or not, depends in the first place on its content. This experimental result corroborates the fundamental theses of the marxist aesthetics concerning the priority of content and the unity of content and form in the artistic creation. 12 references.—(M. Choynowski)

5381. LANGFORD, LOUISE M., & ALM, O. W. A comparison of parent judgments and child feelings concerning the self adjustment and social adjustment of twelve-year-old children. J. genet. Psychol., 1954, 85, 39-46.—Using The California Test of Personality, Elementary Series, Form B, parents were asked to answer as they thought their children would. Comparisons of parent answers and child answers for 40 children and their parents indicate that parents underestimated child feelings and concepts concerning self adjustment, while they overestimated social adjustment. Parent accuracy was greater for social

than for self adjustment. Some results on same-sex and cross-sex patterns are presented.—(Z. Luria)

5382. LAPIN, JOSEPH H. Common errors in infant feeding. J. Pediat., 1954, 45, 583-589.—The author discusses hazards of uncritically following some of the newer ideas in infant feeding such as self-demand regulation, use of ready made formulas, early introduction of solids, etc. He emphasizes that the effect of each new formula or food on the individual child must be carefully observed.—(M. C. Templin)

5383. LUCHINS, ABRAHAM S. On the theories and problems of adolescence. J. genet. Psychol., 1954, 85, 47-63.—The author discusses the diversity in conceptions of adolescence and urges the study of the individual case. He offers suggestions to ease the difficulties of the period by (1) early marriage, (2) adult discussion and action to minimize intra- and inter-institutional conflict, and (3) search for socially useful outlets for youthful energy.—(Z. Luria)

5384. MACFARLANE, JEAN W., ALLEN, LUCILE, & HONZIK, MARJORIE P. A developmental study of the behavior problems of normal children between twenty-one months and fourteen years. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1954. vii, 221 p. \$2.25.—The sample used in this report is the control or uncontaminated group of the author's larger study. Statistical data and analyses of 28 behavior patterns labelled "problems" for 116 children, collected at yearly intervals for a period of 14 years are presented. The method "was that of simple, open-ended inventory questioning of mothers" and the data depend, therefore, on what they were able to observe and willing to report. The data are analyzed, discussed, and summarized by problem behavior as to age changes, sex differences, persistence, birth-order differences, interrelationships among the problems, and relationship to physical findings, physiological maturity, intelligence, and personality characteristics of the mother. 11 references.—(B. Lowenfeld)

5385. McLEAN, DOROTHY. Child development: a generation of research. Child Develop., 1954, 25(1), 3-8.—The history of the Society for Research in Child Development, which grew out of the National Research Council's Division of Anthropology and Psychology, is traced through the years, together with the latter group's committee on Child Development.—(L. S. Baker)

5386. MATTHEWS, JANET. (Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, O.) Casework treatment of two motherless adolescent girls. Soc. Casewk., 1954, 35, 329-337.—The author describes casework treatment within a family agency for two adolescent girls who lost their mothers at critical times in their lives—one at adolescence and one at the oedipal period.—(L. B. Costin)

5387. MEAD, MARGARET. (American Museum of Natural History, New York.) The swaddling hypothesis: its reception. Amer. Anthropol., 1954, 56, 395-409.—The paper deals with "some of the confusions which have arisen during the last four years regarding the study of cultural character and which have been given their most definite expression in misrepresentations of the swaddling hypothesis developed by Geoffrey Gorer." The author points out that students

of national character do not regard the swaddling practices in Russia as the only or most essential way in which infants may be educated to become Russians, but merely assert that on the basis of these practices it is possible to analyze attitudes towards impulse and authority.—(W. E. Galt)

5388. MIETTINEN, MALJA. On triplets and quadruplets in Finland. *Acta paediatr.*, Stockh., 1954, 43, Suppl. 99, 103 p.—The material comprises all the 633 sets of triplets and 20 sets of quadruplets born in Finland from 1906 to 1952. Statistics are presented concerning triplet and quadruplet frequency regionally, hereditary factors, mother's age and parity, sex distribution of triplets and quadruplets, prenatal mortality of triplet and quadruplet infants and their mortality during the first yr. of life and finally, the subsequent mental development of the surviving children. 185-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

5389. MOOR, PAUL. Vom Wünschen. (Wishing.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 242-250.—The child's world, reducible to a formula of active craving, wishing and fulfillment, is contrasted with the adult's more complicated structure. Children's play is to be understood only through recognition of the special characteristics of this world of wishing. The goals and dynamics of willing, craving and wishing are analyzed.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5390. MOTT, SINA M. (Southern Ill. U., Carbondale.) Concept of mother—a study of four- and five-year-old children. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(2) 99-106.—The concept for 18 children includes activity, nurturance and protection on the part of the mother, a not-very-specific physical appearance, and indeterminate age. The five-year-olds have better differentiation than the fours.—(L. S. Baker)

5391. MUMMERY, DOROTHY V. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Family background of assertive and non-assertive children. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 63-80.—Following a critical review of some studies of assertive behavior in children, the author suggests that there is substantial agreement that democracy, warmth, permissiveness and similar attitudes are productive of assertiveness which is socially acceptable. 45 references.—(L. S. Baker)

5392. NORTHWAY, MARY L. (U. Toronto, Can.) A plan for sociometric studies in a longitudinal programme of research in child development. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 272-281.—A summary is given of the research program of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Toronto "to study the development of the child in terms of those qualities which influence his mental health... defined as psychological security," by means of sociometry. Such data are also considered useful as complementary to intelligence, achievement and personality tests in diagnosis and therapy; and to trace the children's sociometric patterns as they evolve over a period of five years.—(V. Johnson)

5393. OJEMANN, RALPH H. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Understanding adolescents. *Children*, 1954, 1, 232-233.—Guiding the adolescent involves assisting him in making decisions about problems that baffle adults as well as teenagers. The adolescent is entering an uncertain, complicated, and troubled world. Helping him to understand the problems of achieving independence, engagement and marriage, finding a job, building a philosophy of life, is as difficult as life itself.

Another problem involves the complexity of human behavior and the difference between what children do under various conditions and the meaning of the behavior for the individual.—(S. M. Amatora)

5394. PIÉRON, H. L'importance de la période pré-scolaire pour la formation de l'esprit. (The importance of the pre-school period for the formation of mind.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 52-59.—After the consideration of ideas relating to the development of the human brain and the experience of several authorities, the conclusion is reached that the influence of environment is strongest during the pre-school period.—(R. Pirot)

5395. RADKE-YARROW, MARIAN (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.), & YARROW, LEON J. Child psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 1-28.—In this review of the literature on child psychology for year ending May, 1954 the authors point out that there is a slowly emerging dynamic point of view in research in this field. The review has the major sections: physical and motor development; learning, perception, and cognitive processes; intellectual development and functioning; personality; psychological problems and disorders; social psychology. 103-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5396. REMMERS, H. H., HORTON, R. E., & MAINER, R. E. Attitudes and knowledge of youth related to health. *Purdue Opinion Panel Rep.*, 1954, 13(3), 9, 19a p.—A detailed analysis of the responses given by a representative sample of high school youth to each question about "health practices" and "health insurance," as well as to "questions dealing with beliefs, superstitions, and misconceptions in matters of health" indicates the following trends: A higher proportion of urban students have medical, dental and eye examinations. More urban pupils and more of the "high" income group carry "health insurance." More correct answers to true-false questions on beliefs and misconceptions are given by urban pupils, by those of higher grade, upper income level and higher level of education of the mother. The technique for sample selection is described. Questions for discussion of these findings are suggested.—(I. Linnick)

5397. REY, A. Le freinage volontaire du mouvement graphique chez l'enfant. (The voluntary checking of movement in drawing, in children.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 60-71.—Experience of voluntary checking with children is presented. It is necessary to trace a line as slowly as possible. Conditions of experience, norms and results are stated. The younger the child, the weaker is the initial checking and the more it weakens in the course of the sketch. Special difficulties of backward and unstable children are discussed.—(R. Pirot)

5398. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) La adolescencia según la psicología topológica de Kurt Lewin. (Adolescence according to Kurt Lewin's topological psychology.) *Pedagogia, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(2), 63-95.—In this first presentation of Lewin's psychology to Spanish readers, the author discusses the topological viewpoint regarding adolescence. The following topics are considered: the need of an approach which is neither biological nor psychological in nature, adolescence as a transition, transition in regard to belonging to groups, changes toward an unstructured cognitive re-



gion, the important region of the body, adolescence and radicalism, changes in time dimension, and the adolescent as a marginal individual.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5399. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. La psicología de la crianza, II. (The psychology of rearing, II.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13(3), 82-83; 105.—In dealing with the psychology of rearing, four essential warnings need to be carefully considered: the need of avoiding feelings of guilt, the need of a realistic approach, the singularity of each individual and of each situation, and the need to distinguish between what psychology says and what people say that psychology says.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5400. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) La psicología de la crianza, III. (The psychology of rearing, III.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13, 114-115; 133.—The third of a series of articles on the psychology of rearing, this one considers the dynamics of the human being, so as to provide a background which may help in the understanding of principles of rearing to be discussed in next articles. The following needs are discussed: affection, exaltation, security, emancipation, activity, curiosity, and mastery.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5401. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, P. R.) La psicología de la crianza, Parte IV: El afecto, la alabanza y la consistencia. (The psychology of rearing, Part IV: Love, praise and consistency.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13, 116-117; 133.—Three pillars of a good system of rearing a child are discussed: Love, praise, and consistency. The message is directly addressed to parents and other adults having to do with children. Stress is laid on the importance of the three factors in the development of personality.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5402. SCHULTZ-HENCKE, HARALD. Die heutige Wissenschaft und das antinomische Erleben des Kindes. (Science today and the antinomy of infantile experience.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 45-53.—In order to put psycho-analysis on a sound, acceptable basis the Freudian theory of sexuality must be abandoned. The concepts of orality and anality deserve greater emphasis in the literature because they play a prominent role in the child's development. The question of effective diagnostic differentiation between primary organic and primary functional disorders is raised. The use of psycho-analysis in conjunction with physical diagnostic procedures is advocated.—(E. Schwerin)

5403. SEGERS, J. E. Le cinéma comme méthode d'étude de la psychologie de l'enfant. (The cinema as a method of studying the psychology of the child.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 72-77.—The cinema reduces the difficulty of observing the child. An enumeration of the cinematographic methods to be employed in studying child psychology is presented with examples of films sold by different authors. 217-item bibliography.—(R. Piret)

5404. SEIPT, IRENE SCHUMO. Your child's happiness: a guide for parents. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1955. 255 p. \$3.00.—This is a simple, non-technical guidebook for parents on how to raise happy children. The author's credo is: "Letting your child develop naturally and as easily as possible in an atmosphere of love is the best way yet discov-

ered to secure for your child his right to happiness in childhood." The author pays special attention to such difficult problems as sex education, discipline, fears of children, and how to handle gifted children.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5405. SMITH, MARIAN W. Wild children and the principle of reinforcement. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(2), 115-123.—Dennis' cases of wild children are re-evaluated in the light of the author's field experiences in Punjab. The difficult socialization of these children is seen as the consequence of the sudden and complete contrast of the earlier human and later animal experiences, the latter having existed long enough for a reinforcement to have taken place. Those children "lost" the shortest time made the best recoveries.—(L. S. Baker)

5406. STAPLES, RUTH, & SMITH, JUNE WARDEN. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) Attitudes of grandmothers and mothers toward child rearing practices. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(2), 91-97.—Grandmothers are more strict, authoritative and punitive than the corresponding mothers; grandmothers living in their own homes and the mother herself were less strict than those living together. More education was positively related with permissiveness.—(L. S. Baker)

5407. STENDLER, CELIA BURNS. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Possible causes of overdependency in young children. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(2), 125-146.—Early or difficult weaning, toilet training and similar infant disciplines are not found to be related to overdependency. It may result from maternal overprotection or from "serious discontinuities on the socialization process during a critical period (9 months to 3 years)." The mother's attitude is crucial. Extensive theoretical discussion.—(L. S. Baker)

5408. STONE, L. JOSEPH. (Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) A critique of studies of infant isolation. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 9-20.—Growth of 2 child psychologies—one a developmental type, the other of a more psychoanalytically-oriented nature—is examined, and the results of extreme thinking in each discussed. Considering some two dozen studies, the author states, paraphrasing Wayne Dennis, "The infant within the first year will 'grow up' of his own accord under conditions of minimum adequate social stimulation." 25 references.—(L. S. Baker)

5409. STRAUS, MURRAY A. (Washington State Coll., Pullman.) Childhood experience and emotional security in the context of Sinhalese social organization. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 152-160.—Interviews with the mothers of 45 third grade children were conducted in the areas of feeding, toilet training, affection and discipline. Permissiveness characterizes feeding and toilet training practices and considerable affection is displayed by both parents toward the infant. Yet "one of the outstanding characteristics of the Sinhalese [adult] personality appears to be marked feelings of insecurity." Two kinds of post-infantile experiences help explain these findings: "The first is the loose structuring of Sinhalese society in general and specifically the discrepancy between the rigid verbal expectation of children's behavior and the actual weak disciplinary control and loose supervision of children. The second is the withdrawal of overt signs of parental affection after about age four or five."—(A. R. Howard)

5410. TABAH, L. & SUTTER, J. Le niveau intellectuel des enfants d'une même famille. (The intellectual level of children in the same family.) *Ann. Eugen.*, 1954, 19, 120-150.—In France 95,000 children, aged 6-12 yr., underwent the Gille Mosaic test. Performance appeared to be better in 2-child relationships when the age differential between younger and older was large, rather than small. Boys who had a sister performed better than boys who had a brother. Girls who had a brother performed equally well as girls who had a sister. The coefficient of intra-class correlation between performance of children for the entire sample of the 2-groups was .45. This coefficient was identical for urban and rural groups. Analysis of 750 twin pairs revealed that variations were slight between twins of the same sex and having no other siblings. They were also slight in the case of twin girls, whatever the number of siblings.—(S. M. Schoonover)
5411. THORPE, J. G. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Some evidence of Northway's autonomic hypothesis. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 282-284.—Norway's hypothesis is to the effect that recessive children are characterized by sympathetic predominance and aggressive children by parasympathetic predominance. An experiment was undertaken to check this by means of objective indices of sublingual temperature and salivary pH in aggressive and recessive children. The means were not found to differ significantly, and thus "the experiment cannot be regarded as giving results in any way definitive."—(V. Johnson)
5412. TYLER, FRED T. (U. California, Berkeley.) Organismic growth: P-technique in the analysis of longitudinal growth data. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25 (2), 83-90.—P-technique is suggested as a useful tool in the study of intra-individual growth, as it is based upon measures "from a sampling of ages rather than of individuals." A demonstration is presented using developmental data, and limitations are cited briefly.—(L. S. Baker)
5413. WEGENER, HERMANN. Zur Psychologie der Linkshändigkeit. Ihr Wesen und ihre Bedeutung für die Entstehung von Fehlhaltungen. (On the psychology of left-handedness. Its nature and meaning in the occurrence of failures and adjustment.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 1, 257-265.—The rejection of left-handedness in our cultures creates major psychological adjustment problems for the left-handed. In a study of 173 left-handed males two characteristic reaction patterns were found: resignation and compensation (Alfred Adler.) Those reacting with resignation fall in their social adjustment to the right-handed milieu. Those using compensation respond to the challenge of readjustment to right-handedness with increased activity and over-valuation of achievement. 37-item bibliography.—(E. Schwerin)
5414. WOLFFHEIM, N. Die Bedeutung der Kinderträume. (The meaning of children's dreams.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 267-269.—Children should be encouraged to tell their dreams, as they contribute to the understanding of the child's emotional life. Frequently dreams give valuable hints as to the child's feelings about the therapist. The dreams should not, however, be interpreted to the child.—(E. Schwerin)
5415. ZAKI SALEH, A. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) (A questionnaire study of the problem adolescent girl in secondary schools.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 410-416.—The questionnaire was administered to 1450 adolescent girls in Egyptian secondary schools. Analysis of variance of two subgroups indicated the validity of the questionnaire as a whole. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)
5416. ZUCOLILLO de RODRIGUEZ ALCALÁ, BLANCA. Recuperación social del menor abandonado. (Social rehabilitation of the "abandoned" minor.) *Boi. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc., Montevideo*, 1954, 28, 210-235.—The author defines abandonado as a child whose home is unsuitable or non-existent. The care of such children is best carried out in a "substitute" home which can provide a proper family life and care so that the child will develop physically, intellectually and morally. The character of the caretaker, the atmosphere of the home, the economic situation, the child's own social make-up and emotional balance are all important for satisfactory placement. There is a summary of the 1942 Pan American Congress provisions, and the legal aspects of the whole question in history and now, with an account of adoption practices and their results in Latin America.—(M. M. Gillet)
- (See also abstracts 5325, 5464, 5650, 5651, 5724, 5837, 5843, 6007, 6148, 6163)

## Maturity &amp; Old Age

5417. BIRREN, JAMES E., ALLEN, WILLIAM R., & LANDAU, H. G. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) The relation of problem length in simple addition to time required, probability of success and age. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 150-161.—An analysis was made of the task of simple arithmetic addition. Time required (T) and probability of success (P) were studied as a function of the age of the subjects and the length of a single column of digits to be added. Data are reported on 413 subjects between the ages of 16 and 90 years. The elderly were slower for all lengths of problems, and showed less accuracy with increased length of problem. Empirical equations fitted to the data seem to be approximations to rational equations derived from an analysis of the nature of the task. A simulated physical system or model was described which incorporates assumed characteristics of the human subject doing addition.—(J. E. Birren)
5418. CALDWELL, BETTYE McDONALD. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) An evaluation of psychological effects of sex hormone administration in aged women: II. Results of therapy after eighteen months. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 168-174.—30 women, mean age 75 years, were divided into two groups; a placebo control group, and one receiving combinations of female sex hormones. Intellectual functioning, speed and flexibility of reaction, and relevant attitudes and interests were tested. It was concluded that, "Overall pattern of results tends to support the original hypothesis that improvements in intellectual functioning of the subjects will result from such treatment."—(J. E. Birren)
5419. CALDWELL, BETTYE McD. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The use of the Rorschach in personality research with the aged. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9,

316-323.—The use of the Rorschach test in studies of aging is reviewed and a detailed comparison is made of the results of several investigations. "Evidence has been submitted to suggest that a careless acceptance of the presumed meanings of Rorschach variables which have been developed from investigations of other age groups is injudicious." It is suggested that the next move should be toward experimental validation of the instrument.—(J. E. Birren)

5420. COYLE, HELEN. Growing older. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 1104-1106.—The psychological impacts upon a person in the various stages and ages of his life all have their bearing on his reaction in his later years. The author discusses the need for recognizing one's own dependence, and analyzes the various personal problems arising throughout life, pointing up important items along the way. She stresses the point of keeping contact with the younger generation so as not to live out of step with the world of today. Every positive experience of a person enriches his own life. One's attention needs to be centered on the other person as a person of worth.—(S. M. Amatora)

5421. DONAHUE, WILMA. (Ed.) (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Housing the aging. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1954. 280 p. \$3.75.—This is a report of a conference on housing held at the University of Michigan in July 1952. Housing was viewed broadly in the social setting in which aging individuals find themselves. Included are 23 chapters on various aspects: where older people live and where they would like to live as well as more specialized problems of sheltered care, financing and community action. The psychological implications of the housing problems are pointed out.—(J. E. Birren)

5422. DONAHUE, WILMA. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The older worker in the community. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 820-824.—In a study of 2,500,000 employees in 3000 companies, over 90% of the cases of older workers were rated equal or superior to younger workers in similar performances, in attendance, in safety records, and in work attitudes. Most reasons given against older workers by employment offices are based upon rationalizations rather than facts. Techniques for helping the older worker, including on-the-job counseling are given to help the older worker accept the limitations imposed by age. Various types of programs are discussed.—(S. M. Amatora)

5423. DÖRKEN, HERBERT, JR. (Verdun Protestant Hosp., Montreal.) Psychometric differences between senile dementia and normal senescent decline. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 8, 187-194.—"A large number of psychological investigations clearly established that there is a decline both of test intelligence and of personality resources in normal old age. In contrast to the contention of a number of authors that senile dementia is but a more advanced condition of old age, it can be demonstrated by psychological tests that senile dementia is qualitatively, as well as quantitatively, different from the normal senescent decline, is independent of it, and probably superimposed on it. The distinction of senile dementia from normal senescent decline is particularly relevant in view of the need for closer attention to the non-dementing psychoses of old age." 42 references.—(E. D. Lawson)

5424. FEIFEL, HERMAN. Psychiatric patients look at old age: level of adjustment and attitudes to-

ward aging. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 459-465.—Two groups of patients (38 closed ward and 47 open ward) were given questionnaires in an effort to determine the general attitudes of the mentally ill toward aging; to note the relationship between adjustment level and attitudes toward aging and to compare these with the findings on normal subjects. Results are presented and discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

5425. FIRKEL, EVA. Schicksalsfragen der Frau. (Problems of destiny of women.) Vienna: Herder, 1954. vi, 270 p.—The purpose of the book is to help women gain greater self-awareness. Oriented toward acceptance of a Catholic point-of-view and based on Jungian psychology, it offers a popular discussion on the various developmental phases of women and the psychological and physiological problems inherent in each of these phases. The 3 parts of the book are headed: (1) The being of the woman, (2) On becoming a woman, (3) The mature woman. 101-item bibliography.—(E. Schwerin)

5426. KAPLAN, JEROME. (Hennepin County Welfare Board, Minneapolis, Minn.) Observation on the somatic and psychosomatic significance of group activity in older people. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 640-646.—The paper deals with "the less tangible needs of the old adult. The social needs of companionship, creativity, and sheer enjoyment." Under this description, Kaplan deals rather specifically with the manner in which communities may supply a climate conducive to the continued healthy activity of older men and women capable of carrying on such a program. A sense of community responsibility to provide good general heritable, psychiatric and social relationships is most important and when it is attained yields greatly improved conditions internally and externally for the aging members of the community.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5427. LEVITT, ALEXANDER. Problems of the aging. *J. Amer. osteop. Ass.*, 1954, 53, 362-365.—Reviews are presented as to the influence of chronological age, the biology of senescence, and chronic or long-term illness. The geriatric's socio-economic problem is seen as essential in the clinical treatment, and various therapeutic measures are suggested.—(H. J. Fischer)

5428. LINDEN, MAURICE E. (Norristown State Hosp., Pa.) Emotional problems in aging. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31(1), 80-89.—Growing old creates problems not only for the aging person but for all those who look upon him as a threat, a barrier to desired goals, or a burden. As Linden sees it, it results in "diminishing the availability of mental energy and in generating psychological turmoil." Special complications arise as a result of being Jewish, such as dietary restrictions, some increased tendency to feel persecuted as a result of minority status, and other related factors. Only improved mental hygiene and provision of opportunity through acceptance of the aged and planning for their adequate satisfaction in life can alleviate their emotional distress. This calls for the creation of "social institutions dedicated to equality of opportunity for men of all ages."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5429. MASON, EVELYN P. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Some correlates of self-judgments of the aged. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 324-337.—The relation of self-concept and environmental features was studied in two groups of aged indi-



viduals and a group of young adults. The aged institutionalized view their self-worth more negatively than the aged independent. These two groups did not differ in their attitudes toward present happiness and ability to contribute; "... old age is related to some negative feelings of self-worth." Greater variability was found in the attitudes of the older subjects.

"Therefore, the degree to which an individual succumbs to the effects of old age varies markedly." Employed in measuring aspects of the self-concept were the Vineland Social Maturity Scale, the Chicago Attitude Scale, the "W.A.Y." technique, and a specially designed Self-Concept questionnaire.—(J. E. Birren)

5430. MÉNDEZ, JUANA A., & CRUZ-LÓPEZ, DAVID. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) La psicología del adulto y la supervisión para el mejoramiento del personal en servicio. (The psychology of the adult and supervision for the improvement of in-service personnel.) *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(2), 97-106.—A review is made of the psychology of the adult, especially as it applies to the processes of learning, teaching and supervision.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5431. NYSEN, RENÉ. (U. Brussels, Belgium.) El problema de la involución de las capacidades intelectuales. (The problem of the involution of intellectual abilities.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1953, 8, 259-263.—A survey of the literature on the decline of intellectual abilities indicates that the diminution of intellectual capacity is often slight among intellectual workers; the decline in vocabulary among this group is practically nonexistent. The decline of non-verbal ability is appreciable but less pronounced in this group than in the general population.—(G. B. Strother)

5432. OSBORNE, R. TRAVIS (U. Georgia, Athens.), & SANDERS, WILMA B. Comparative decline of Graduate Record Examination scores and intelligence with age. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 353-358.—Results presented in this study support a differential rather than a consistent rate of decline of acquired knowledge with age. Only the science profile of the Graduate Record Examination follows the "consistent" curve of mental decline with age. "Social Sciences, Fine Arts, and Literature scores seem to hold up well even at the extremes of the age range. As the rates of decline are largely functions of the nature and content of the tests used these findings should not necessarily be expected to hold for different tests, other age groups, or for any individual student."—(F. Costin)

5433. PAN, JU-SHU. Institutional and personality adjustment in old age. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 155-158.—A comparison of a large sample of women living in institutions for the aged and a large sample living outside of institutions is reported on attitudes and activities. Institutional life seems to develop closer and more satisfying friendships for the old person. Institutional subjects are high in religious activity, good health and leisure-time activity. Aged living alone seem to have generally better adjustment than institutionalized groups.—(Z. Luria)

5434. SLOTKIN, J. S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Life course in middle age. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 171-177.—Life course has two components: life goal and career. "The life goals give purpose and meaning to one's life; the career directs and organizes life."

This paper is related to Bühler's third and fourth stages of the life course and concludes "that the problems of middle age, like those of adolescence, are not intrinsic to the phase of life but rather a consequence of certain cultural conditions."—(A. R. Howard)

5435. SPEAKMAN, D. (Cambridge U., Eng.) The effect of age on the incidental relearning of stamp values; the use of deduction in a subsidiary test. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 162-167.—A change in the colors of British postage stamps was used to test recall of original colors about 20 months after they changed. A total of 67 subjects aged 20 to 87 years was tested for knowledge of stamp values associated with both the old and new colors. Recall of the old values fell off steadily with age although no significant change was seen in recall of new values. "When the material was represented in such a way as to permit the making of deductions about the values, the younger subjects improved their recall scores to a greater extent than did the older subjects. The use of logic in this subsidiary test seemed to decline markedly after 60 years of age."—(J. E. Birren)

5436. TUCKMAN, JACOB; LORGE, IRVING, & ZEMAN, FREDERIC D. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Retesting older people with the Cornell Medical Index and with the Supplementary Health Questionnaire. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 306-308.—An average of 7 months elapsed between two administrations of two "health" inventories. "The subjects were 24 institutionalized and 38 noninstitutionalized men and women, average age 71, who had completed an average of eight years of schooling." The correlation between the number of symptoms reported on the two occasions was 0.70.—(J. E. Birren)

5437. WATSON, ROBERT I. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The personality of the aged. A review. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 309-315.—The present status of research on personality and aging is reviewed. A lack of information based upon research results and much anecdotal and clinical observation characterizes current literature although there are signs of more rigorous fact finding. Future studies of the personality of the aged can take advantage of developments in other areas of psychology, e.g., factor analysis, learning theories, and theories of personality organization.—(J. E. Birren)

(See also abstracts 5476, 5912, 6224, 6277, 6284)

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

5438. ACKERMAN, NATHAN W. Interaction processes in a group and the role of the leader. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 111-120.—On the basis of his experience with group psychotherapy of adolescents, the author offers "some hypotheses concerning the potentials of relationship patterns established between one group member and another and between member and leader."—(N. H. Pronko)

5439. ADAMS, RICHARD N. Notes on the application of anthropology. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12(2), 10-14.—Applied anthropologists must know the organization which employs them and define the role they will assume in it, in order to be able to correct difficulties within the employing organization. Social betterment programs with many objectives are ques-

tioned on the grounds of inadequate co-ordination between objectives. Training of anthropologists to meet the many demands in the applied field seems also inadequate.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5440. ANDERSON, C. ARNOLD. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) The need for a functional theory of social class. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 152-160.—Caution is urged against premature conclusions about the ubiquity of class struggle in advance of a study of the operation of classes in the arenas of markets and politics. There is need for a broader functional approach to stratification research.—(H. K. Moore)

5441. [ANON.] Index to Applied Anthropology and Human Organization—1947-1952; volume 6 through Volume II. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (1), 27-33.—Index by author, field, reviews of the literature, editorials, field methods and techniques.

5442. AXELRAD, SIDNEY. Comments on anthropology and the study of complex cultures. In Muensterberger, & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 29-50.—The logic of the application of certain anthropological concepts and methods to the study of complex civilizations is explored. An attempt is made to define and delimit those areas of research in which the anthropologist may be most successful, to evaluate present tools, and to suggest new ones. 48-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5443. BERKOWITZ, LEONARD. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) Group standards, cohesiveness, and productivity. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 509-519.—While it has previously been shown that the members of highly cohesive groups are more responsive to attempts to change their productivity than are the members of low cohesive groups, there has been no study of the behavior of individuals when pressure was removed. The present study reports the effect of elimination of pressures to continue at various levels of productivity. In the high cohesion group studied high output continued for 40 minutes after removal of pressure; longer time intervals were not investigated.—(R. A. Littman)

5444. BLAKE, ROBERT R., MOUTON, JANE SRYGLEY, & FRUCHTER, BENJAMIN. (U. Texas, Austin.) The consistency of interpersonal behavior judgments made on the basis of short-term interactions in three-man groups. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 573-578.—"This paper dealt with the reliability of social judgments based on direct assessment of Ss engaged in short-term interaction ... The results confirm the proposition that reliable judgments of short-term interaction can be made even when the two situations are different."—(L. N. Solomon)

5445. BLUMENTHAL, ALBERT. (Bradley U., Peoria, Ill.) An inductive study of the nature of culture. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 113-121.—An attempt is made to clarify the concept of "symbolic ideas," to state the "assumptions and purposes of a complete inventory of culture," to "develop a complete subclassification of culture," and to define "culture." Types of culture definitions are listed and some of the difficulties involved in arriving at definitions are discussed. The definition proposed is: "Culture consists of all symbolic ideas and all other phenomena insofar as they are caused by symbolic ideas."—(A. R. Howard)

5446. BRAGER, GEORGE. (Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) Group autonomy and agency intake practice. In National Conference of Social Work, *Group work and community organization*, (see 29: 5472), 1-11.—The social work agency must share with teen-agers at least an equal part of the responsibility for deciding who shall be a member of the friendship group. In developing this thesis, the author emphasizes how the agency's policy and structure can facilitate the induction of individuals into groups, the agency's responsibility to the individual, and the role of the social worker in fulfilling the agency's objective.—(L. B. Costin)

5447. BRAM, JOSEPH. (New York U.) Language and society. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1955. viii, 66 p. 95¢.—An "introductory but systematic treatment of the... role of language in the life of man." Chapters are: the nature and the social functions of language; the sciences of language; language, socialization, and culture; how languages change; social organization and language; languages in the life of nations; language and the democratic society.—(J. B. Carroll)

5448. BRODBECK, ARTHUR J., & PERLMUTTER, HOWARD V. (Boston U., Mass.) Self-dislike as a determinant of marked ingroup-outgroup preferences. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 271-280.—Questionnaire data on 132 male and 141 female college students indicate that those who agree more frequently with statements indicating preferences for individuals and institutions foreign as opposed to domestic (Xenophilia), and also those scoring higher on the California Test of Authoritarianism, both score higher on self-dislike than those who score low. The results were consistent with a theory that self-dislike is a result of conflictful parent-child relationships which determine in various ways interest in ingroup and outgroup comparisons, and particularly xenophilic and ethnocentric attitudes.—(R. W. Husband)

5449. CARLTON, FRANK T. (Case Inst. Tech., Cleveland, O.) Current trends and tensions. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 110-114.—The author poses such questions as how the individual may be allowed initiative and freedom from social control, how he may retain liberty for team work as well as efficiency in big and little industry, how he may avoid regimentation in an age of technology and bigness. The author maintains that social structure calls for some additional curbs upon the individual, but at the same time he maintains that no Utopia on earth may be anticipated, and that struggle between good and evil, between the forward and the backward looking, between the risk takers and the security seekers will continue unabated.—(S. M. Amatora)

5450. CATTELL, RAYMOND B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & STICE, GLEN F. Four formulae for selecting leaders on the basis of personality. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 493-507.—It is proposed that the nature of leadership should be studied in terms of "the extent of his influence upon each of the relevant dimensions of the group syntality." The behavior of 100 groups of 10 men each was therefore studied to determine what these influences might be like. Four leadership categories were used for analysis: "persistent momentary problem solvers," "salient leaders," "sociometric leaders" and "elected leaders." A sample specification equation for elected leaders is given which "accounts for 82 per cent of the vari-

ance of the criterion and gives a multiple correlation of .91."—(R. A. Littman)

5451. DEVEREUX, GEORGE. Charismatic leadership and crisis. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 145-157.—Charismatic leadership (that defined not by society or a given status but by some external agency) is discussed in relation to crisis which is defined as a special form of social and individual reaction to stress. The thesis is developed that in a crisis people regress to a state of delegated omnipotence and demand a leader that conforms to infantile ideas of adult behavior. For this reason, society in a crisis "type-casts" psychopaths in the role of a charismatic leader.—(N. H. Pronko)

5452. ELMER, GLAISTER A. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Identification as a social concept. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 103-109.—Most of the work done on the concept of identification has been done by individual psychologists. There are many variations of identification in our attitudes and in our relationship to objects, places, persons, and groups with which we are associated. The involvement levels of identification include phenomena for which there is only a vague and almost completely unbiased consciousness. Social identification is the overt and covert manifestations of a "we" feeling as it applies to the situations under consideration. There must be a personal consciousness or a belongingness. The social forces of group membership identification are dependent upon the social values and interest groups found within each situation.—(S. M. Amatora)

5453. FESTINGER, LEON. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Social psychology and group processes. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 187-216.—This is a review of selected literature and topics in the broad field of social psychology for the year ending April 1954. The section headings are: methodological contributions, personal characteristics and social behavior, public opinion and mass media, social influencing processes, social perception, group structure and general functioning, leadership in groups, spontaneous communication, and intergroup relations. 139-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5454. FESTINGER, LEON (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), & HUTTE, HERMAN A. An experimental investigation of the effect of unstable interpersonal relations in a group. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 513-522.—"If persons in a group feel that those members of the group whom they like best dislike each other, this tends to make them uncertain and unstable about their interpersonal relations in the group. Both those who are stable and those who are unstable about their personal relations reveal something about how much they like others in how often they talk to them. They tend to talk least to those toward whom they feel indifferent."—(L. N. Solomon)

5455. FÜRSTENBERG, FRIEDRICH. Empirische Sozialforschung im Industriebetrieb; Versuche einer Grundlegung. (Empirical social research in industrial management; tentative principles.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1953-54, 6, 587-605.—Empirical social research does not only aim at the mere description of experiences, but strives also to derive general principles which would explain them and permit predictions. As far as industrial management is concerned the following problems need to be studied: (1) the so-

cial organization of the whole, (2) the analysis of its parts that depend mutually on one another, (3) the social relationships of these parts, (4) the reactions to environmental influences (adjustment, conflicts or indifference). By means of a diagram the social system of industrial management is represented as a social field of force. Qualitative and quantitative research methods are evaluated. For moral and social reasons experimental methods are limited to the "projected" and the "ex post facto" experiment. 26 references.—(M. Haas)

5456. GORDON, THOMAS. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Leadership: shall it reside in the leader or in the group? *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 1087-1088.—The effective group must provide opportunity for its members to develop new skills and to increase their own potentials. This is discussed in detail under several sub-topics: (1) what is meant by leadership; (2) the effect of the formal leader and the barriers entailed to other members taking part creatively; (3) what can be done to make groups more effective. Under the last point the author shows how the leader must believe that group members really have something to contribute, that the group exists to achieve the goals of its members, that he must delegate as much of his authority to the group as possible, and that it is essential for him to create in the group a psychological atmosphere that is conducive to active and creative participation by all members.—(S. M. Amatora)

5457. HELLPACH, WILLY. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) Einführung in die Völkerpsychologie. (Introduction to folk psychology.) (3rd ed.) Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1954. viii, 204 p. DM 17.00.—The folk sciences encompass a family of disciplines, such as ethnology, folk psychology, ethnography, demography, etc. The author views Wundt's "Folk Psychology" as the immediate and most comprehensive antecedent of his work. The living-together of peoples is distinguished from animal societies: the former is a *Naturtatsache* (basic phenomenon of nature); a *Geistige Gestalt* (a mental configuration); and a *Willensschöpfung* (creation of the will). The book is organized in terms of this tripartite conception, and contains a number of short chapters under each heading. The literature cited includes primarily German (*geisteswissenschaftliche*) references.—(H. H. Strupp)

5458. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Cultural anthropology. New York: Knopf, 1955. xvi, 569, xxxiv p. \$6.50. (Text ed. \$5.00.)—This is an abridgement of the author's "Man and his works" (see 23: 4727) made to meet the needs of elementary courses. The edition involves not only elimination of material, but a reorganization bringing empirical material to earlier chapters and method and theory later. Material on the relation between physical type and culture has been expanded. The 5 parts into which the 29 chapters are divided are: setting of culture, aspects of culture, nature of culture, cultural structure and cultural dynamics, and a concluding chapter on anthropology in a world society. 12-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5459. HOEBEL, E. ADAMSON (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), JENNINGS, JESSE D., & SMITH, ELMER R. Readings in anthropology. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xiv, 417 p. \$5.00.—51 read-



ings have been arranged in 8 sections: Anthropology, the study of man (6), Prehistory (5), Physical anthropology and race (6), Primitive technology (5), Primitive society (16), Language (2), Society and culture (8), and Applied anthropology (3), to supplement an introductory textbook, especially Hoebel's "Man in the primitive world."—(A. J. Sprow)

5460. KATONA, GEORGE. Economic psychology. *Sci. Amer.*, 1954, 191 (4), 31-35.—Traditional economics has neglected human needs, desires and such attitudes in its study of economic behavior. Psychology can furnish material pertinent to this area and through techniques of interview surveys has contributed empirical data to the problem. While there are great lacks in our knowledge the evidence is clear that economic psychology "may usefully supplement the theoretical and statistical approach of traditional economics."—(C. M. Louttit)

5461. KING, JOHN A. Closed social groups among domestic dogs. *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.*, 1954, 98, 327-336.—Four small groups of dogs (Basenjis and Cocker Spaniels, male groups and female groups) were studied separately in a three-quarter acre field for their social structure and their reaction to strange dogs brought into the field. Each group formed an organized hierarchy, tighter for Basenjis than for Cockers, for males than for females. Strangers were either accepted (smelling, play, tail wagging) or rejected (aggression, attack). The rejected stranger was isolated in the field or killed (unless rescued). Rejection was most frequent with the tighter social organization. Each group tended most to reject strangers of like breed and sex. The author refers this discrimination, not to biological usefulness, but to a social conditioning established in the original formation of the group which tends to keep it closed.—(E. G. Boring)

5462. KRAEMER, WILLIAM S. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) Logical positivism and ethical theory. *Educ. Theory*, 1954, 4, 235-241.—Writings of Moritz Schlick and Alfred J. Ayer are brought to focus around questions of scientific verification in ethics and the status of ethics in relation to psychology. According to Schlick, the primary objective of the ethicist is the causal explanation of moral behavior. Hence the essential problem belongs to the field of psychology, for only the psychologist can answer the question: "Why does man act morally?"—(A. E. Kuenzli)

5463. LARSEN, OTTO N. (U. Washington, Seattle). Rumors in a disaster. *J. Communication*, 1954, 4, 111-123.—The transmission of rumors in a forest fire disaster was studied by recording reports and speculation about the catastrophe. Data are discussed in relation to the following questions: (1) what are the conditions that generate rumors; (2) what functions do rumors serve; (3) what techniques of observation can be employed; (4) how can rumors be controlled?—(D. E. Meister)

5464. MAAS, HENRY S. (U. California, Berkeley.) Evaluating the individual member in the group. In National Conference of Social Work, Group work and community organization, (see 29: 5472), 36-44.—Reports on one of a series of experimental studies aimed at evaluating the participant in social group work programs. Ten seven-year-old boys, five in each group, were observed in an experimental situation as they worked on a project under the supervi-

sion of a social group worker. As a result of his observations, the experimenter presents five basic concepts which can serve as an evaluative framework. These concepts have to do with (1) the biological organism (2) concept of self (3) personality (4) membership and reference group (5) social role. Specific factors related to these concepts are discussed.—(L. B. Costin)

5465. MAILLOUX, NOEL. (Center for Research in Human Relations, Montreal, Can.) Modern psychology and moral values. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (47), 11-16.—As psychology is less biased by current prejudices we see that determinism includes self-determination by autonomous decision, that moral law cannot be formulated like physical laws by statistical averages but by rational consideration of values and adequate contact with reality. The integrated functioning of a fully developed moral conscience is quite distinct from the distorted and rigid claims of an infantile super-ego.—(P. E. Johnson)

5466. MAUSNER, BERNARD. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) The effect of one partner's success in a relevant task on the interaction of observer pairs. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 557-560.—"The Ss who worked with previously successful partners converged significantly more toward these partners in the group judgment situation than did the Ss who worked with previously unsuccessful partners. This finding is held to indicate that demonstration of success and failure in relevant tasks may be used as one kind of antecedent condition anchoring the intervening variable 'prestige'."—(L. N. Solomon)

5467. MEGGERS, BETTY J. Environmental limitation on the development of culture. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 801-824.—While it is generally agreed among anthropologists today that environment is an important determiner of culture, the more specific relationship between the two has not been satisfactorily worked out. In the present study four types of environment were differentiated on the basis of their agricultural potential, and the cultures of South America and Europe were examined in relation to these types. The conclusion is drawn that "the level to which a culture can develop is dependent upon the agricultural potentiality of the environment it occupies."—(W. E. Galt)

5468. MONEY-KYRLE, R. E. The anthropological and the psychoanalytic concept of the norm. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 51-60.—The point of view is first critically considered that the only norm applicable to individuals is the one defined by their society, after which another point of view is proposed. The latter, defined in terms of being rational or undisturbed in the capacity to form true beliefs on the basis of sense perception, seems to correspond to what is implicit in the psychoanalytic concept and at the same time is independent of social standards in the same way that we ascribe to truth.—(N. H. Pronko)

5469. MUENSTERBERGER, WARNER. Observations on the collapse of leadership. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 158-165.—From an examination of reports of panicridden outbreaks in various societies, the author concludes that paternal reactions occur which are predetermined by congenital and acquired characteristics stabilized during the

individual's early years. Whether the reaction is apathy or an active motor discharge is determined by the selection of specific defense mechanisms.—(N. H. Pronko)

5470. MÜNSTERBERGER, WARNER. On the biopsychological determinants of social life. In *Memorial Géza Róheim, 1891-1953*. In Münsterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 7-25.—The thesis is developed that the prolonged infancy of the human organism never permits him to overcome certain of his infantile features. As a matter of fact, this early helplessness is the basis for all the later manifestations of social organization and social cohesiveness. 34-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5471. MÜNSTERBERGER, WARNER, & AXELRAD, SIDNEY. (Eds.) *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, Vol. IV. New York: International Universities Press, 1955. 295 p. \$6.00.—This annual volume of applied psychoanalysis focuses on these areas: Part I deals with the theory and method of applied psychoanalysis. Part II considers problems of leadership and its failures. Part III deals with a study of some problems in the field of religion. (Separate titles are abstracted elsewhere in this issue).—(N. H. Pronko)

5472. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. Group work and community organization, 1953-1954. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954. vi, 104 p. \$2.25.—Nine papers which were presented at the 80th and 81st Annual Forums of the National Conference of Social Work. Three of these are abstracted separately in this issue. (See 29: 5372, 5446, 5464.) Following a foreword by Joe Hoffer, the papers dealing with these topics are presented: group autonomy and agency intake practice (George Brager); activities for disturbed children (Paul Gump); community studies (Helen Hall); evaluating the individual member in the group (Henry S. Maas); social work and education (Ruth Kotinsky); measuring need for social work services (Genevieve Carter); official agency participation in community programs (Leonora B. Rubinow); informing parents (Irene T. Malamud); program of international social action (Julia Henderson).—(L. B. Costin)

5473. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. The social welfare forum, 1954. Official proceedings, 81st Annual Forum, National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 9-14, 1954. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954. xvi, 267 p. \$5.00.—Following a foreword by Mildred Frank, and messages to the conference by President Eisenhower and Governor Meyner, 17 papers are presented. For papers which are abstracted separately in this issue see 29: 5559, 5610, 5624, 5690).—(L. B. Costin)

5474. NELSON, BENJAMIN N. The future of illusions. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2 (4), 16-37.—If our world is to have a future, it must learn to do without its two most persistent illusions, apocalyptic cosmism and redemptive futurism. Mankind must learn that there never will be a wholly consecrated community. Cosmism and futurism reactively generate each other, and our culture stands in peril of destruction because of the intensity and aggressiveness of those who entertained the intertwined illusions. Humanity has no future if society does not learn to become humane.—(L. E. Abt)

5475. OPPENHEIMER, OSCAR. (Central Michigan Coll., Mount Pleasant.) The origin of social motives. *Educ. Theory*, 1954, 4, 95-104.—Theorists with the environmentalist bias, Sherif in particular, do not consider sufficiently "the possibility that in the process of meeting his society the individual will reject, select, or change what is offered to him." In the emergence of sociogenic motives, the activity of the individual goes much further than the more or less eager acceptance of group norms and values. Depending on the degree of liking for what the environment offers, individuals accept fully or reject fully, accept partly or reject partly. "Basic motives tell us which use we would like to make of our environment; environment tells us which use we can make."—(A. E. Kuensli)

5476. PARSONS, TALCOTT. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The incest taboo in relation to social structure and the socialization of the child. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 101-117.—In analyzing the incest taboo in terms of a balance of forces in the social system, the author examines the structure and function of the nuclear family, the services provided by the nuclear family to the wider social system, and the psychological characteristics of eroticism whose nurturance and control are the responsibilities of the nuclear family. The incest taboo regulates eroticism, ensuring the self-liquidation of the particular family and the production of personalities capable of performing non-familial roles. Positively utilized, eroticism is essential both in socialization and in motivating the assumption of familiar responsibility.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5477. PERLMUTTER, HOWARD V. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) Some characteristics of the xenophilic personality. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 291-300.—An original postulation was a possible Xenophilic-Anti-Authoritarian syndrome. Measuring the two traits by questionnaire on 133 M and 147 F college students, there was found a consistent relationship, those highest on Xenophile scale being significantly higher on the Authoritarian scale.—(R. W. Husband)

5478. RACKER, ENRIQUE. Introducción a la antropología psicoanalítica. (Introduction to psychoanalytic anthropology.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1953, 10, 131-148.—An exposition on the nature of, and reasons for, the study of psychoanalytic anthropology. This is followed by an introduction to psychoanalytical mythology. A brief statement of pre-analytic mythology is given. The contributions of psychoanalysis to the understanding of mythology are stated. The Greek creation myth and others are analyzed from the analytic frame of reference. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. de la Garza)

5479. RATHS, LOUIS. (New York U.) Power in small groups. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 97-103.—Two trends prevail with respect to the concept of power: the expressions of opinion and the tendency to simplify a very complex phenomenon: power is force; power is influence. Using the inter-personal nature of power, the power-empowering relationship, the suggestion of the need for hierarchical order, the author formulates a theory in which he assumes that power is created when a status system is brought into being. In many groups this takes place at almost an unconscious level. However, the concept deals with a multiple of hierarchies in a situation so flexible that change is an ever present possibility.—(S. M. Amatora)

5480. ROHRER, J. H., BARON, S. H., HOFFMAN, E. L., & SWANDER, D. V. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) The stability of autokinetic judgments. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 595-597.—"1. The stability of judgmental norms, established as a result of interpersonal interactions, was evaluated one year after they were established. The evaluation was made by testing the subjects individually. 2. It was shown that the norms, so established, were stable. 3. Data were presented which showed that social interaction resulted in a rapid modification of response tendencies established in a previous individual training session. 4. The results were interpreted within a reinforcement theory framework."—(L. N. Solomon)

5481. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. (U. Bridgeport, Conn.) La sociología de la asimilación. (The sociology of assimilation.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 209-216.—The problem of assimilation can be considered, from a sociological viewpoint, in two different ways: assimilation as a social process and assimilation as a formal sociological process of human interrelations, without considering if the process refers to economic, technical, religious, or cultural elements. The process of assimilation can be either planned or casual. It should be examined in relation to time, extension, and depth. Both horizontal and vertical influences need to be considered. Another element to be examined is the conscious social movement.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5482. SCHIFF, HERBERT. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Judgmental response sets in the perception of sociometric status. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 207-227.—An attempt is made to measure perceptual-judgmental response sets, develop variations of existing methods of research on social perception, and to study the way in which an individual perceives his fellow group members, and is in turn perceived by them. The study was undertaken with 141 high school students at the University High School in Urbana, Illinois. Generalized personality trends found to be significant include self-underestimators, self-overestimators, and other-underestimators and -overestimators. Perceptual judgments were found to be related to motivational orientation. 20 references.—(V. Johnson)

5483. SEGAL, HENRY A. Initial psychiatric findings of recently repatriated prisoners of war. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 358-363.—"The planning, modus operandi, and initial psychiatric findings and impressions of Operations Little Switch and Big Switch are discussed. Reference is made to the Communist Indoctrination Program (brain washing); its methods and effectiveness are discussed." 18 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5484. SHELLEY, HARRY P. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Level of aspiration phenomena in small groups. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 149-164.—Two experiments are described using groups of college students solving problems the findings of which support the "assumption that the level of aspiration phenomena associated with individual performance for individual goals are also to be found in the group situation where group goals are collectively pursued." The "findings are interpreted in terms of the need-fulfilling functions of a group and are related to other studies which suggest a relationship between the member's attitude toward his group and (a) acceptance of group goals, and (b) con-

vergence of individual judgments toward the mean of the group member's judgments."—(J. C. Franklin)

5485. SIMMEL, GEORG. Conflict and The web of group-affiliations. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1955. 193 p. \$3.50.—This is a translation of Simmel's "Der Streit" (1908) and "Die Kreuzung sozialer Kreise" (1922). The introduction by E. C. Hughes describes Simmel as "the Freud of the study of society." The first section, on conflict, deals with the sociological nature of conflict, competition, and conflict and the structure of the group. The second includes a logical (rather than empirical or experimental) treatment of such topics as group-affiliations and the individual personality, the family, and cross-pressures arising from multiple affiliations; religion as a factor in multiple affiliations; significance of concepts in the formation of groups, etc.—(H. L. Sheppard)

5486. SPERLING, OTTO E. Some observations on failure of leadership. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 83-103.—The dynamics of leadership and its concomitant mass hysteria and mass paranoia are described. Group paranoia arises from a paranoid leader. Groups structured by libidinal ties to a leader are stable in contrast to unstructured masses without cohesion. Discussions by Paul Friedman and Samuel Orgel.—(N. H. Pronko)

5487. STEMLER, JOHANNES. Führertypen. (Types of leaders.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1953-54, 6, 533-563.—Two schools can be distinguished: the one which regards leadership as a function of the personality (trait approach), and the other (the "situationists") which stresses the importance of the specific circumstances that enable the leader to rise and to keep his position. Only the latter approach considers the relationship between the leader and his followers. In reality, these two schools are rather complementary, for the subjective factor of dominance is based on social affinities. The conditions favoring the ascendance of the "charismatic" leader are discussed; he has an "acquired" status as compared with the "ascribed" status of the bureaucratic leader. The article explains the physical, social and psychological conditions on which are based the social affinities of the leader types to the crowd and the organized groups. 30 references.—(M. Haas)

5488. STEVENS, STIG R. Social begåvning som funktion av rollförväntan. (Social intelligence as a function of role expectancy.) *Nord. psyk.*, 1953, 5, 203-207.—A test of popularity and Bales' "Social interaction process analysis" were used to study 31 male "folk high school" students. The more popular ones were of higher intelligence, and it was concluded that social intelligence is not a trait but a process of social interaction. "An individual's personality should, therefore, be described by the responses other people make to him as a stimulus, making personality, in a social sense, situationally determined." Popularity is won by fitting the role expectancies other people set up.—(B. Karlson)

5489. TAYLOR, F. KRÄUPL. (London U., Eng.) The three-dimensional basis of emotional interactions in small groups. *I. Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 441-471.—The emotional behavior of therapeutic group members was studied by using the members as observers. By a variety of ranking techniques the "love-hate feelings which a subject entertains to-



wards each of his group partners and (b) his 'guessed self-appeals,' i.e. the love-hate feelings which a subject assumes the various group partners entertain towards him" were studied. They were analyzed in terms of a Public dimension, Dyadic dimension (individual by individual relations) and an Autistic dimension. There is an appendix describing the tests administered and the basic computational procedure used. 25 references.—(R. A. Littman)

5490. THRASHER, JAMES D. (Central State Coll., Edmond, Okla.) Interpersonal relations and gradations of stimulus structure as factors in judgmental variation: an experimental approach. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 228-241.—An attempt is made to bring together into one experimental design both motivational factors and stimulus structure, through studying the effects of variations in ego-involvement (a motivational factor) upon judgmental activity taking place within conditions of varying degrees of stimulus structure. It was found that as the compellingness of the environmental situation decreases, greater latitude is allowed for individual factors to influence judgmental activity. 24 references.—(V. Johnson)

5491. URIBE-VILLEGAS, OSCAR. Anotaciones para una tipología sociopatológica. (Notes for a sociopathological typology.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 263-276.—Brief considerations are offered of Fromm's characterological classification, Gillin's theory of personality disorganization, Clara Thompson's psychoanalytic approach, Talcott Parsons' valorative patterns, etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5492. VERNON, PHILIP E. (U. London, Eng.) Use of intelligence tests in population studies. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1954, 1, 221-224.—Greater precautions are needed than have been employed in using intelligence tests in population studies. Effects of differences in cultural pattern, motivation, the illusoriness of "culture-free" tests, etc. make widely differing group comparisons almost impossible. To secure or equate matched groups within a culture, rating scales should be constructed and applied to environmental variables. The most rigorous investigations of fertility problems, for instance, might well follow Lawrence's methods, and study orphans or foster children whose true parents' families differ in size.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

5493. WAX, ROSALIE H. The destruction of a democratic impulse; an exemplification of certain problems of a benevolent dictatorship. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (1), 11-21.—The events are analysed leading to a strike and instituting martial law at an evacuation center for Japanese during World War II. The thesis is offered that the administrators encouraged democratic expression of complaints but were not prepared to accept the consequences of democratic action when it demanded curtailing of the administrative power.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5494. WHITE, J. E. MANCHIP. Anthropology. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. viii, 191 p. \$2.75.—In 5 chapters the author describes and delineates the problems and methods of anthropology—phylogeny of man, physical, cultural, social, and applied. The discussions are nontechnical and are designed to orient the reader in the subject matter and work of anthropologists.—(C. M. Louttit)

5495. YOURGLICH, ANITA. (Seattle U., Wash.) The dynamics of social interaction. Washington D.

C.: Public Affairs Press, 1954. vii, 128 p. \$2.50.—"This book is, in essence, designed to provide basic orientation in the tremendous field of sociology... Since the most basic idea in social studies is 'interaction,' it is from this concept that the author's work is built step by step." The volume is divided into three parts: I. Society, Culture, Personality; II. Human interaction in the group; III. Social process. There are chapter bibliographies and an appendix composed of examinations over each of the three sections at the end of the book.—(R. A. Littman)

5496. ZELEN, SEYMOUR L. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Acceptance and acceptability: an examination of social reciprocity. *J. consult Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 316.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 6189, 6291, 6303)

#### Methods & Measurements

5497. ATTESLANDER, PETER M. The interaction-gram; a method of measuring interaction and activities of supervisory personnel. *Hum. Organization*, 1954, 13 (1), 28-33.—The interaction-gram summarizes over a given time period the number of originations by a supervisor to workers and by workers to supervisors together with an enumeration of the activities. The hypothesis is offered that optimum supervision consists in a balance between originations to workers and to supervisors. With this point of reference the data may be used to analyse and correct faults in supervision.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5498. BAUR, EDWARD JACKSON. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Statistical indexes of the social aspects of communities. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 64-75.—Existing social indexes are reviewed following which the author discusses the problems of index construction. These problems are obtaining data, defining the characteristic, selecting items, weighting components, combining components, validating the index, determining reliability of the index. 36 references.—(A. R. Howard)

5499. BLACKWELL, GORDON W. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) A theoretical framework for sociological research in community organization. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 57-64.—Research in community organization need not assume a normative viewpoint. Hypotheses are suggested for investigation within the frame of "structure-function theory" advanced by Talcott Parsons.—(A. R. Howard)

5500. BRAM, JOSEPH. L'application du psychodrame aux recherches d'anthropologie sociale. (The application of psychodrama to research in social anthropology.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 415-422.—Translation of article published in *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, (see 28: 4165).

5501. BUCHHEIMER, ARNOLD, & PENDLETON, PHILIP. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The reliability and validity of the group participation scale. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 566-569.—When used with college classroom groups, the Group Participation Scale devised by Pepinsky, Siegel, and Van Atta was found to have satisfactory reliability and validity to justify further use. Agreement between students in judging an individual's effectiveness in group participation was .84. The r between student and teacher ratings of individual students was .50.—(W. Coleman)

5502. CAMPBELL, DONALD T. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) A rationale for weighting first, second, and third sociometric choices. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 242-243.—A statistical procedure is outlined for differential weighting of sociometric choices. "In view of the general psychometric experience that differential weighting makes little difference, the procedure here outlined is not recommended for general use. For those who persist in preferring some scheme which gives more weight to a first choice than a third, a rational weighting system is here offered."—(V. Johnson)

5503. CHAPPLE, ELIOT D. The standard experimental (stress) interview as used in interaction chronograph investigations. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (2), 23-32.—This interview procedure is designed to reduce variations of results between interviewers by standardizing a set of mildly stressful conditions. These conditions are: lack of response by the interviewer after introducing a topic and hearing it to an end; and interruption after introducing a topic.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5504. DALE, GEORGE A. (Bureau of Indian Service, Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.) Correlation of scores secured by interview with scores based on observation, for the Sewell Farm Family Socio-Economic Status Scale. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 291.—A correlation of .894  $\pm$  .02 was obtained using South Dakota Indians as subjects.—(H. K. Moore)

5505. EGGAN, FRED. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Social anthropology and the method of controlled comparison. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 743-763.—Cultural anthropology has developed quite differently in the United States and England, and this is reflected in the current schism between ethnologists and social anthropologists. Ethnology accepted Tylor's conception of culture and had its greatest development in the United States. Social anthropology, on the other hand, was developed predominantly in England and is based largely on Morgan's concepts. The present article "suggests that the differences may be growing less."—(W. E. Galt)

5506. FREEHILL, MAURICE F., & MILTON, ALEXANDER. (Western Washington Coll. Educ., Bellingham.) Testing logical keys in measures of attitude. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 214-218.—A technique of developing various scoring keys with subdimensions of "hard-boiled autocrat," "laissez-faire," and "resort to expert" is described. As new items were added reliabilities increased.—(E. D. Lawson)

5507. GRAHAM, MILTON D. (1529 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.) The effectiveness of photographs as a projective device in an international attitudes survey. I. Responses of 680 Britons to 10 photographs of American types. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 93-120.—It was found that "interest and familiarity... explain the selection of eight photographs as 'American types' and the rejection of two. The use of photographs as a projective device... was effective since the resultant free responses yielded much valuable data about the respondents and their attitudes toward America" which can be "verified by data found in opinion source materials." These are the chief conclusions drawn from this use of photographs. "Photographs are an excellent device for stimulating initial interest in a long, complicated questionnaire; photographs elicit free responses of-

fering valuable clues as to the intensity, direction, and stability of interests of the respondents toward the subject nationality as indicated and as 'types'; and, free responses" to photographs "materially aid interpretation of responses to other parts of the questionnaire." 35 references.—(J. C. Franklin)

5508. HAYS, DAVID G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & BORGATTA, EDGAR F. An empirical comparison of restricted and general latent distance analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 271-279.—"Latent distance analysis provides a probability model for the non-perfect Guttman scale; the restricted latent distance structure is simpler to compute than the general structure. Since no sampling theory for latent structure analysis is available, the advantages of the general structure cannot be expressed formally. The two structures are compared in terms of their fit to fifteen sets of empirical data. The computation schemes used are summarized."—(M. O. Wilson)

5509. HÖHN, E., & SCHICK, C. P. Das Soziogramm; Die Erfassung von Gruppenstrukturen. (The sociogram; the study of group structures.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1954. 80 p. DM 6.20.—In this brief introductory manual the authors describe and illustrate methods of obtaining and evaluating sociograms. Theoretical aspects and technical statistical considerations are discussed. Foreword by J. L. Moreno. 42 references.—(H. P. David)

5510. KATTSOFF, LOUIS O. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Comentarios metodológicos sobre sociología. (Methodological comments on sociology.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 185-195.—An elaboration is made of Durkheim's concept of the collective as an example of methodological considerations. Durkheim insists that sociology should occupy itself with a topic unique in itself. Appropriate methods should be employed in the study of that topic. According to Durkheim, "social facts" are different from material things and cannot be a subgroup of concepts. Social facts have an existence by themselves. The basis for a sociological study, according to Durkheim, lies in assuming the existence of a collective conscience. The collective is something real.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5511. KIMBALL, SOLON T., PEARSALL, MARION, & BLISS, JANE A. Consultants and citizens: a research relationship. *Hum. Organization*, 1954, 13 (1), 5-8.—In a small Alabama town a relationship was established between townspeople and researchers where townspeople assumed the policy framing role while researchers implemented and aided townspeople in the objective of determining public-health problems.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5512. LAZARSFELD, PAUL F. (Columbia U., New York.), & ROSENBERG, MORRIS. The language of social research: a reader in the methodology of the social sciences. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1955. xiii, 590 p. \$6.75.—This collection, with a general introduction on methodology, is organized into 6 sections: concepts and indices; multivariate analysis; analysis of change through time; formal aspects of research on human groups; empirical analysis of action; and a philosophy of the social sciences. Each section has its own introduction, and is subdivided into further sections dealing with different aspects and classifications of the general topic of each section. 64 readings are presented, along with auxiliary reading suggestions.—(H. L. Sheppard)

5513. MALONEY, PAUL W. (The Addison Lewis Co., Minneapolis, Minn.) Comparability of personal attitude scale administration with mail administration with and without incentive. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 238-239.—A sample of 127 Ss were interviewed with a 19-item Likert-type attitude scale, and a slightly abridged form of the scale was mailed to 148 Ss, half of whom were sent 25¢ as incentive to respond. For 8 most discriminating items, the average scale score of the mail Ss was slightly higher than the average score of the interviewed Ss. Correlations among the three groups over the 19 items were calculated for the percent of 'undecided' responses and the percent of non-favorable responses. The correlation between the two mail groups was .9 for both types of responses. The correlations between the mail groups and the interview group were slightly over .8. A higher proportion of incentive-mail respondents replied than of Ss who did not receive money.—(P. Ash)

5514. MELHIN, MURRAY. The action-interaction chart as a research tool. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (1), 34-35.—The chart represents the floor space of a general merchandise store and by means of appropriate symbols may be used to record the activity of a person in this area.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5515. MILLER, FRANK B. "Resistantism" in applied social research. *Hum. Org.*, 1954, 12 (4), 5-9.—Difficulties of using random sample, origination study, sociometry and questionnaires are shown in the study of a factory. Flexible rather than rigid formulation of research plan is recommended.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5516. REISS, ALBERT J., JR. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) Some logical and methodological problems in community research. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 51-57.—"... methodological problems in community research are barely separable from the theoretical ones. The use of the comparative community or community context research models requires that we specify in theory as well as in operations the parameters of a community... if we are to avoid our current ad hoc approach to community phenomena."—(A. R. Howard)

5517. SCHWAB, WILLIAM B. An experiment in methodology in a west African urban community. *Hum. Organization*, 1954, 13 (1), 13-19.—In a Nigerian community of approximately 70,000 people, too large for coverage by a single interviewer, data were obtained by sampling derived from mapping and a sample census. The resultant smaller number of families, which were adjusted for size, occupation, and other relevant factors, were observed and interviewed intensively by native assistants.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5518. SHEVKY, ESHREF, & BELL, WENDELL. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Social area analysis: theory, illustrative application and computational procedures. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955. vi, 70 p. \$1.75.—Social structure of a city can be well described in terms of the three concepts of: social rank or economic status, urbanization or family status, segregation or ethnic status. This is illustrated by an application of this method to the 1940 and 1950 census data for the metropolitan region of the San Francisco Bay Area. The computational and computational procedures used in the study are described. 54 references.—(G. Elias)

5519. STYCOS, J. MAYONNE. Unusual applications of research: studies of fertility in underdeveloped areas. *Hum. Organization*, 1954, 13 (1), 9-12.—Among the problems faced to obtain information on birth control practices of lower class Jamaicans and Puerto Ricans are: finding the case from a sample in a rural area, establishing rapport, constructing questionnaires in language understandable to illiterates, and training native interviewers.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5520. THRALL, ROBERT M., & ANGELL, ROBERT C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The mapping of community organizations. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 244-271.—A study is presented which aims to evaluate the interactive pattern of groups in the community, by measuring relative height and spread of such groups through common memberships. Statistical methodology is reported in detail, and evaluations made of certain uses in empirical research.—(V. Johnson)

5521. TOWNSEND, PETER. Measuring poverty. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 130-137.—Operational measures of poverty entail judgments by one social class of what are "necessary" expenditures for another social class, a "notoriously untrustworthy" task. The author proposes a new measure which is based upon "the extent of malnutrition not attributable to wasteful spending." The standard would be set after examination of data from various community and national surveys. 20 references.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5522. VIDICH, A., & BENSMAN, J. The validity of field data. *Hum. Organization*, 1954, 13 (1), 20-27.—Field interview data diminish in validity because of the informant's intentional misrepresentation, varying conceptions of the purpose of the interviewer, failure to recall or misinterpretation of questions, or involuntary emotional blocks. Recognition of and allowance for these sources of error is best done by human judgment rather than mechanical or statistical manipulation.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

5523. WHYTE, WILLIAM F. Interviewing for organizational research. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (2), 15-22.—An anthropological interview is given verbatim from a recording and is judged generally non-directive in technique but structured toward an objective chosen by the interviewer. Such interviews need verification and amplification from other sources for research purposes. Information is most unreliable when an interviewee reports the events of a group meeting.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

(See also abstract 6199)

#### Cultures & Cultural Relations

5524. ADCOCK, C. J., McCREARY, J. R., RITCHIE, J. E., & SOMERSET, H. C. A. (Victoria U. Coll., New Zealand.) An analysis of Maori scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 18-29.—The Wechsler-Bellevue test has several shortcomings when used on a Maori population. The verbal tests do not allow for the effects of a Maori cultural background or for bilingual handicaps. The Information test needs revision for Maori subjects. While the performance tests are in general fairer to the Maori than the verbal tests, the Picture Arrangement test is in need of some revision. Low scores



made by the Maori on the test should be interpreted with extreme caution.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5525. BARNOUW, VICTOR. The social structure of a Sindhi refugee community. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 142-152.—Pimpri Colony, a settlement of Sindhi refugees located by the Bombay-Poona railroad, is discussed from the standpoint of caste, regional group, economic conditions, and relationships with the local community. It is noted that caste has some import, but traditional Hindu caste regulations are not adhered to closely. The regional community is more significant than caste in providing an in-group. Wide variation in wealth probably exists and there is much interaction with the local community in the work and business sphere.—(A. R. Howard)

5526. BUCHANAN, WILLIAM. (Mississippi State Coll., Starkville.) How others see us. *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1954, 295, (Sept.), 1-11.—Stereotypy is defined and illustrated with experimental results, primarily on stereotypes held by persons outside of U.S.—(M. M. Berkun)

5527. CHUECA y GOITIA, FERNANDO. Caractère de Madrid et personnalité du Madriléño. (Character of Madrid and personality of its people.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 276-296.—Madrid is an artificial capital, created for political reasons rather than naturally preeminent for geographic, economic, or other reasons. Its natives tend toward a cultural pattern of polish and passivity, with some resemblance to Fromm's receptive type. However, with the city's industrial growth, there is a tendency for its culture to become more like that of a typical industrial city.—(A. E. Johnson)

5528. CLARK, KENNETH B. (Coll. City New York.) Jews in contemporary America. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31 (1), 12-22.—Clark reviews the dynamic processes that are involved in the relationship of minority groups with each other, and with the majority group in this country. For the Jew the negative evaluation of self may lead to anti-Semitic action, to overaccentuation of Jewishness or to seeking for identification with the majority group through anti-racial or anti-religious attitudes toward other readily identifiable minorities. Minorities must see that the individuals who compose them accept themselves with dignity, appreciate their own self-worth and be willing to fight to protect such rights.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5529. DADABHAY, YUSUF. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Circuitous assimilation among rural Hindus in California. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 138-141.—From interviews with 50 Hindustanis dealing with participation or non-participation in the Mexican sub-culture, the conclusion is drawn "that when individuals of an ethnic group find obstacles to participation in the dominant culture and are isolated and prevented from forming their own ethnic community, they participate in the sub-culture of another minority group which is more accessible and into which they are accorded a more ready acceptance."—(A. R. Howard)

5530. DOUCY, A. The unsettled attitude of Negro workers in the Belgian Congo. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 442-451.—Factors affecting the stability of employment in the Congo are evaluated. Absenteeism, the dominant factor, results from African cultural influences, e.g., dowry payments, economic se-

curity in the village, matrilineal villages, "inferior" jobs, proximity of the villages, etc. Employer behavior and "circumstances" also contribute to instability.—(H. P. Shelley)

5531. FEIBLEMAN, JAMES K. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Toward an analysis of the basic value system. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 421-432.—Just as there has been a rapprochement between sociology and cultural anthropology, so now there are signs of anthropology and philosophy drawing closer together. What anthropologists call the "basic value system" represents the core of a culture and binds together its varied manifestations. Three fundamental kinds of symbols and languages are differentiated: axial languages to communicate values; logical languages to communicate abstract structures, laws, etc.; and actual-object languages to communicate matters of fact.—(W. E. Galt)

5532. GIST, NOEL P. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Occupational differentiation in South India. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 129-138.—Occupation is associated, among other things, "with caste and religious differentials," as well as "with certain differentials in the pattern of migration and intra-city mobility."—(A. R. Howard)

5533. HERSKOVITS, M. J. Motivation and culture-pattern in technological change. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 388-400.—"Developmental projects in Africa must build on ways that make sense to the people involved if incentives to active participation are to be effective." Ethnographic knowledge must be supplemented by the results of interdisciplinary investigation indicating the psychological patternings underlying the observed behavior, both individual and institutionalized. Cross cultural personality type studies must be supplemented by "... research into the nature and functioning of the differentials in perception and motivation which define the world for a people, inform their behavior and shape their aspirations."—(H. P. Shelley)

5534. JOHNSON, GUY B. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) A sociologist looks at racial desegregation in the south. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 1-10.—The author suggests that "the greatest positive consequence [of the abandonment of compulsory] segregation may be that the South will be rid of the stigma of unfair legal compulsion against the Negro and that the Negro will be rid of a hated symbol of second-class citizenship. And maybe we should be thankful if the Supreme Court does this for us. This sort of thing is hard to abandon voluntarily, and the South might not do it of its accord for another fifty years."—(A. R. Howard)

5535. JOÛT, FRANÇOIS. La timidité, trait du caractère, suisse, étudiée à travers les écrivains suisses. (Timidity, Swiss character-trait, studied in Swiss writers.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 237-270.—Swiss writers tend to be moralistic, pedagogic, and introspective. This suggests timidity [somewhat in the sense of intraversion] as a national character-trait. Conducive cultural factors include religious severity, tendency of mothers to suppress affection, and that the country is one of language minorities. The lives and works of Rousseau, Amiel, Keller, and Meyer are discussed.—(A. E. Johnson)

5536. KLUCKHOHN, CLYDE. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Southwestern studies of culture and

personality. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 685-706.—The author assembles and assesses the work in the Southwest dealing with culture and personality. The following categories of studies are covered: psychological characterization of cultures, dreams, biographies and autobiographies, observational studies of behavior, psychological tests, studies peripheral to culture and personality, and theory. Culture is thought of as "built into" the personality rather than as a "tissue of externalities." It is recognized that "psychology is indispensably relevant to the understanding both of universal culture and of distinctive cultures."—(W. E. Galt)

5537. KUPER, LEO. (U. Natal, South Africa.) The control of social change: a South African experiment. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 19-29.—Techniques designed to secure the stability of race domination are discussed. These techniques are: (1) the systematic perfecting of unequal status contact between the races; (2) the removal of nonwhite affairs from politics to administration; (3) the white monopoly on all constitutional means for initiating social change. "...there is little likelihood that the Government will modify apartheid... strike action seems likely. .... However, the more probable long term response of the nonwhites can only be an underground movement. The very efficiency of the Government's control of social change will dictate this reaction."—(A. R. Howard)

5538. LEE, FRANK F. (U. California, Riverside.) Social controls in the race relations pattern of a small New England town. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 36-40.—This investigation occurred in a suburban Connecticut town of 10,000 people, 170 of whom were Negroes. Control was found to operate primarily through "impersonal or status factors, the influence of the mores on the whites, the dynamic actions by whites against Negroes, and the attitudes and behavior (or self-imposed segregation) of the Negroes."—(A. R. Howard)

5539. LEMERT, EDWIN M. Alcohol and the Northwest Coast Indians. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Culture Soc.*, 1954, 2, 303-406.—Reviewed are the pattern of drinking, dysfunctions in the social control of drinking, values of intoxication and pathological drinking, with special attention to features of drinking typical of the cultures described, and to the problem of the social control of improper conduct, and with implications for the integration of values in a culture. 106 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5540. MAAS, W. Notes ethnopsychologiques indiennes. (Ethnopsychological notes on India.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 310-318.—Examines conditions in India and Pakistan in the light of various concepts of what constitutes a nation. Discusses the extent to which the Hindu religion in India and the Mohammedan religion in Pakistan prevail as unifying forces against divisive factors such as linguistic and cultural minorities.—(A. E. Johnson)

5541. MASUOKA, JITSUICHI, & YOKLEY, RAYTHA L. (Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn.) Essential structural requisites in race relations. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 30-35.—Four concepts are proposed as "capable of application to all relevant parts of race relations as an empirical system." These concepts are status, role, social distance, prejudice. Whereas R. E. Park views the essence of race relations to be race conflict and race consciousness, the authors define race

relations as "a system of... status relations... in a society where racial and cultural differences are status-related and function as a basis for assigning categorical roles. Social distance and race prejudice emerge out of and perpetuate themselves in the status-role differentials, thereby maintaining the system as a going concern."—(A. R. Howard)

5542. PEARLIN, LEONARD L. (Woman's Coll., Greensboro, N. C.) Shifting group attachments and attitudes toward Negroes. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 47-50.—Whether an attitude will become modified depends largely on the nature of the individual's relationship to groups maintaining opposing views. Where attitudinal shift occurs, there will generally be noted a disattachment from those groups from which the individual initially derived and found support for his attitudes. The shift will be in the direction of the norms of the groups with which the individual develops the firmest identifications.—(A. R. Howard)

5543. PROTHRO, E. TERRY. (American U., Beirut, Lebanon.) Cross-cultural patterns of national stereotypes. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 53-59.—The national stereotypes of 100 Armenian students were definite and "resembled in many ways those held by other groups. The unique elements... were related to identified social contact. The unusually definite and unfavorable stereotypes of Turks and English, for example, were related to severe persecution suffered by the Armenians at the end of the first World War. In general, it appears that stereotypes are useful devices for gauging social harmony and social tensions."—(J. C. Franklin)

5544. PROTHRO, E. TERRY. (American U., Beirut, Lebanon.) Lebanese stereotypes of America as revealed by the sentence completion technique. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 39-42.—Among 104 Lebanese high school girls responses "emphasized the industrialization, individual freedom, educational opportunities, and general strength of the United States. Unfavorable comments were rare but occurred more frequently in the advanced classes. In their comments on freedom of youth, equality of women, and educational opportunities, these girls revealed significant problems which exist in their own nation."—(J. C. Franklin)

5545. QUINN, OLIVE WESTBROOKE. The transmission of racial attitudes among white southerners. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 41-47.—Racial learning is one aspect of social learning. Racial attitudes are acquired as part of the individual's attitude toward himself. Direct instruction has a relatively unimportant role with regard to racial attitudes, but "verbal indications of an indirect kind" are employed more often. In general, those kinds of experiences are provided in which the child learns behavior appropriate to his racial role; he is shielded from exposure to experiences in which inappropriate behaviors might be learned.—(A. R. Howard)

5546. RECORD, WILSON. (Sacramento State Coll., Calif.) The Negro intellectual and Negro nationalism. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 10-16.—Some of the literature concerning the relationship of Negro intellectuals to Negro nationalist movements is reappraised. Movements discussed range from those seeking complete withdrawal of Negroes from American soil to those stressing assimilation to American society. "American Negro intellectuals will continue to follow with a

great deal of interest and sympathy the efforts of colored peoples in the colonial areas to rid themselves of white control; and they will defend the right of these people to establish their own national states. They will not, however, attempt to duplicate such achievements here. . . . Their stake in [American society] is too great and the opportunities for full participation too promising."—(A. R. Howard)

5547. SANDERS, IRWIN T. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) The nomadic peoples of northern Greece: ethnic puzzle and cultural survival. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 122-129.—Briefly discussed are the Kantzo-Vlachs, the Sarakatsani and the Karagouni (Arvanito-Vlachs). Their origin and their cultural and linguistic relationships to each other are not yet completely solved. Some of their current problems of adjustment are discussed.—(A. R. Howard)

5548. SCHACTER, STANLEY; NUTTIN, JOSEF; de MONCHAUX, CECILY; MAUCORPS, PAUL H.; OSMER, DIEDRICH; DULJER, HUBERTUS; ROM-METVEIT, RAGNAR, & ISRAEL, JOACHIM. Cross-cultural experiments on threat and rejection. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 403-440.—"The relationship between desirability of goal and probability of goal achievement to the tendencies to change others and to reject deviates" was studied simultaneously in Holland, Sweden, France, Norway, Belgium, Germany and England. A group of youths were studied as they sought to come to agreement about a course of action in respect of their behavior toward a "stooge" who played the role of a deviant. "Rejection appears to be virtually a universal reaction to a deviate." Differences among countries are indicated.—(R. A. Littman)

5549. STOETZEL, JEAN. Without the chrysanthemum and the sword: a study of the attitudes of youth in post-war Japan. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955, 334 p. \$4.00. (A UNESCO publication.)—In 1952 a questionnaire administered in interviews, supplemented by projective pictures and autobiographies, was administered to youths in various sections of Japan. On p. 205 the youths are distributed by personality types: social 38%, economic 30%, aesthetic 8%, political 5%, academic 2%, religious 1%, unclassified 16%. On p. 208, 45% chose financial security as their chief aim in life, 17% an honest life, 15% fame, and the rest named the life one likes, living for the day, public service, wealth, and miscellaneous. There are 8 chapters, 80 tables, 16 figures, 6 appendices describing these and other attitudes of post-war Japanese youths. 12-page bibliography.—(H. K. Moore)

5550. VALIEN, PRESTON, & HORTON, CARRELL. (Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn.) Some demographic characteristics of outstanding Negro women. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1954, 23, 406-420.—The following conclusions were drawn from an analysis of the 1950 edition of *Who's Who in Colored America*. Negro women: (1) proportionately, are more renowned than white women; (2) population-wise, live in the North; (3) tend to achieve renown earlier than Negro men or white women; (4) are 80% college educated, but less educated than renowned Negro men; (5) 50% attend interracial schools, and are professionally employed; (6) tend to be unmarried, but this number is less than for renowned white women; (7) have less children than the mean Negro woman; (8) have no correlation between marriage and education; (9) are mostly Methodists; (10) tend to migrate North than vice versa.—(C. K. Bishop)

5551. VAN DER KROEF, JUSTUS M. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Dualism and symbolic antithesis in Indonesian society. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 847-862.—The author describes and analyzes the dualism and symbolic structural antithesis characteristic of the societies of the Indonesian archipelago. The dualistic motif is of ancient origin and is still discernible in consubstantial arrangements, in trading patterns, and in the religion, art, mythology and folk literature of Indonesian societies.—(W. E. Galt)

5552. VOGET, FRED W. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) The folk society—an anthropological application. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 105-113.—"A reformulation of [Redfield's 'folk society'] construct in terms of a collective versus an individualistic value-sentiment and antithetical collective and individualistic value-attitudes has resulted in four types of sociocultural systems—Covert Collective, Covert Individualistic, Overt Collective, and Overt Individualistic. The Redfield 'folk society' is best exemplified by the Covert Collective System."—(A. R. Howard)

5553. WIEDER, GERALD. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Group procedures modifying attitudes of prejudice in the college classroom. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 332-344.—Describes an experiment designed to compare the relative effectiveness of two methods of instruction in modifying prejudicial attitudes: (1) utilization of group therapy procedures (non-directive and sociodrama); (2) traditional lecture-discussion method. The course involved was called "Practical Psychology." In general, the first method described above was more effective. Other findings and their implications are discussed.—(F. Costin)

5554. WRIGHT, GEORGE O. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Projection and displacement: a cross-cultural study of folk-tale aggression. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 523-528.—"The analysis of the folk-tale data supports the essential features of the theory which was developed to supply insight into the consequences and outcomes of action and behavior in folk tales. The approach-avoidance theory of Miller, restated in terms of Whiting's modification of it for the influence of conflict-produced drives, provides a coherent basis for the explanation of the phenomena of projection and displacement in folk tales."—(L. N. Solomon)

5555. YAMAMURO, BUFO. (Japan Temperance Union, Tokyo.) Notes on drinking in Japan. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 491-498.—Historical, religious, and cultural factors affecting drinking are reviewed and national consumption for 1952-1953 detailed.—(W. L. Wilkins)

(See also abstracts 5387, 5409, 5969, 6048)

#### Social Institutions

5556. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. On the psychodynamics of regressive phenomena in panic states. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 104-110.—The thesis is developed that since in panic "vegetative retreat and regressive innervations" are the fate of all, the leader must be a person whose ego should have a greater capacity to withstand regression through flexibility and adaptiveness and through his preparedness. The example of such a secure leader



may check the chain reaction of regressive behavior in the members of the group which develops through mutual identification of group members with each other.—(N. H. Pronko)

5557. ANDERSON, C. L. (Oregon State Coll., Corvallis.) Physical and emotional aspects of marriage. St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby Co., 1953. 234 p.

5558. ARIGA, KIZAEEMON. (Tokyo Kyōiku U., Tokyo, Japan.) The family in Japan. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 362-368.—"The Japanese family is conceived of as existing continuously from the past into the future." Each family has a household shrine where its gods are worshipped. The Japanese family holds its property, not as the sum total owned by the individual members but as the family's. "Patriarchal power has become weakened, postwar reforms and changes... have promoted personal selection of mates but the family system and marriage lag behind changes in other phases of culture."—(M. M. Gillet)

5559. BARRABEE, PAUL. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) How cultural factors affect family life. In National Conference of Social Work, The social welfare forum, 1954, (see 29: 5473), 17-30.—If the social worker is to understand his client, he must be sensitive to his client's cultural values and how they influence the meaning he attaches to his world. Characteristics of family life are analyzed to support this thesis, with special reference to ethnic membership and its concomitant values.—(L. B. Costin)

5560. BECKER, HOWARD (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), & HILL, REUBEN. Family, marriage and parenthood. (2d ed.) Boston: D. C. Heath, 1955. x, 640 p. \$6.25.—26 chapters by 23 contributors have been arranged in 6 parts as in the first edition (see 23: 5468). Current research findings have made changes in detail necessary, and some of the chapters have been extensively rewritten. Critiques of the Kinsey reports by Harriet R. Mowrer, Manfred H. Kuhn, and Joseph K. Folsom have been reprinted in an appendix.—(A. J. Sprow)

5561. BONNARD, AUGUSTA. On "Political creed and character." *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2 (4), 55-58.—A British psychiatrist takes issue with Robert Lindner's earlier article in the same journal (see 29: 801). According to Bonnard, the common dynamics of both fascism and Communism are based on paranoid hatred that is directed toward the destruction of parental substitutes; and in both systems the parental pair are destroyed for having enjoyed superior status.—(L. E. Abt)

5562. BORGATTA, EDGAR F. & WESTOFF, CHARLES F. Social and psychological factors affecting fertility; XXV. The prediction of total fertility. *Milbank mem. Fd. Quart.*, 1954, 32, 383-419.—This report has the objectives of: (1) achieving the maximum prediction of fertility; (2) achieving greater integration of the results; and (3) testing the sensitivity of the data to more advanced techniques of statistical analysis. The Guttman cumulative scaling procedure with the H-technique improvement, and the Thurstone centroid method of factor analysis were used. Two significant factors for fertility were found after rotation: the "material style of life" or "socio-economic," and another factor which was "not at all well defined."—(H. D. Arbitman)

5563. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S., & BOLL, ELEANOR STOKER. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Security in the large family. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 529-544.—Bossard and Boll have investigated the role of security as it has been revealed in their investigations upon 100 large families, each of which had a minimum of six living children. In general, the study results indicated that: a) the majority of large family siblings were of the opinion that "emotional security is not necessarily related to economic security"; b) emotional security is of more importance than economic security; and c) "there is something in the atmosphere of the large family that tends to promote emotional security even in the face of economic and other difficulties."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5564. BYCHOWSKI, GUSTAV. Dictatorship and paranoia. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 127-134.—Robespierre, like every other revolutionary leader and dictator illustrates how reciprocal identification underlies the interrelationship between the dictatorial leader and the group. Differences between the average paranoid and the future dictator lie in the fact that the latter draws upon interpersonal processes rather than his own fantasies, a fact so true of the paranoid. These processes or the need for them arise in social situations of danger and disintegration in which the leader and the group inevitably find themselves.—(N. H. Pronko)

5565. CECCALDI, DOMINIQUE. The family in France. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 326-330.—"Marriage will be described by its demographic data, its fecundity, its stability, its legal conditions, its social customs.... The birth rate has decreased critically... couples voluntarily limit the number of children.... Divorce is more frequent in Paris than in other regions. Marriage is a civil contract. "There is no sexual education in schools and little in the family.... The authority of the head of the family has become less absolute... the wife is tending to become the partner...."—(M. M. Gillet)

5566. CHANDRASEKHAR, S. (Baroda U., India.) The family in India. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 336-342.—This paper is a "discussion of the Hindu Joint family" although the joint family is apparently breaking up into numerous small biological families. The father controls the whole family. Child marriages are punishable. The ban on remarriage of widows forces men to choose younger women and the custom of early marriages for women continues. The choice of a partner does not rest with the individual, one does not take a wife for sexual pleasure. Opposed to the Hindu concept "you marry and love" is the modern trend towards "love" marriages. Indian women are beginning to assert their rights against the domestic customs that were in vogue centuries ago.—(M. M. Gillet)

5567. DESMONDE, WILLIAM H. The Ku Klux Klan: some psychoanalytic interpretations. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 219-225.—The Ku Klux Klan, like a primitive secret society, is a revivification of the primal horde. Unconscious father hatred and jealousy of younger siblings is displaced upon the Negroes, with the Southern white woman as the mother image. Extremely hostile acts are carried out by masked individuals representing the ancestral spirits and initiation rites like puberty rituals function to perpetuate the rule of an aristocracy.—(C. T. Bever)

5568. DUVALL, EVELYN MILLIS. In-laws in your life. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (49), 39-46.—Some 5,020 men and women have participated in a pilot study of how persons feel about and work out relationships with their in-laws. With 3 million persons marrying per year, there are well over 18 million new in-laws each year who face these problems of inter-family relationships. Evidence is found that general prejudice against in-laws is waning and recent sociological patterns in modern life are bringing about a closer relationship between married children and their parents.—(P. E. Johnson)

5569. ENGLISH, O. SPURGEON. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) The psychological role of the father in the family. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 323-329.—The author discusses the changed culture which has affected the father's role; the role of the father acting as a husband, as a parent, and as a counselor. In summary, variants of the father's role are suggested and questions raised as to how various roles may contribute to psychopathology in an individual child.—(L. B. Costin)

5570. FELDMAN, S. S. The sin of Reuben, first-born son of Jacob. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 282-287.—Psychoanalytic investigation of the Biblical story of the sin of Reuben, is explained in terms of the Oedipus Complex. Incestuous desires of Reuben toward his mother were gratified by his sleeping with Bilha, his father's concubine. For this Reuben had to be punished but the revenge is only a screen. Through his shocking deed, Reuben made his father impotent and therefore Jacob had 12 sons and no more. This fact has been omitted from Biblical texts.—(N. H. Pronko)

5571. GEIGER, KENT, & INKELES, ALEX. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The family in the U.S.S.R. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 397-404.—This study of "the family as a social institution" describes material living conditions, chronic shortages, lack of housing resulting in "irritation and interfamily tension," the size and composition of the family, marriage and divorce. The family serves as a refuge or retreat from a threatening life situation... "the new soviet generation is more or less apathetic towards the ideological issues as they are presented by the soviet regime."—(M. M. Gillet)

5572. GINI, CORRADO, & CARANTI, ELIO. (U. Rome, Italy.) The family in Italy. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 350-361.—The authors describe the changing conditions affecting the family: "matrimonial choice" the influence of parents, the position of man and woman in marriage and social life, in the north and south, annulments and divorce, separations. The husband is head of the family. The woman is essentially the housewife.—(M. M. Gillet)

5573. GREEN, SIDNEY L. (Community Service Society of New York.) Psychoanalytic contributions to casework treatment of marital problems. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 419-423.—The author stresses the importance of the proper evaluation of ego structure and functioning and suggests an outline to be used as a "practical guide" to the most important ego functions. How the psychiatric consultant functions within the author's agency is described.—(L. B. Costin)

5574. HASTINGS, PHILIP K. (Williams Coll., Williamstown, Mass.) The non-voter in 1952: a study

of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 301-312.—Some 35-45% fail to vote; is this an isolated behavioral phenomenon, or is it only one example of a more general tendency to avoid overt participation in the social life of one's community? 750 were sampled with regard to voting behavior in 1948, 1950, and 1952 elections. Low voting participation was tied up with: (1) Low incidence of voluntary group membership; (2) Low exposure to political communication (listening or reading); (3) Low level of acquired political information; (4) Low frequency of political group identification; (5) Little substantiation of assumptions regarding voting behavior of such sub-groups as low income, low occupational level, or Catholic; (6) High frequency of expression of no opinion regarding current political issues.—(R. W. Husband)

5575. HAYNER, NORMAN S. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The family in Mexico. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 369-373.—Although the Revolution of 1910 ... modified ... the dependence of women both in the family and in society ... the primary mission of every woman continues to be to make a home... In Mexico women are still considered inferior beings ... man wields the power. Mexico is "still a man's country and the double standard of morals is strongly entrenched."—(M. M. Gillet)

5576. HETZLER, STANLEY A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Social mobility and radicalism-conservatism. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 161-166.—Estimates by 300 persons of their community social position in 1940 were compared with their then current 1952 ratings. Some not very marked evidence of social accession resulted. Ratings of job prestige were correlated positively with occupational level. Attitudes of the group toward nonpersonal aspects of the town in which this study was conducted were divided. This occurred both on social and occupational analysis with the finding that "the lower five categories were radical and the upper five were conservative," although difference in intensity "between them was not great."—(A. R. Howard)

5577. HILL, REUBEN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, P. R.) Impedimento para la libertad en la selección de cónyuge en Puerto Rico. (Obstacles in the freedom of selecting a mate in Puerto Rico.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13, 120-121; 134.—The following topics investigated by the author are discussed: opportunity for being alone, chaperons, time spent alone, reasons for the persistency of chaperons, etc. (See 29: 5578).—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5578. HILL, REUBEN. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) La selección de cónyuge. (The selection of a spouse.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13, 110-111; 126.—A sample of 275 students, representing the total University of Puerto Rico population of nearly 9,000 students, answered a questionnaire whose purpose was to determine their attitudes in regard to several aspects of courtship. An almost unanimous acceptance of the American belief of free selection of the spouse rather than Puerto Rican parental control was found. However, the group was divided in regard to the wish of providing facilities and stimulating practices leading to greater freedom in the matter of courtship. Other findings of the study have to do with such topics as dating, opportunity for making numerous friendships, "going steady," etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5579. JAMES, E. O. *Marriage and society*. New York: John de Graff, 1955; London: Hutchinson's University Library, 1952. xiv, 215 p. \$3.75.—The first half of the book concerns the anthropological and historical background of the place and function of marriage in society. The second half discusses the "Christian and civil organization and interpretations, together with a discussion of the practical, moral and philosophic issues involved." Chapters are devoted to marriage in hunting societies, agricultural societies, pastoral societies and urban societies; then to Christian marriage, canonical regulation of marriage, civil marriage, marriage in modern society and marriage and morals. 52-item bibliography.—(H. D. Arbitman)

5580. KOOS, EARL LOMON. *Marriage*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1953. xii, 441 p. \$4.00.

5581. LEITES, NATHAN. Panic and defenses against panic in the Bolshevik view of politics. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 135-144.—Two variant Bolshevik attitudes toward danger of annihilation find their counter-part in other unadmitted and unresolved conflicts about how dangerous or how manageable things are. The major underlying factor is believed to be the classical paranoid defense against latent homosexuality.—(N. H. Pronko)

5582. MEADOWS, PAUL. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) *Estudio sobre la catarsis social*. (A study on social catharsis.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 197-207.—The Reign of Terror in France, in 1794, is analyzed as a case of social catharsis.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5583. MEERLOO, JOOST A. M. The psychology of treason and loyalty. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 646-666.—Calling upon his own clinical and political experiences, the author dissects the traitor in and among us in terms of conscious and unconscious motivations. Summary in Interlingua.—(L. N. Solomon)

5584. MOGEY, J. M. (Oxford U., Eng.) The family in England. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 319-328.—This article is "principally concerned with the statistical aspects of family living," the population, size of the family, sexual life, family disorganization, divorce. "The new England is being built 'around a series of father-centered relations, less strongly marked than in the Victorian middle-class... both men and women in married life now share more activities together.'—(M. M. Gillet)

5585. MONTAGUE, JOEL B., JR. (State Coll., Washington, Pullman.), & PUSTILNIK, BERNARD. Prestige ranking of occupations in an American city with reference to Hall's and Jones' study. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 154-160.—An English study of the prestige of occupations has been replicated in Spokane, Wash. The three conclusions from the English investigation are not uniformly supported: (a) prestige rankings in the middle of the occupational range are not more variable than at the extremes for the American data; (b) a close correspondence exists between *a priori* rankings—i.e., Edwards Census Classification—and empirical judgments, but the correspondence is significantly higher for the English data; (c) differences in rankings by respondents in different occupational groups are small. This latter conclusion is supported in both the English and American

data. The authors specify differences in methodology of the two studies.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5586. MORGAN, WILLIAM H., & MORGAN, MILDRED I. *Thinking together about marriage and family*. New York: Association Press, 1955. 176 p. \$3.50.—A guidebook which will enable individuals or couples to work out their answers by making use also of the opinions and experiences of their contemporaries, in group discussions under a leader who guides the talk to an orderly appreciation of the problem. There are detailed suggestions of the means to this end, a list of pertinent topics and possible viewpoints, 8-page bibliography of the most useful books, films, plays (and other additional helps), with appraisal of their suitability for various age groups.—(M. M. Gillet)

5587. MÜNSTER, ILSE. *Kriegswaffen und Sozialordnung; Untersuchungsergebnisse einiger historischer und soziologisch-systematischer Studien*. (War weapons and social organization; results of some historical and socio-systematic investigations.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1953-54, 6, 520-532.—In order to maintain superiority in armed conflicts, each party is intent on making full use of modern technology for the development of new and more powerful weapons. These, on the other hand, influence the tactics of combat as well as the fighting spirit of the soldier. There is a limit in exposing individuals and groups to nervous tensions and to adjustments to technically complicated apparatus. 48 references.—(M. Haas)

5588. NAHAS, M. KAMEL. (Teachers Coll., Cairo, Egypt.) The family in the Arab world. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 293-300.—The topics cover population, sex, age, religion, types of marriage, the family relationships, economic conditions, family disorganization, polygyny, divorce. Changing standards now allow more freedom of behavior, action, thought.—(M. M. Gillet)

5589. NI, ERNEST. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The family in China. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 315-316.—This is a report on the probable relationship between Western influence and the family as measured in terms of urbanization. The Chinese family is composed exclusively of relatives by blood, marriage or adoption, is "unexpectedly small.... Some deliberate control on births." The Chinese family is in great process of disorganization and reorganization.—(M. M. Gillet)

5590. NIMKOFF, M. F. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) The family in the United States. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 390-396.—Because "the heterogeneity of the population makes description of family life in the United States difficult" the author limits his discussion to "the dominant urban, protestant, middle-class family pattern" using data from 1950. He points out the trends in the numbers marrying, limitations on choice imposed by law, by group expectations, the decline in family control, the custom of "going steady," the changing pre-marital behavior, the wedding, the functions of the family, management of income, the disruption of the family, divorce.—(M. M. Gillet)

5591. OGBURN, W. F., & NIMKOFF, M. F. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) *Technology and the changing family*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1955. v, 320 p. \$3.75.—A detailed analysis of the possible causes of recent family changes, and the methods



used to obtain the material. New discoveries and mechanical inventions influence all phases of human living, in the past, in the present, and in the future: romance, earlier marriage, smaller families, more working wives, "the accent on the child," and more disruption in family organization.—(M. M. Gillet)

5592. PANNENBORG, W. A. *Satire en Politiek*. (Satire and politics.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 385-394.—In continuation of an investigation of certain personality characteristics in satirical authors by the biographical method of Heymans, some data on the characteristics of opportunist versus critical politicians are presented.—(R. H. Houwink)

5593. PIERSON, DONALD. (U. Sao Paulo, Brazil.) *The family in Brazil. Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 308-314.—The author describes the family life of the "senhorial" class (landed proprietors) as the ideal for all family organization in Brazil: rural, patriarchal, with control over the members nearly absolute. Where urbanization and industrialization has occurred the dominant position of husband and father has declined.—(M. M. Gillet)

5594. PLOCH, LOUIS A. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Use of judges' ratings in the determination of "general standing" and community participation. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 185-187.—8 community residents of a central N. Y. community on general standing in the community and activity in community affairs. The rho between the two ratings was .90; between general standing and Sewell Scale scores the rho was .86.—(H. K. Moore)

5595. REGENSBURG, JEANETTE. (Community Service Society of New York.) Application of psychoanalytic concepts to casework treatment of marital problems. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 424-432.—"This paper suggests one way of classifying problems in marriage relationships which takes into account the dynamics of intra- and interpersonal psychic action and reaction." A system of "family diagnosis" is seen as a necessary base for improving treatment techniques of the marital problems coming to a family agency.—(L. B. Costin)

5596. RISDON, RANDALL. A study of interracial marriages based on data for Los Angeles County. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 92-95.—The possibility of widespread inter-racial marriage has been used as a fundamental argument against ending racial restrictions in many social areas. The study analyzes the 100 inter-racial marriages that took place in Los Angeles from November 23, 1948 to November 23, 1949. Data are analyzed and categorized separately with respect to Chinese and Japanese, Filipinos, Indians and Negroes. Included also are analyses of atypical partners as those of Mexican-American background, age, education, and other factors. The author concludes that the prognosis for inter-racial marriages already established, and the growth of others, does not appear favorable.—(S. M. Amatora)

5597. ROBERTS, LYDIA J., & STÉFANI, ROSA LUISA. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) Basic needs of Puerto Rican families. *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(1), 95-117.—The following needs on the basis of a study made in 1946, the results of which are found in the book "Patterns of Living in Puerto Rican Families" by the same authors, are briefly considered: more adequate incomes, better housing, better facilities for living within the home, a safer and more

abundant water supply, more sanitary disposal of waste, more adequate provision for prenatal and infant care, more adequate diets, too little milk, too little and poor quality protein, too little use of fruits, education, et cetera.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5598. RÓHEIM, GÉZA. Some aspects of semitic monotheism. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 169-222.—Monotheism is neither the peak nor the root of all religions but merely one of the phantasies by which some primitive and some civilized people have dealt with their oedipus complex. Yahwe is the superego while the supernatural beings of polytheism are the projected representatives of the libido. 5-page bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5599. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) Posibles efectos de la industrialización rápida sobre la familia puertorriqueña. (Possible effects of rapid industrialization on the Puerto Rican family.) *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(1), 17-28.—The changes being brought by the phenomenon of industrialization in the Puerto Rican family are hypothesized, considering positive changes as well as negative ones. Some of the areas touched upon in the article are: the psychological and social effects of economic improvement, vocational guidance, manual aptitudes, marriage and the economic factor, marriage stability, women's emancipation, the problem of population, supervision and care of the children, exodus from the rural zone to the urban zone, the development of slums, et cetera.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5600. SCHELSKY, HELMUT. (U. Hamburg, Germany.) The family in Germany. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 331-335.—This paper "concerns in the main an analysis of the inner changes in the German family," the disruption of family unity, and the destruction of family life due to Nazi policies, the war and subsequent happenings. "In the face of the immediate peril... marriage and family was considered to be the natural point of stability and protection." Many families seem to be "in transition from patriarchal to partnership principle."—(M. M. Gillet)

5601. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A. Movilidad social, sus formas y fluctuación. (Social mobility, its forms and fluctuation.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 279-310.—The following topics are considered: conception of social mobility and its forms, types of stratified societies, democracy and vertical social mobility, general principles of vertical mobility, etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5602. SPIRO, MELFORD E. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Is the family universal? *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1954, 56, 839-846.—A community is described—the Israeli kibbutz—which has evolved a social structure which does not include the family. It is an agricultural collective in Israel characterized by communal living, collective ownership of property, and communal rearing of children. The kibbutz as a whole assumes responsibility for the physical care, social rearing and education of all children. The author concludes that "the kibbutz constitutes a *gemeinschaft*. Its patterns of interaction are interpersonal patterns; its ties are kin ties, without the biological tie of kinship. In this one respect it is the 'folk society,' in almost its pure form."—(W. E. Galt)

5603. ØVALASTOGA, KAARE. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) The family in Scandinavia. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 374-380.—A description of the population, the customs, economic conditions, marriage, birth control (and the possible lowering of birth rate). "By and large the majority of Scandinavians seem to find the married state quite agreeable," even though "the distribution of power appears to be patricentral."—(M. M. Gillet)

5604. TALMON-GARBER, YONINA. (Hebrew U., Jerusalem, Israel.) The family in Israel. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 343-349.—The "purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze the main characteristics of family structure in Israel." The emphasis is (1) on the family in the collectives, (2) the change of family patterns brought over from abroad, and (3) the new type evolved in Israel. The community is run as one economic unit and as one household. Children spend the whole day with their age group but sleep in their parents' flats.—(M. M. Gillet)

5605. TARACHOW, SIDNEY. St. Paul and early Christianity. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 223-261.—This essay deals with the early period of the Christian religion and particularly with the life of Paul who had much to do with its crystallization. Paul's struggle with his various defensive systems is allegedly based upon unconscious homosexual components of the Oedipus Complex. Illustrative writings and life incidents are cited in support of such a theory. 4-page bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5606. THAMAVIT, VIBUL (Chulalongkorn U., Bangkok, Thailand), & GOLDEN, ROBERT. The family in Thailand. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 361-369.—"Statistical information in Thailand... is exceedingly scanty" therefore the authors were "obliged to rely on inquiry, observation and participation in Thai family life" for the facts in this report which covers formation of the family, premarital sexual activity, the engagement, marriage, family life, religion and recreation and the trends due to economic factors and the disintegrating effect of Western influence that creates a demand for material things the people have no money to pay for.—(M. M. Gillet)

5607. TOMASIC, DINKO A. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) The family in the Balkans. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 301-307.—Since Yugoslavia represents conditions in the Balkans the discussion of family types and their variations in that country will give a fair picture of family life in the whole region. The Dinaric joint household, to a large extent self-sufficient, is governed autocratically by the oldest male. Most of the work is done by women, who have no say in household affairs except in the care of infants and female children. Zadruga or community household of the agricultural lowlands is governed by an elected male manager. Power is shared equally by all adult men and women. The high cost of living, and the insecurity under communist rule have forced people to spend more time at home, which has tended to intensify the affectional and emotional aspects of family life.—(M. M. Gillet)

5608. TRENT, RICHARD D. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Some individual and group differences in voting for self. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 61-65.—Secret voting for group leadership among 67 delinquent boys showed that "although all... ap-

peared... highly motivated to attain leadership roles, only 51 per cent... voted for themselves." It was also found that "leaders cast significantly more self votes" but that "there were no racial, religious, or age differences in self-voting." The self-voting of leaders suggests that leaders may have "more realistic evaluations" of their own and the possibilities of group members than non-leaders.—(J. C. Franklin)

5609. WEIGERT, EDITH. Conditions of organized and regressive responses to danger. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 121-126.—The effects of leadership in relation to danger are first analyzed in the "two-group" of parent and child and then in a larger adult group. Characteristics of the good and the demagogic leader are described and their interrelationships with the personalities of the group are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

5610. WILSON, GERTRUDE (U. California, Berkeley.), & RYLAND, GLADYS. Social classes: implications for social group work. In National Conference of Social Work, *The social welfare forum*, 1954, (see 29: 5473), 168-186.—After a review of some of the commonly accepted findings of social scientists concerning the nature of social class structure in our country, the writers proceed to demonstrate through the use of case examples how this knowledge can be used effectively by group workers.—(L. B. Costin)

(See also abstracts 5956, 6310)

#### Language & Communication

5611. AINSWORTH, STANLEY, & HIGH, CHARLES. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Auditory functions and abilities in good and poor listeners. *J. Communication*, 1954, 4, 84-86.—The hypothesis was that, although speech may be detected normally, its content may not be comprehended or recalled because of auditory inadequacies. 273 college students were given an immediate recall listening test and divided on the basis of quartile test scores into "good" and "poor" listeners. Ss then received tests of pitch, loudness, rhythm, quality and time discrimination. None of the differences between listeners was significant.—(D. E. Meister)

5612. ANDREWS, THOMAS G. (U. Maryland, College Park.), SMITH, DENZEL D., & KAHN, LESSING A. An empirical analysis of the effectiveness of psychological warfare. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 240-244.—Standardized interviews were held with a sample of Korean and Chinese war prisoners to attempt to determine receptiveness to psychological warfare (PW). Nine factors were studied, including two criterion factors (degree of disaffection shown and degree of willingness to surrender peacefully). Scores on the factors were intercorrelated, and certain partial and multiple correlations were analyzed. The results "appeared to corroborate the major hypothesis... that PW is effective in changing behavior, but its effects are mainly of a precipitating nature that is differential for persons more sensitized to it by their morale and experiences..."—(P. Ash)

5613. [ANON.] Crime pattern in TV films for children shown in annual study. *Film World*, 1954, 10, 456.—The fourth annual study of children's radio and TV programs by the National Association for

Better Radio and Television produced the statement that current production of crime programs for children is running four times ahead of that of 1951. While programs with crime themes such as murder, torture, sadism, and morbid suspense have long dominated children's programming, further excesses in this line are deplored.—(R. L. Suizer)

5614. BAR-HILLEL, YEHOSHUA. (Hebrew U., Jerusalem, Israel.) Logical syntax and semantics. *Language*, 1954, 30, 230-237.—Carnap's approach to syntax makes possible a fusion of grammar (treating the formational part of syntax) and logic (treating the transformational part). The transformational part of syntax cannot be reduced to the formational part. Linguists need have no fear of following Carnap's approach, since meaning is now studied rigorously, and there exist ways of avoiding circularity in defining basic terms.—(J. B. Carroll)

5615. BLACK, JOHN W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The information of sounds and phonetic diagrams of one- and two-syllable words. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 397-411.—1,549 words of one syllable and 2,151 words of two syllables were selected from words of Thorndike ratings 1 to 10. These samples indicate that there are transitional probabilities of an order to indicate at least one chance in 10 that a particular sound will be next and that these chances may exceed one in 3 in some phonemic sequences. The phonetic elements in root forms have dissimilar frequencies which are not independent of the preceding and succeeding sounds. When these are treated as pairs, the average redundancy is at least .20 and within the categories of the words sampled reaches .37. 3 phoneme words contain more average information per sound than do sounds of longer words.—(M. F. Palmer)

5616. COLADARCI, A. P. (Stanford U., California.) ELSON, E. F., & FINIS, K. Effect of prestige symbols on "critical listening" behavior. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 5, 202-206; 214.—Eight groups of high school (senior) English students, totaling 169, were administered aurally a 300-word recorded speech (1) lacking in a single central theme, (2) containing numerous successive unrelated themes, and (3) within their vocabulary competency, under two fictitious prestigious situations. Invited to indicate whether they were "sure," thought they were "sure," or did not understand the main point of the speaker was, "group-wise, the higher prestige label (college president) evoked more 'understanding' than did the label with a presumed lower prestige value (PTA member)." 36-item bibliography.—(T. E. Newland)

5617. EISEN, NATHANIEL H. (New York U.) The influence of set on semantic generalization. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 491-496.—"The purpose of this study was to compare the influence on semantic generalization of variations in (a) the kinds of set given S, (b) the methods of inducing a set, and (c) the past experience of S with the generalization stimuli. The findings were essentially negative, generalization occurring randomly and without regard to the relationship of the stimulus to the CS, or of the set given S." 17 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5618. ERICKSON, ALLEN G. (Moorhead State Teachers Coll., Minn.) Can listening efficiency be improved? *J. Communication*, 1954, 4, 128-132.—130 college freshmen were given 18 training exer-

cises in listening for one semester. 130 controls were given identical classwork except for the training exercises. Both groups received a listening comprehension test at the beginning and end of the training period. Both groups made highly significant gains in listening comprehension, but the experimental group made the greater gain.—(D. E. Meister)

5619. FEARING, FRANKLIN. (U. California, Los Angeles.) An examination of the conceptions of Benjamin Whorf in the light of theories of perception and cognition. In Hotter, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 47-81.—An examination of Whorf's view that "language shapes our ideas rather than merely expressing them." It is held that despite Whorf's recognition of certain processes prior to linguistic patterning, such as the apprehension of space, he ignored many other such processes, such as physiognomic and syncretic perception. In reviewing 58 references on problems of cultural relativism, perception, and cognition, Fearing offers evidence of an important substratum of cognitive processes which must exist independently of linguistic codification.—(J. R. Carroll)

5620. GILBERT, M. Preliminary survey of colour preferences in television pictures. *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond.*, 1954, 19, 225-234.—Forty observers were permitted to adjust the saturation of colored pictures on a television screen in a darkened room until "satisfactory." Three pictures were used, and none of the observers had seen the original scenes. Results are said to show a preference for less saturated colors than were present in the original scene, and for "bluer" hues. The shift in specification for the preferred colors may be due to a qualitative difference in adaptation in the viewing situation compared to the original situation being televised.—(R. W. Burnham)

5621. GILCHRIST, J. C., SHAW, MARVIN E., & WALKER, L. C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Some effects of unequal distribution of information in a wheel group structure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 554-556.—"An experiment was conducted using a four-person wheel group structure to test the effect of information distribution upon problem solving, leadership, and morale within the structure.... The data substantiate the position that the individual centrality index is directly related to the emergence of leadership in the structure and individual morale."—(L. N. Solomon)

5622. GRAHAM, SAXON. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Cultural compatibility in the adoption of television. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 166-170.—Support is found for the hypothesis that "those families whose cultural equipment prior to the introduction of television was compatible to the behavior required for its use would accept it in greater degree than others." "Acceptors" were characterized by "education which was curtailed after the twelfth year, by a small to medium income, and by passive recreational patterns such as radio-listening and attendance at motion pictures." Other variables were not significantly related to acceptance or rejection. The finding in this sample that "television is primarily a recreational device" may hold meaning for future studies concerning the adoption of an innovation.—(A. R. Howard)

5623. GREENBERG, JOSEPH H. (Columbia U., New York.) Concerning inferences from linguistic



to nonlinguistic data. In Holjer, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 3-19.—In examining the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, the author doubts that the scattered peculiarities of a language could add up to anything like a world view. Metaphysics is ordinarily stated in sentential form; a language structure could hardly influence the sentences in which a metaphysics is ordinarily stated, but only perhaps the terms of such sentences. Inferences from semantics are the most promising lead, since "elementary meaning units" are probably never identical in any two languages.—(J. B. Carroll)

5624. HACKETT, HERBERT. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) *Language as communication: a frame of reference*. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1954, 11, 290-297.—Contributions to theories of language learning have come from anthropology, philosophy, mathematics, biology, general semantics, phonetics, etc. Language forms are relative, not logical or divinely decreed. Verbal responses mediate between stimulus and response. Spoken usage determines most language forms. Language and language structure may determine perceptions of things and processes in ways which are difficult to analyze. Language is a behavioral phenomenon of interest to psychologists, sociologists, historians, et al. The important concept of context has come to include not only verbal but also social, material, cultural, and other contexts. The first function of language is communication, but the latter is not a simple process. 36-item bibliography.—(J. Caffrey)

5625. HARTMANN, GEORGE W. (Roosevelt Coll., Chicago.) *Propaganda. Pedagogia, Rio Piedras*, 1954, 2 (2), 43-61.—The following topics are discussed: related social forces (propaganda and education, propaganda and advertising, propaganda and morale); propaganda techniques (essential pattern, common devices, name-calling, glittering generalities, transfer and testimony, plain folks, card stacking, band wagon, prejudice in propaganda); response of the public (reaction to propaganda), measuring propaganda effects; value to society, etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5626. HARVEY, VAN A. (Princeton U., N. J.) *The value patterns and effects of the motion pictures*. *Relig. Educ.*, 1954, 49, 375-381.—Whether a film is moral in its effect depends on handling; "there is something immoral about 'morality' too superficially depicted." Religious commentary should interpret what pictures present rather than pressure the film industry.—(G. K. Morlan)

5627. HOCKETT, CHARLES F. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *Chinese versus English: an exploration of the Whorfian thesis*. In Holjer, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 106-123.—The first part examines several substantive and methodological problems of language-culture relationships. "The most precisely definable differences between languages are also the most trivial from the Whorfian point of view." The correlations with cultural themes which Whorf sought are "harder to pin down." "Languages differ not so much as to what can be said in them, but rather as to what it is relatively easy to say." Linguistic patterns probably have least impact on practical and scientific discourse, most impact on myth, religion, and philosophy. Numerous similarities and differences between English and Chinese are considered in detail.—(J. B. Carroll)

5628. HOLJER, HARRY. (Ed.) (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Language in culture; conference on the interrelations of language and other aspects of culture*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. xi, 286 p. \$4.50.—Part I consists of 7 papers presented at the conference, which attempted to evaluate the hypothesis of Sapir and Whorf that an individual's perceptions and cognitive processes are in some way constrained by the structure of the language he speaks. Part II is an edited version of the subsequent discussion by the twenty participants. The 7 papers in Part I are separately abstracted. (Published also as *Amer. Anthropol. Ass. Mem.*, No. 79.)—(J. B. Carroll)

5629. HOLJER, HARRY. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis*. In Holjer, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 92-105.—The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, to the effect that "language functions, not simply as a device for reporting experience, but also, ... as a way of defining experience for its speakers" is reviewed and illustrated with reference to the author's work on the Navaho language. Holjer feels that research should concentrate on structural linguistic patterns which have definable semantic correlates, thus excluding the case of Indo-European gender. Language-culture correspondences, rather than any causal dependencies, are to be sought. A research project involving various languages and cultures of the Southwestern U. S. is outlined.—(J. B. Carroll)

5630. KAY, HERBERT. (Advertising Research Foundation, New York.) *Toward an understanding of news-reading behavior*. *Journalism Quart.*, 1954, 31, 15-32; 94.—After a discussion of theory, mainly applying Gestalt theories to news reading behavior, evidence is presented showing the relationships between certain catexes (motivations) and anxiety. Results from 35 respondents generally indicated that the greater one's anxiety the less able he is to find sources of entertainment in the news, and the less reading he does. Further analysis seems to show that readers who continually are repressing anxiety tend to read less of everything and particularly read less to gain knowledge for control of the situation than do the non-repressors. There was some indication that high anxiety readers are the most vigorous complainers about sensational news.—(J. M. Brown)

5631. LIONBERGER, HERBERT F. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) *The relation of informal social groups to the diffusion of farm information in a Northeast Missouri farm community*. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 233-243.—Data secured by interviews indicated "the facilitating influence of informal groups on the interpersonal exchange of farm information among members of the same group."—(H. K. Moore)

5632. McQUOWN, NORMAN A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Analysis of the cultural content of language materials*. In Holjer, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 20-31.—Since the kind of patterning which is found in analyzing culture seems to be similar to and an extension of the kind of patterning found in language, language-culture correspondences may perhaps be discovered by operations on linguistic data. Such analysis must begin with "phenomena of the nonlinguistically determined selection and ordering of forms." The author further elaborates this methodology and presents illustrative problems which it might answer.—(J. B. Carroll)

5633. MANDELROT, BENOIT. (M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.) Structure formelle des textes de communication: deux études. (Formal structure of texts and communication: two studies.) *Word*, 1954, 10, 1-27.—Some properties of speech turn out to be those which would occur if language were reconstructed from scratch, account being taken only of the pragmatic conditions of communication, and not of its aims: (a) the fact that the acoustic or pictorial carriers of speech are continuous physical objects requires that a discrete message also exist; (b) the statistics of word frequency as collected by Zipf and others can be explained by assuming that the units transmit the greatest amount of information (in Shannon's sense), compatible with a given complication of the receiving apparatus, expressed by an average cost of decoding a word, by an ideal decoder. English summary.—(J. B. Carroll)

5634. MARKS, MELVIN R., & TAYLOR, WILSON L. (AGO, Pers. Res. Sect., Dept Army, Washington 25, D. C.) The influence of contextual and goal restraints on the meaningfulness of "automatic sentences." *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 43-51.—On the basis of experiment it was found that a "very specific and artificial kind of language behavior (automatic sentences) generated in the circumstances of very specific constraints (contextual and goal restraint) manifests relative meaningfulness in terms of quantitative operational measurement." The use of automatic sentences could be applied to compare cultures for homogeneity of language, to study the effectiveness of communication between cultures, and to test creativity in terms of "fluidity-rigidity."—(J. C. Franklin)

5635. MELLADO, RAMÓN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) La comunicación y el lenguaje. (Communication and language.) *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(1), 7-15.—Language and thought are inseparable. The analysis of the first provides the interpretation of the second.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5636. MILLER, WILLIAM. (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.) The problem of mass communication. *Relig. Educ.*, 1954, 49, 371-374.—The danger in mass media is the tendency to manipulate people. It exaggerates and emphasizes what will get the attention of most people the fastest rather than things that take longer to absorb. People need to be trained to be selective.—(G. K. Morlan)

5637. MOWRER, O. HOBART. The psychologist looks at language. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 660-694.—In this Presidential Address the author examines language—limited to the simple, declarative, present tense sentence—from the point of view of a learning psychologist. The basic assumption is "that what the sentence does is to shift or transfer meanings, not from person to person, but from sign to sign within the mind of the recipient." Language is not conditioning alone but requires postulation of a "mediating reaction." Animal communication is limited to thing-thing or thing-sign while human language is sign-sign. "Language is a device whereby another person, on the basis of experience with one reality, may be made to react... somewhat differently toward another reality, without any new direct experience with that reality." 90-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5638. NEWMAN, STANLEY S. (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) Semantic problems in grammatical

systems and lexemes: a search for method. In Holjer, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 82-91.—Possible criteria for determining the relative prominence of various categories within a linguistic system include: (1) the distinction between obligatory and optional categories, (2) the range of phenomena in which particular categories are found, including whether they are found in open or closed classes, and (3) the relative frequency of optional features. These criteria are applied to Yokuts, an American Indian language. Newman also relates some investigations on the semantic structure of Zuni, including terms for polar opposites, expressions for affective states, etc. The linguist can make a contribution to the linguistic relativity problem to the extent that he can devise linguistically oriented methods for dealing with semantic data.—(J. B. Carroll)

5639. NIAS, A. H. W., & KAY, H. (Oxford U., Eng.) Immediate memory of a broadcast feature programme. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 154-160.—81 Londoners serving as a "listeners' jury" heard a recording of a half-hour B.B.C. dramatized program designed to give legal information concerning rights and responsibilities of innkeepers. Answers to 30 specific questions relating to the script and bearing upon its legal points, the main items of the story, and trivial details were elicited. Approximately 80% of the responses to story questions were correct, while 50% of the legal points and of the trivialities were remembered. Comparison of memory scores with intelligence and occupational levels showed a fairly consistent relation for "law" and "trivial" items, but a much more limited range for the story items, which were retained by all groups.—(R. C. Strassburger)

5640. NORTON, ELIZABETH J. The disproportionate effect of "disintegrators." *J. Communication*, 1954, 4, 140-141.—"Disintegrators" are "persons whose communicating tends to pull their group apart...." A statistical analysis indicates "that the effect of the disintegrators is twice what we would expect from consideration of their comparative number only."—(D. E. Meister)

5641. O'NEILL, JOHN J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Contributions of the visual components of oral symbols to speech comprehension. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 429-439.—32 subjects listened to each of 3 speakers under 8 experimental conditions consisting of 4 speech to noise ratios in which the listeners viewed and did not view the speakers. Individuals of normal hearing made appreciable use of visual cues to gain information in some communication channels. Vision had the greatest apparent effect on identification of consonants and lesser effects in order on the recognition of vowels, words, and phrases. The sound pressure level of the vowels and consonants was not important.—(M. F. Palmer)

5642. OSGOOD, CHARLES E. (Ed.) (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Psycholinguistics: a survey of theory and research problems. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, (4, Pt. 2—Suppl.), xi, 203 p.—A survey of psycholinguistic theory and research covering such topics as models of the communication process; disciplines concerned with human communication; the linguistic, learning theory, and information theory approaches to language behavior; psycholinguistic units; synchronic psycholinguistics, microstructure and macrostructure; sequential psycholinguistics; and dia-

chronic psycholinguistics. This publication is the report of the 1953 summer seminar sponsored by the Committee on Linguistics and Psychology of the Social Science Research Council.—(L. N. Solomon)

5643. PERLMUTTER, HOWARD V., & HYMOVITCH, BERNARD. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) Communication to high and low power foreign and domestic authorities. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 281-289.—47 adults in a human relations course, divided into four groups, were asked to communicate their attitudes toward America and France to a power figure (power is capacity of an individual or group to reward and punish another individual or group). (1) The greater the source of power, foreign or domestic, the greater was the disagreement with the source of power in the academic atmosphere. (2) Significantly more blank messages were sent to high sources of power. (3) Americans were consistently described in a more favorable manner than Frenchmen, regardless of the nationality of the power figure. (4) Americans were described more favorably when the students communicated to the French power figure.—(R. W. Husband)

5644. REIK, THEODOR. Men and women speak different languages. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2 (4), 3-15.—According to the author, the same words spoken by men have a very different meaning when spoken by women. Moreover, as Reik shows from anthropological evidence, there are male and female languages that are concerned not only with sexual functions and evacuation but also other matters. In some tribes, men often do not know the meanings of many of the expressions used by their women. The psychoanalytic meaning of different ways of speaking is outlined.—(L. E. Abt)

5645. SHAW, MARVIN E. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Some effects of problem complexity upon problem solution efficiency in different communication nets. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 211-217.—"Twenty-four groups of three Ss each were run to test the hypothesis that a communication net in which Ss are placed in equal positions will require less time to solve relatively complex problems but more time to solve relatively simple problems than will a net in which one S is placed in a central position." The results in general support the hypothesis. Also found that "(a) a net which allows maximum participation by all group members is more efficient (in terms of time to solve and number of errors) than is a net which restricts this interaction, and (b) there is more communication activity and greater satisfaction in a net which allows equal participation than in one which does not allow equal participation by all group members."—(J. Arbit)

5646. SHAW, MARVIN E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Some effects of unequal distribution of information upon group performance in various communication nets. *J. abnorm. acc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 547-553.—"The purposes of the present experiment were (a) to test the effects of unequal distribution of information upon leadership, morale, and problem-resolution efficiency in various communication nets, and (b) to check the findings of previous investigations, using a set of slightly more complex problems and different communication nets. It was believed that the primary source of differential forces would be centrality, and that increasing or decreasing the amount of information initially assigned to a given position would be equivalent to respectively increas-

ing or decreasing the centrality index of that position."—(L. N. Solomon)

5647. TANNENBAUM, PERCY H. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Effect of serial position on recall of radio news stories. *Journalism Quart.*, 1954, 31, 319-323.—Using an experimental approach to a communications problem, 12 news items of moderate and approximately equal length from one broadcast were recorded in 12 orders on tapes. Each item appeared in 12 positions, e.g., first tape A,B,—L, second tape B,C,—L,A, etc. Results showed significantly better recall for the second half of any series rather than the first half, better recall of items from the very beginning or end rather than the middle, and better recall at the extreme beginning rather than the extreme end. Practical considerations and methodological discussions concluded the article.—(J. M. Brown)

5648. TINKER, MILES A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Readability of mathematical tables. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 436-442.—To study the effect of certain typographical variations upon readability of mathematical tables, time in seconds to look up squares, square roots, and cube roots were obtained for six groups of adult Ss reading from five typographically different tables. Eight suggestions are made to achieve effective typographical arrangement: keep pages uncrowded, limited to one set of 50-entry columns, set in at least 8 point type, columns separated by at least 1 pica space without rules, with No. column in bold face, printed on thick enough white mat paper in jet black ink to prevent shadows from reverse of page and ensure maximum contrast.—(P. Ash)

5649. VOEGELIN, C. F., YEGERLEHNER, JOHN F., & ROBINETT, FLORENCE M. Shawnee laws; perceptual statements for the language and for the content. In Holjer, H., *Language in culture*, (see 29: 5628), 32-46.—In Shawnee, two morphological categories can be distinguished: (a) animate nouns, intransitive verbs with animate actors, and active transitive verbs, and (b) passive transitive verbs and intransitive verbs with inanimate actors. It is postulated that the former category corresponds to externally perceived "figural" properties or events, and that the latter category corresponds to internally experienced, "ground" (in the Gestalt sense) properties. The "Shawnee Laws" (a myth-like statement of cultural traditions and norms) are subjected to a content analysis which suggests that the above two categories also correspond, respectively, to "eventful" and "contemplative" categories.—(J. B. Carroll)

5650. WERTHAM, FREDRIC. (Lafargue Clinic, New York.) The curse of comic books; the value patterns and effects of comic books. *Relig. Educ.*, 1954, 49, 394-406.—With the assistance of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, psychologists, teachers, probation officers, remedial reading teachers, speech experts, etc., the author studied the effects of comics on children. The majority of comic books glorify violence, sadism, crime, cruelty and contempt for others. They interfere with the development of reading skill, and for this reason literary classics in comic form are pernicious. In general, most comics "should be called depravity comics, because depravity is what they preach and teach."—(G. K. Morlan)

5651. WITTY, PAUL. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Comparative studies of interest in TV.



Educ. Adm. Suprv., 1954, 40, 321-335.—The author reports a number of surveys and studies of children's interests in TV: (1) surveys in the Chicago area; (2) problems available on TV; (3) favorite programs of children and youth; (4) favorite programs of parents and teachers; (5) programs disliked by children and youth; (6) programs wished to be seen more often; (7) effect of TV upon pupil's academic success; (8) problems associated with TV; (9) educational uses of TV. He concludes that the studies suggest that children's strong interest in TV may prove a liability or an asset. Teachers and parents must work together to assure guidance. Educational programs are reassuring.—(S. M. Amatora)

5652. ZELKO, HAROLD P. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) An outline of the role of listening in communication. *J. Communication*, 1954, 4, 71-75.—This "outline is an attempt to state in brief form the part that listening plays, the factors and barriers affecting listening, and the habits that good listeners should develop."—(D. E. Meister)

(See also abstracts 5023, 5154, 6163, 6418)

## CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

5653. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. DIVISION OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY. COMMITTEE ON COUNSELOR TRAINING. SUB-COMMITTEE ON COUNSELOR TRAINEE SELECTION. An analysis of practices in counselor trainee selection. *J. Counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 174-179.—The results of an exploratory survey of present practices and problems in the area of counselor trainee selection are discussed under four major headings: the academic environment of counselor training, the general requirements established for entrance, the specific selection procedures, and some general problems.—(L. N. Solomon)

5654. ANDREW, GWEN. (Michigan Dept. of Mental Health, Lansing.) The relationship between learning and expression of self-oriented needs at a mental-health-education workshop. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 627-633.—On the basis of her studies, the author concludes that "subject-matter presentations in general sessions, followed by non-structured, leaderless discussion groups in which members freely discuss problems about which they feel concerned" is an efficient workshop method in mental hygiene. The individual mental catharsis derived in leaderless group discussion helps those in need to attain maximal learning outcomes.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5655. BAHN, ANITA K. Mental health clinic statistics. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1954, 69, 619-625.—A summary of "the needs of different groups or organizations for information on mental health clinics," of "the kinds of clinic data which can be gathered to meet these needs," and of "the techniques which can be utilized for collecting clinic information on a wide geographic basis."—(G. M. Hochbaum)

5656. BERG, IRWIN A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Ideomotor response set: symbolic sexual gestures in the counseling interview. *J. Counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 180-183.—Of two groups of clients "It was hypothesized that the group with sexual problems would reveal a large number of symbolic sexual gestures while the scholarship group would

display few or none. The actual finding was that all members in the two groups showed such gestures. Both groups manifested a wide variety and number of sexually symbolic gestures, and no significant differences were found between the groups."—(L. N. Solomon)

5657. BERNARD, VIOLA W. (Columbia U., New York.) Psychiatric consultation in the social agency. *Child Welfare*, 1954, 33 (9), 3-8.—As social workers differentiate between their knowledge and skills and those of the psychiatrist, the services of the latter in a social agency become of increasing interest. The author discusses this subject from the point of view of her experience as a psychiatrist in an adoption agency. The author emphasizes that psychiatric consultation is a two-way process. Although its primary purpose is to improve agency practice, consultation can offer the participating psychiatrist enrichment of his conceptual and clinical understanding, as well as added ways of contributing to the mental health of the community.—(S. M. Amatora)

5658. BLADERGROEN, W. J. De omgang als gepraeformeed veld voor onderzoek, therapie en opvoeding. (Social intercourse as a preformed field for examination, therapy and education.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 441-451.—The importance of the everyday situation of social intercourse as a preformed field for any form of human relations is stressed, and its special value for psychological diagnosis is discussed. It forms the basis for three specifically different situations: diagnostic, therapeutic, and educative.—(R. H. Houwink)

5659. CRUTCHER, HESTER B. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Psychiatric social work. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 537-539.—Progress of the past year (1954) in the field of psychiatric social work has been largely in the area of the best use of personnel in this field as well as related ones. 5 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5660. GOLDMAN, LEO. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Counseling: content and process. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 82-85.—Counseling is analyzed by a method which makes use of the concepts of content, or the "what" of counseling, and process, or the "how." Within this framework the counselor's work, practice, and research are examined. It is concluded that both content and process are needed in the complete counseling job.—(G. S. Speer)

5661. GUTHRIE, RILEY H. Mental health programs of the States. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1954, 69, 649-653.—A discussion of the recommendations contained in two reports (1950 and 1953) by the Council of State Governments to the Governors' Conference concerning more effective mental health and hospital programs in the United States. The recommendations cover these areas: responsibility of the States, training, prevention, research, and interstate cooperation.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

5662. HOBBS, NICHOLAS, & SEEMAN, JULIUS. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.) Counseling. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 379-404.—Review of literature for the year ending April, 1954 on counseling under the major headings: professional problems, descriptive reports, theoretical contributions, and research contributions. 79-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5663. KAGAN, HENRY ENOCH. The role of the rabbi as counselor. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (47), 17-23.—Among the many functions performed by the American rabbi, none is more important than that of counselor. For this work he will need collaboration with a physician and clinical psychologist. He will also need a thorough understanding of dynamic psychology, and be able to detect his own limitations.—(P. E. Johnson)

5664. KATZ, ROBERT L. (Hebrew Union Coll., Cincinnati, Ohio.) Aspects of pastoral psychology and the rabbinate. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (47), 35-42.—The rabbi has been a group leader, scholar and teacher of Judaism without a clear recognition of his pastoral role. At present his role is changing, however, to co-operate more with social work, to participate more in face-to-face counseling of individuals, and to engage in the clinical study of theological concepts and religious practices. Pastoral psychology will prove useful in planning the total program of the modern synagogue, as well as active identification with the mental hygiene movement. Progress in social and psychological science may enhance the permanent values of Judaism as more relevant to individual and group needs.—(P. E. Johnson)

5665. OPPENHEIMER, OSCAR. (Cent. Mich. Coll. Educ., Mt. Pleasant.) Some counseling theory: objectivity and subjectivity. *J. Counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 184-187.—"The significance of the terms objectivity and subjectivity has been considered for three aspects of counseling, the rapport between psychologist and client, the emotional reaction of the psychologist to the client's behavior, and the presentation of values to the client. The meaning of the two terms varies as they are used in these three settings, and a clear understanding of the different meanings of the terms becomes essential."—(L. N. Solomon)

5666. ROYCE, JAMES E. (Seattle U., Wash.) Personality and mental health. Milwaukee: Bruce, 1955. xiv, 352 p. \$3.50.—Mental hygiene is best approached through psychology of adjustment and the positive values of personality development, rather than stressing mere prevention. Physique and constitution, emotion and intelligence, learning and motivation, life experiences and character are all factors of integrated personality. Normal is quite different from average. Since Descartes, dualism has meant only a body-mind dichotomy which raises false issues, such as whether "the" cause of schizophrenia is organic or psychic. The ignored hylomorphic dualism of Aristotle accords best with recent total-personality trends in theory. Emotional, evangelical religions prejudiced many psychologists against all religion. Sound Christianity contributes much to mental hygiene; the roles of confessor and psychotherapist are complementary, not competing. 721-item bibliography.—(S. M. Dominic)

5667. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. (National Assoc. for Mental Hygiene, New York.) Education for mental health. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 585-593.—The task of educating for mental health is a task that is so broad in scope that it cannot be carried on by any one person or group. Stevenson emphasizes that it is everybody's business and delineates some of the fundamental approaches to its accomplishment.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5668. SUPER, DONALD E. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Guidance: manpower utilization

or human development? *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 8-14.—Guidance activities and philosophy in a number of other countries are reviewed and compared with practices in the United States and Canada. In general, it is concluded that in the undeveloped but dynamic countries vocational guidance tends first to be viewed as manpower utilization, but with perspective and more effective communication it is seen more as a matter of human development.—(G. S. Speer)

5669. TERHUNE, WILLIAM B. (Silver Hill Foundation, New Canaan, Conn.) Emotional problems and what you can do about them; first aid to wiser living. New York: William Morrow, 1955. 190 p. \$3.00.—Described as "a practical manual designed to offer immediate and long-range assistance on fundamental human difficulties," this self-help tool is organized into 2 parts: The fundamentals of personal mental hygiene (psychological preparedness and equipment, education of self, and first aid for children, adolescents, adults, older people) and Techniques for meeting specific psychological emergencies. A Mental Hygiene Creed is presented in summation.—(A. J. Sprov)

5670. WYATT, FREDERICK. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Clinical psychology. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 508-510.—Psychiatric progress during 1954 in the area of clinical psychology especially "books and articles in the social sciences of immediate interest to the psychiatrist" are critically reviewed. 17-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 4993, 6149)

#### Methodology, Techniques

5671. BIRGE, W. R. (Rensselaer Polytech. Inst., Troy, N. Y.) An experimental inquiry into the measurable handwriting correlates of five personality traits. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 215-223.—Validation of graphological claims rests upon the use of three procedures, (1) sorting method, (2) matching method, and (3) blind ranking. A fourth, trait-sign, has had only indifferent success, but it has some points in its favor. This trait-sign method was put to a test and the results proved to be negative. Several reasons for the outcome are suggested and further study of the method is encouraged.—(M. O. Wilson)

5672. BRACHFELD, F. OLIVER. Über "gelenkte Tagträume." (Guided day-dreams.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1954, 2, 29-41.—Binet first reported on "transformations," spontaneous flowing sequences of images with eyes closed in a state of wakefulness, images similar to those in the crystal-vision of occultists. Desoille developed a new technique for exploring the realm of the unconscious and a new approach to psychotherapy based on this. The present paper reports an elaboration of the method for obtaining more quickly the twelve phases of "psychosynthesis" as described by Bjerre. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5673. BUGENTAL, J. F. T. (Psychological Service Associates, Los Angeles, Calif.) Explicit analysis: a design for the study and improvement of psychological interviewing. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 552-565.—"Explicit analysis is suggested as a concrete means for undertaking the study and

improvement of interviewing." Five explicit dimensions are suggested: topical content, idea-feeling balance, focus (extent of specificity), intensity (degree of manipulation), and concurrence. 27 references.—(W. Coleman)

5674. BUTLER, JOHN M., & FISKE, DONALD W. (U. Chicago, Illinois.) Theory and techniques of assessment. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 327-356.—"Assessment... involves prediction in the service of non-scientific goals although the assessment process may employ scientific methods and may yield scientific knowledge." The introduction of this review to May, 1954 elaborates on this concept of the nature of assessment. The other major sections are: methodology, criterion-oriented studies, test-oriented studies, and assessor-oriented studies. 163-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5675. GREEN, SIDNEY L. The evaluation of ego adequacy. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 199-203.—Because the terms "ego strength" and "ego weakness" lack precision, a list of 10 ego functions and their definitions are presented with a suggested 5 point scale for rating the adequacy of these functions. The use of the scale facilitates a more uniform appraisal of ego maturation and of ego integration.—(C. T. Bever)

5676. GRILL, LAURETTA. (Family Service of Milwaukee, Wis.) Family agency services to seriously disturbed persons. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 387-393.—The author describes a study within her agency during September, 1952, of 112 families known to her agency in which there were seriously disturbed persons. The discussion includes (1) method of study, (2) general characteristics of cases, (3) descriptive data, (4) casework objectives, (5) implications for the agency, (6) case illustrations, (7) a statement defining future family agency responsibility in such cases, and (8) implications of the study for the community.—(L. B. Costin)

5677. GRÜNEWALD, GERHARD. (U. Freiburg i. Br., Germany.) Studien zur vergleichenden Ausdrucksakunde: Handschrift und Sprechweise. (Studies in comparative expressive behavior: handwriting and speech.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 219-233.—"The work deals with an experimental comparison of the range of expression in writing and speaking." Samples of voice recordings and handwriting given by 18 student subjects were phonetically and graphologically evaluated. Methods of analysis and comparison are described. The results suggest some similarities between handwriting and speech characteristics; 21 references. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

5678. KING, GERALD F. (V. A. Hosp., Battle Creek, Mich.) Research with neuropsychiatric samples. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 383-387.—The inadequacy of the present diagnostic categories was discussed in terms of its relationship to research utilizing neuropsychiatric samples. Diagnostic categories were described as unreliable and heterogeneous. The heterogeneous behavior subsumed under the various diagnostic labels was emphasized as a factor contributing to inconclusive research results. Implications in terms of suggestions for future research were given.—(R. W. Husband)

5679. KOESTER, GEORGE A. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) A study of the diagnostic process.

*Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 473-486.—An analysis of the diagnostic process techniques used by 10 counselors on 3 cases was made. The counselors "thought aloud" with their verbalizations recorded. 6 categories were identified for classifying counselor diagnostic responses: (1) Indeterminate response; (2) Response as an interpretation of a datum; (3) Response as a comparison and evaluation of data; (4) Response as a hypothesis based on synthesis of data; (5) Response as an evaluation of an interpretation or hypothesis; (6) Response indicating need for additional data. Results obtained indicated that there were distinct differences in the steps used by different counselors in making diagnoses but 8 of the 10 counselors were self-consistent in analyzing the three different cases. "Set" on the part of the counselor seemed to result in failure to use negative evidence to modify hypotheses or interpretations already held. 18 references.—(W. Coleman)

5680. MERRILL, REED M., & HEATHERS, LOUISE B. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The use of an adjective checklist as a measure of adjustment. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 137-143.—The purpose of this study was to assess quantitatively whether responses to a 56-item adjective checklist would differentiate those clients whose vocational and educational problems were complicated by personality problems from those without such problems. It was concluded that there was too much overlap between groups to justify developing the list as a screening device with known cut-off points.—(L. N. Solomon)

5681. ROSENWALD, ALAN K. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) An assessment of the current role of psycho-diagnostic testing. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 311-315.—Current trends in diagnostic testing are discussed. The author labels some of these trends as follows: conservative (goal is to demonstrate validity of diagnostic instruments); radical (interpretation bordering on extreme speculation). He emphasizes throughout the article that valid diagnostic testing is being subordinated to therapy, and pleads that diagnostic testing be reoriented so as to better fulfill its role in solving major problems in clinical psychology.—(F. Costin)

5682. SHYNE, ANN W. Telephone interviews in casework. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 342-347.—This paper summarizes staff opinions from 18 family agencies of varying sizes and structure on the appropriate purpose and content of telephone interviews in casework. Opinions were obtained on (1) the effect of lack of visual communication, (2) purposes served, (3) differences in use with clients and with collaterals, (4) the importance of previous contact, (5) the effect of lack of preparedness on the part of the caseworker, and (6) saving of caseworker's time. From these replies appropriate uses of the telephone in casework are formulated and discussed.—(L. B. Costin)

5683. SULLIVAN, HARRY STACK. Basic concepts in the psychiatric interview. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (48), 39-46.—This excerpt from "The psychiatric interview," (see 29: 899) defines the interview as vocal communication in a two-group, much of which is non-verbal as intonation, rate of speech, enunciation and other indicators of meaning which are crucial in understanding the problems of interpersonal relations.—(P. E. Johnson)

(See also abstracts 5414, 5929, 6047)



## Diagnosis &amp; Evaluation

5684. ABELS, D. K-V-T; Konzentrations-Verlaufs-Test. (The KVT; concentration-over-time test.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1954. 21 p.—The KVT is a brief individual or group test, measuring the correct ordering of 60 numerical cards, and yielding an indication of care exercised, speed, and concentration over time used. The manual describes the test material and gives instructions for administration and scoring. Results may be evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively. Normative data on 500 subjects of varied ages and occupations are reported.—(H. P. David)

5685. ALLEN, ROBERT M. Continued longitudinal Rorschach study of a child for years three to five. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 135-149.—Examiner reports repeated Rorschachs on his son from ages 3 to 5 and reports changes in the test and connections with the child's experiences.—(Z. Luria)

5686. AMES, LOUISE BATES, & LEARNED, JANET. Individual differences in child kaleidoblock responses. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 3-38.—This second paper on the Lowenfeld Kaleidoblock test for evaluating the developmental status and individuality of the preschool child deals descriptively with individual child portraits.—(Z. Luria)

5687. ANASTASI, ANNE. (Fordham U., New York.) The measurement of abilities. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 164-166.—"The present discussion has highlighted four current needs in the measurement of abilities. First, the categories employed in ability measurement should be brought up to date. Second, current knowledge regarding the organization of abilities should be more fully utilized in the construction of individual scales for clinical use. . . . Third, composite scores for the prediction of several practical criteria should be developed. . . . Fourth, test scores should be operationally interpreted in terms of the criteria against which the tests have been validated."—(L. N. Solomon)

5688. ARNTZEN, F. (U. Münster, Germany.) Diagnostische Aufgabenreihe für Begabungsprüfungen von Heranwachsenden und Erwachsenen mit mittlerer oder höherer Schulbildung. (2nd ed.) (Diagnostic problems for the evaluation of aptitudes of adolescents and adults with high school or better academic backgrounds.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1954. 27 p. DM 5.60.—The manual describes a series of 12 tests designed for a broad qualitative assessment of intellectual functioning and background, usually beyond the scope of most formal intelligence tests. One day is required for administration of the complete battery. The results obtained have been useful for vocational and psychiatric evaluation.—(H. P. David)

5689. BÄTCHER, ULRICH. Die Zwischenantworten, das Versagen, die Schocks und die Inhalte gestörter Einordnung im Rorschachtest bei verschiedenen Schülergruppen. (A comparison of white space responses, failures, shocks, and disturbed integration of content in the Rorschach test, between different groups of children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 70-72.—The Rorschach test protocols of 3 groups of 12 year old boys, consisting of 16 slow learners, 16 emotionally disturbed boys, and 16 normal boys, were analyzed for the following variables: white space responses, failures, shocks, con-

tent, and number of responses. The results are discussed and typical test protocols are given.—(E. Schwerin)

5690. BERG, IRWIN A., & RAPAPORT, GERALD M. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Response bias in an unstructured questionnaire. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 475-481.—Response sets (e.g. calling toss of a coin heads predominantly) have been asserted to appear more frequently in unstructured or ambiguous test situations, and it is believed these tendencies are related to personality characteristics. 374 college students were tested on a form which had no actual questions but which required the S's to imagine the correct answer to such options as true, false, yes, uncertain, no. Preferences were chiefly for culturally valued expressions such as yes, true, agree; chi square values reached above 80 in some cases.—(R. W. Husband)

5691. BYRD, EUGENE, & WITHERSPOON, RALPH L. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Responses of preschool children to the Children's Apperception Test. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25(1), 35-44.—Normative data derived from CAT protocols of 80 preschool children are presented. "[T]he dynamics of parental relationship, aggression and orality appear to be more important and more adequately explored by the CAT at this age level than sibling rivalry, fears and sexuality. Toileting cleanliness, and oedipal dynamics were found to occur only when the stimulus picture was specifically designed to explore these areas."—(L. S. Baker)

5692. CASSELL, RUSSELL N., & VANVORST, ROBERT. (305 Wabash Ave., Belleville, Ill.) Level of aspiration as a means for discerning between "in-prison" and "out-of-prison" groups of individuals. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 121-135.—"Four out of five indices" provided by a new group level of aspiration test "yielded significantly different scores between 'in-prison' and 'out-of-prison' groups. The pragmatic value of this test" is considered by the authors "from two approaches: (a) prediction of delinquency proneness. . . ; and, (b) the clinical and continuous assessment of the characteristic pattern of 'goal-setting' and 'goal-striving' of the individual. Future studies should concern themselves with some attempt to determine whether the aspiration pattern is the manifestation of a situation, or whether from the pattern the situation emerges."—(J. C. Franklin)

5693. CHAREN, SOL. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) A note on the use of a paper-and-pencil form of the MMPI Hs scale for hospital use. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 344.—Abstract.

5694. COOK, WALTER W. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), & MEDLEY, DONALD M. Proposed hostility and Pharisic-virtue scales for the MMPI. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 414-418.—From among 250 MMPI items that discriminated significantly between teachers scoring high and teachers scoring low on the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory, two sets of 50 items were selected (principally on the basis of content) to form a Hostility (Ho) Scale and a Pharisic virtue (Pv) scale. "The Ho scale. . . reveals a type of individual characterized by a dislike for and distrust of others. The Pv scale. . . reveals a type of person who described himself as preoccupied with morality and ridden with fears and tensions."—(P. Ash)

5695. COTTLE, WILLIAM C. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Interest and personality inventories. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 162-167.—A number of studies in which research techniques have supported hunches developed in counseling are briefly commented upon. A number of clinical hunches which need to be verified by additional research are also discussed.—(G. S. Speer)
5696. CURETON, EDWARD E. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Mental age equivalents for the Revised Stanford-Binet vocabulary test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 381-383.—The author presents mental age equivalents of scores on the vocabulary test of the 1937 Revised Stanford-Binet Tests of Intelligence. "Despite its limited reliability, which is inevitable in a 45-item test covering the whole range from age 6 to superior adult, this vocabulary test is useful as a short verbal scale." Directions for the computation and interpretation of these vocabulary I.Q.'s are given.—(F. Costin)
5697. DELAY, JEAN; PICHOT, P., GUILBERT, M., & PERSE, J. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris.) Un test d'appréciation de l'humour—application dans la paranoïa. (A test of sense of humor—application to paranoia.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 297-316.—A test to measure sense of humor was developed involving 70 jokes divided into seven categories: sexual allusions, puns, absurdities, incongruities, ridicule, surprise, and subtleties. It was standardized on 112 psychology students and nurses. It was then given to 40 psychotics, 23 suffering from paranoia, and 17 from other psychoses. As compared with normal subjects the paranoids showed less appreciation for absurdities and incongruities. 24 references.—(W. W. Wattenberg)
5698. DOBROTKA, GEJZA, & POGÁDY, JOSEF. (Slovak U., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Rorschachova skúška v subnarkóze. (Rorschach's test applied during subnarcosis.) *Psychol. časopis*, 1952, 1, 89-100.—The authors have combined Rorschach testing with narcoanalysis. In various physiological states definite changes in the associations have been observed. The disinhibition of inhibitory connexions and the heightened excitability of the receptors in subnarcosis lead to the increase in the number of the associative productions, of the form determined answers, of animal, anatomical, sexual and abstract answers, and of pathognomonic symptoms (confabulations, contaminations, derealisations). The application of the Rorschach may help in the understanding of the mental state in cases where common diagnostic methods give no results. The interpretation ought to be based not on statistical considerations, but on the qualitative analysis of contents in the light of what we know about the role of the higher nervous activity, both normal and abnormal, in the production of associations to the series of visual Rorschach stimuli. Russian summary.—(M. Choynowski)
5699. DOUGLASS, W. BRUCE (U. California, Los Angeles.), & BROWN, KENNETH B. Adequacy of the Reporting-Test measures for detecting reactions to frustration. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 593-594.—The present study was designed to investigate the reliability and, indirectly, the validity of the scoring methods used on the Reporting-Test of McKinney, et al., using a relatively unselected group of college Ss.—(L. N. Solomon)
5700. DuBOIS, PHILIP H. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.), & HILDEN, ARNOLD H. A P Scale for the Rorschach: a methodological study. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 333-336.—A revised list of 18 "popular" Rorschach items showed a slightly higher internal consistency than Beck's scale. Results indicate that orthodox psychometric methods can be used with projective materials and will aid in the improvement of stated variables.—(F. Costin)
5701. ESCHENBACH, ARTHUR E., & BORGATTA, EDGAR F. A review of some major Rorschach scoring categories and hypothesized personality correlates. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Inst. Res. Memo*, 1953, No. 19, v, 41 p.—A systematic classification of "hypothesized and empirically derived relationships between Rorschach scores and personality variables" is presented. The variables include intelligence, adaptability, abstractness, self-control, aggressiveness, emotionality, inferiority, empathy, compulsiveness, anxiety, attitude, sex, and organic, neurotic and psychotic disorders. These variables are related to Rorschach variables such as the number of responses, rejection of responses, card-turning, location and determinants of responses, and associational content. The purpose is to make the derived relationships explicit in order to facilitate research and standardization of Rorschach interpretation.—(M. M. Reece)
5702. FISHER, JEROME (V. A. Hosp., San Francisco 21, Calif.), GONDA, THOMAS A., & LITTLE, KENNETH B. The Rorschach and central nervous system pathology: a cross-validation study. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 487-492.—Four Rorschach systems for determining the presence or absence of brain pathology were compared on a sample of 118 patients. Three of the four systems distinguished between persons with and those without brain pathology with better than chance accuracy. Other results are discussed and recommendations made for deriving more efficient Rorschach diagnostic systems.—(N. H. Pronko)
5703. GALLESE, ARTHUR J., JR., & SPOERL, DOROTHY TILDEN. (528-15 Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.) A comparison of Machover and Thematic Apperception Test interpretation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 73-77.—25 male students drew Machover figures and wrote stories for 10 Thematic Apperception cards. "These two sets of material were then matched and the comparison made in terms of the percentage of instances in which the results" of each test were corroborated by the results of the other. 72% agreement was found but the Machover tended to uncover "basic needs and conflicts" and the TAT "the manner in which they are integrated and expressed in the total personality situation."—(J. C. Franklin)
5704. GAULT, UNA. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Factorial patterns of the Wechsler intelligence scales. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 85-93.—The same general pattern of factors is found in the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and Form 1 of the Adult Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)
5705. GORDON, LEONARD V., & LAMBERT, EDWARD J. (Naval Pers. Res., San Diego 52, Calif.) The internal consistency of the Szondi "factors." *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 67-71.—Correlations between liking and disliking pictures within given cate-

gories show for 300 subjects that the "liking or disliking of particular Szondi pictures may very well depend upon the subject's feeling toward the apparent sex, beardness, or expression of the patient in the picture rather than identification or counteridentification with the motivational processes underlying disorder." Therefore, "Szondi's 'factorial constellations' probably represent little other than groupings of photographs of people who have been assigned the same diagnostic labels. Since interpretation of the personality dynamics of the subject is based solely on these 'factorial' scores, the Szondi test should not be used for individual diagnosis until a meaningful scoring method has been developed and validated."—(J. C. Franklin)

5706. GUERTIN, WILSON H. The effect of instructions and item order on the arithmetic subtest of the Wechsler-Bellevue. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 79-83.—64 subjects were tested on the Wechsler-Bellevue, varying instructions to minimize attitudes of resignation, and varying order of presentation. Differences due to instructions were not significant. Order of item presentation yielded a significant difference. The author suggests the analysis of variance design for clinical research.—(Z. Luria)

5707. HAINES, MIRIAM STEARNS. (Public Schs, Montclair, N. J.) Test performance of preschool children with and without organic brain pathology. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 371-374.—"This study investigated the ability of selected subtests of the Merrill-Palmer scale to differentiate between brain-injured and non-brain-injured children, three to seven years of age." No valid differences were observed. The author concluded that the subtests of the Merrill-Palmer scale are not useful for making a differential diagnosis of brain-injured children from behavior-problem or foster-home children. 21 references.—(F. Costin)

5708. HANES, BERNARD, & HALLIDAY, R. W. Unfavorable conditions in intelligence testing. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 151-154.—To test whether group administration of the Otis Intelligence Test under adverse, threatening conditions reduces optimal performance, a group of 90 prisoners was compared with a control group of 155 prisoners. No significant difference was found.—(Z. Luria)

5709. HOLMES, JACK A. Increased reliabilities, new keys, and norms for a modified Kwalwasser-Dykema Test of musical aptitudes. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 65-73.—"New directions and a new set of weighted scoring keys were developed for the Kwalwasser-Dykema Music Tests. The tests with these new directions were administered to 237 high school students between the ages of 15 through 18 years." Higher reliabilities are reported than previously obtained. 24 references.—(Z. Luria)

5710. KENNY, DOUGLAS T. (U. British Columbia, Vancouver.) Transcendence indices, extent of personality factors in fantasy responses, and the ambiguity of TAT cards. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 345-348.—"The extent of personality material revealed in a TAT picture is correlated with the transcendence index of the picture. As psychological ambiguity increases, there is an initial increase in transcendence and then a decrease. TAT cards from Murray's second series did not elicit higher transcendence indices than cards from his first series."—(F. Costin)

5711. KORNETSKY, CONAN, & GERARD, DONALD L. (Nat. Inst. Ment. Hlth, Bethesda, Md.) Effect of increasing the number of Rorschach responses on Sum C and M: A note on Fiske and Baughman's study. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 592-593.—"The results indicate that equating the number of responses will not equate the frequency of color or human movement-determined responses. In terms of the problem raised by Fiske and Baughman, the results suggest that the frequency of color and human movement-determined responses is probably not due to the influence of the number of responses as an independent variable." (See 28: 942.)—(L. N. Solomon)

5712. KROUT, MAURICE H., & TABIN, JOHANNA KROUT. (Chicago Psychol. Inst., Ill.) Measuring personality in developmental terms: the personal preference scale. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 50, 289-336.—This is an extensive description of the "Personal Preference Scale," a projective, paper-pencil test designed to tap the basic drives entering into human development; i.e., oral-receptive, oral-aggressive, anal-distributive, anal-retentive, phallic-narcissistic, genital-differentiated, intra-familial, and extra-familial components. The subject "reveals his dynamics indirectly, through what his choice represents and not through the choice as such." "The findings presented indicate that there is an inverse relationship, if any, between the P. P. S. approach to personality and that of the usual questionnaire type inventory. Total test reliability and individual item reliabilities have been established by sizable coefficients." Data bearing on the validity of the scale are presented. 67 references.—(G. G. Thompson)

5713. LA FON, FRED E. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) Behavior on the Rorschach Test and a measure of self-acceptance. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68 (10), No. 381, 14 p.—A group of 146 female undergraduate university students, ranging in age from 17 to 23 years, were given a Self-Rating Inventory (Brown-fain) and the Frenkel-Brunswick F Scale as the basis for determining degree of self-acceptance. From this group, 30 Ss were selected who showed evidence of high levels of self-acceptance and another group of 30 with a low level of this trait. These Ss were then given individual Rorschachs. Rorschach records were submitted to judges. The results tend to show that a number of Rorschach factors are sufficiently sensitive to differentiate the high and low self-acceptance levels from a normal population. The groups are too small, in the author's opinion, to provide definitive results and further research is indicated. 44 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5714. LAVOS, GEORGE. Sex differences on the Revised Beta Examination. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 375-376.—Since the norms for the Revised Beta Examination were derived from hearing males only, the author investigated the problem of using these norms with deaf women. Deaf boys and girls who showed no significant sex differences on IQ on the Chicago Non-Verbal Examination and the Pintner Non-Language General Ability Test did show differences on the Revised Beta Examination. This difference was in favor of the boys, and was due to three subtests which are masculine in orientation. The author concluded that "the Beta test cannot be used with deaf girls of 16 to 19 years of age without appropriate norms."—(F. Costin)

5715. LEUNER, HANS CARL. Entwicklungsdiagnostik im vergleichenden Testverfahren. (Develop-



mental diagnosis in the light of comparative testing.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 141-151.—Using the Binet-Simon and a developmental test by Bühler-Hetzer, the investigation aims to compare the developmental diagnosis of certain pathological child-psychiatric syndromes with the somatic developmental diagnosis according to Zeller for the determination of the intellectual level: (1) a differential diagnosis is possible, especially of intellectual and character development as is (2) a differentiation of syndromes of neurotic-reactive disturbances from the clinical picture of organic changes. English, French, and Spanish summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5716. LOCKMAN, ROBERT F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Some relationships between the MMPI and a problem checklist. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 264-267.—Problem Checklist responses and MMPI T-scores were obtained for 335 male and 125 female student counselees. The most frequently checked problems dealt with educational and vocational difficulties, and males were nearly twice as variable as females in number of problems checked. "In general, there seems to be some logical correspondence between several of the Checklist problems and personality characteristics as assessed by the MMPI... [but]... Since the number of individuals in most of the high scale groups was so small... valid inference from the... results is impossible."—(P. Ash)

5717. LONSTEIN, MURRAY. (VA Hosp., Lebanon, Pa.) A validation of a Bender-Gestalt scoring system. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 377-379.—"A validating study was carried out on the Pascal-Suttell scoring system of the Bender-Gestalt test. The records of 96 psychiatric patients were scored, and it was found that this technique differentiated psychotic from nonpsychotic records by meeting statistical criteria and, in a limited way, practical criteria. An incidental finding is that psychotic patients took more time in reproducing the designs than did nonpsychotic patients."—(F. Costin)

5718. MCINTYRE, CHARLES J. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Sex, age, and iconicity as factors in projective film tests. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 337-343.—The use of sound motion pictures as a medium for projective personality testing was studied. "Short motion pictures, based upon five TAT cards whose central figures differed by sex and age, were produced in such a way as to incorporate varying degrees of realism. The projection associated with each of the three variables was measured and compared... Little projection was found to occur. The projection that did occur was associated with the two parental-figure protagonists. No differences in projection associated with the realism variable were found."—(F. Costin)

5719. MILES, DWIGHT W. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) The importance for clinical psychology of the use of tests derived from theories about infantile sexuality and adult character. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 50, 227-288.—This paper examines the implications for clinical psychology of the use of tests derived from Freudian theories about infantile sexuality and adult character. The critical analysis is presented under five rubrics: "(a) Selecting traits by which to appraise persons. (b) Discovering genesis of traits. (c) Testing theories of motivation. (d) Making inferences about therapeutic measures. (e) Formulating hypotheses for research." Two contrasting theories of motivation and

the genesis of traits are described. 44-item bibliography.—(G. G. Thompson)

5720. NORDEN, IRMGARD. Anleitung zur Intelligenzprüfung nach Binet-Bobertag "Binetarium." (Instructions for the examination of intelligence on the Binet-Bobertag "Binetarium.") Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1953. 32 p.—This is the examiner's manual for the German edition of the Binet scales.—(H. P. David)

5721. PEARL, DAVID. (VA Hosp., Fort Custer, Mich.) Ethnocentrism and the self-concept. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 137-147.—The "Q technique procedure and the California Public Opinion E and F Scales were employed to study the self-concepts and ethnocentric ideology of 12 hospitalized neurotic subjects before and after psychotherapeutic treatment. A factor analysis of the pre-psychotherapy self-concepts disclosed two factors identified as referring to (a) 'self-esteem and self-reliance' and (b) 'lack of awareness and of anxiety concerning impulse and hostility control' found to be related, although not conclusively so, to changes of ethnocentric attitudes. This was taken to indicate that as self-concept changes involving a greater self-awareness accompanied by increased conscious anxiety occurred, ethnocentrism tended to be reduced."—(J. C. Franklin)

5722. PICHOT, P. (Faculté de Médecine, Paris.) L'évolution de l'emploi et des recherches sur les tests mentaux aux États-Unis: I. Les tests de personnalité. (The development of usage and research on mental tests in the United States: I. Personality tests.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 317-340.—This review of the literature deals with American rating scales, personality questionnaires, inventories, interest or attitude questionnaires, objective tests, and projective tests. Frequency of use and examples of research are reported.—(W. W. Wattenberg)

5723. PICHOT, PEDRO. (Asilo de St. Anne, Paris.) El "scatter" y su aplicación en psicopatología. (Scatter and its application to psychopathology.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 175-205.—The history and current status of "scatter analysis" in psychopathology is reviewed. The outlook is considered promising despite instances of misuse.—(G. B. Strother)

5724. ROBAYE, F. Sur la distinction entre niveau d'aspiration et d'expectation et sur la valeur diagnostique de leur comparaison dans l'étude de la personnalité d'un groupe d'adolescents. (Concerning the difference between level of aspiration and of expectation and the diagnostic value of their comparison in the study of personality in a group of adolescents.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 78-86.—The level of aspiration is the goal that the subject desires to attain. The level of expectation is that which he expects to attain. Results of administering six tests to 50 young girls led to the conclusion that the correlation between the value of the performance and the level of expectation has never been statistically significant. The subjects have not shown objective judgment regarding their capacities.—(R. Piret)

5725. SACHER, HORST. Der Charakterologische Intelligenz-Test; Einführende Arbeitsanweisung. (The Characterological Intelligence Test; test manual.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1954. 26 p.—The Characterological Intelligence Test (CIT) is based on a variation of the Wartegg Test. All 8

stimuli are printed on the same page, encased in a rectangular space, and the subject is requested to draw a picture using all 8 stimuli. Results obtained may be analyzed in characterological terms but also lend themselves to a quantitative assessment of intelligence. The manual discusses theoretical rationale and describes administration, scoring, and interpretation with case illustrations.—(H. P. David)

5726. SAL y ROBAS, FEDERICO. Emplazamiento exterior e interior de las áreas de respuesta en el test de Rorschach. (Exterior or interior citation of the areas in response to the Rorschach test.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 352-353.—Abstract.

5727. SCHOLL, ROBERT. Der Scholl Test. (The Scholl test.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1953. 10 p.—The Scholl test consists of 3 performance items designed to assess the intellectual capacity of mentally retarded children from 3 to 10 years of age. It is also appropriate for evaluating deaf and mute children. For normal children 1.5 to 3.5 years old the test can serve as a lower age extension of the Binet-Simon scales.—(H. P. David)

5728. SIEGEL, ARTHUR L. (Institute for Research in Human Relations, Philadelphia, Pa.) An experimental evaluation of the sensitivity of the Empathy Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 222-223.—Form A of the Empathy Test was mailed to fifty Fellows each of the Division of Experimental and Clinical and Abnormal Psychology. Thirty-four usable returns were received from the "experimentalists," and 25 from the "clinicians." Assuming that "clinicians" are higher on empathy than "experimentalists," the Empathy Test did not reflect this difference.—(P. Ash)

5729. SNIJDERS, J. TH. De relatieve frequentie in de Rorschach-methode. (Relative frequency in the Rorschach method.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 424-440.—The quantitative aspects of the Rorschach Test are discussed and previous methods of standardization are criticized. A system for the construction of relative frequency scores is proposed. It is stressed that better norms are needed for the scoring of populars and originals, of frequent and infrequent, and large and small details, and of good and poor form.—(R. H. Houwink)

5730. SUPER, DONALD E. (Columbia U., New York.) The measurement of interests. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 168-172.—Topics discussed include methods of measuring interests, attention as a measure of interest, the development of interests, and generalisability of inventory research results.—(L. N. Solomon)

5731. VETTER, AUGUST. (U. Munich, Germany.) Der Deutungstest; Ein diagnostisches Hilfsmittel für die psychologische Beratung. (The Interpretation Test; a diagnostic aid for psychological counseling.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1954. 85 p. DM 8.40.—The interpretation test, developed by Wartegg and Vetter, consists of 6 inkblot-like plates featuring varied graphic designs in black and white and colors, which the subject is asked to interpret. The manual describes test development and theoretical rationale, gives directions for administration, and offers suggestions for interpretation, including typical kinds of responses and 10 illustrative cases.—(H. P. David)

5732. WAGENHEIM, LILLIAN. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) The effect of childhood diseases on IQ variability. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 354.—Abstract.

5733. WENDT, HANS WERNER, & CASPAR, RUDOLF. Wirkungsart von Stimulanzien im projektiven Verhalten. (Effect of stimulants in projective tests.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 263-268.—Three groups of 6 individuals were exposed to indistinct, amorphous blots 1, 3, and 5 hours after administration of caffeine, A 66 ("Preludin," C. H. Bohringer, Ingelheim) or placebo. The associative responses were scored according to social contact, aggressions, human figures, animals, etc. After stimulants social and aggressive associations are increased. Caffeine stimulates in an abruptly excitatory manner, while A 66 "loosens" the mood in the direction of serene elation. Russian summary. 14 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5734. WEXNER, LOIS B. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Relationship of intelligence and the nine scales of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 173-176.—The correlation of scores between intelligence (Otis Test of Mental Ability, Higher Form B) and each of the nine scales of the MMPI showed a significant and positive relationship only between intelligence and paranoia.—(J. C. Franklin)

5735. YARNOLD, JAMES K., & BERKELEY, MARVIN H. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) An analysis of the Cattell-Luborsky Humor Test into homogeneous scales. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 543-546.—"The following conclusions are drawn from this study: 1. An analysis of both Form A and Form B of the Cattell-Luborsky Humor Test by a recently proposed cluster method has resulted in the development of seven scales which appear to be superior, at least statistically, to the scales previously derived for this test. 2. The apparent content of each of the seven scales has been briefly described and related to other factors and scales. 3. The analysis of reactions to humor stimuli does seem to provide a potentially effective and subtle means for the measurement of personality; however, validation is necessary."—(L. N. Solomon)

5736. YOUNG, HARL H., HOLTZMAN, WAYNE H. (U. Texas, Austin.), & BRYANT, NORMAN D. Effects of item context and order on personality ratings. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 499-517.—To study the effect upon personality ratings of (a) the context in which the item is embedded, and (b) the position of the item, five point rating scales were developed containing 90 positive and 90 negative items. These were used in 8 different forms administered to 742 airmen. The results indicated that serial order of presentation did not appear to affect responses to an item, but its change to a positive or negative context did result in response shifts.—(W. Coleman)

(See also abstracts 5419, 6041, 6108)

#### Treatment Methods

5737. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. Psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 722-733.—Gratification of dependency needs, abreaction, guidance, support of neurotic defenses, and

manipulation of life situations constitute the essence of psychotherapy. Psychoanalysis is an uncovering rather than a supportive method. Routine daily treatments for years may favor regressive tendencies so much that some patients will never be able to renounce them. Improvement of techniques follows their persistent re-examination and relentless experimentation.—(D. Prager)

5738. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. Some quantitative aspects of psychoanalytic technique. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 685-701.—Deliberately creating an atmosphere that contrasts to the original pathogenic one may give great impetus to the therapy. Reduction of frequency of sessions is indicated whenever we have to drive the patient out of regressive evasion of his crucial pathogenic conflicts. Facts speak louder than words. Other quantitative measures are increasing frequency of hours, recommending life conditions favorable for conducting of analysis, and planned temporary interruptions.—(D. Prager)

5739. ALEXANDER, HERBERT. An investigation on the effects of music on personality by way of figure drawings. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 667-702.—It is concluded on the basis of the experimental data presented that music will stimulate or repose the organism depending upon the type of music applied. Suggestions for further investigations along these same lines are presented. Summary in *Interlingua*.—(L. N. Solomon)

5740. ARBUCKLE, DUGALD S. (Boston U., Mass.) The "self" shows in counseling. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 159-161.—Pointing out that the therapeutic relationship between client and counselor is affected by the total personality of the counselor, it is indicated that every counselor should have some understanding of the extent to which his counseling is an expression of his self.—(G. S. Speer)

5741. BARD, JAMES A., & CREELMAN, MARJORIE B. (The Children's Aid Society, Cleveland, O.) Parent education in a group therapy setting. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 429-436.—The primary aim of parent education must always be that of prevention of warped personalities. Since the formation of a healthy child is dependent upon the maturity of the parents, some attempt must be made to work with the parent. The program of parent education when placed in a group psychotherapeutic setting offers more value to the parents and achieves more far-reaching results.—(N. M. Locke)

5742. BECK, AARON T. (111 North 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa.) A dynamic therapeutic program for a psychiatric open ward. *Milit. Surg.*, 1954, 115, 128-132.—The therapeutic program for open-ward psychiatric patients at Valley Forge Army Hospital is described and evaluated. The program put into effect consisted of five major sections, (1) The Organization of the ward community, (2) Action-groups and Therapy groups, (3) Industrial Therapy, (4) Educational Therapy, (5) Occupational Therapy and Physical Reconditioning. The author reports restoration of a high percentage of patients to a functioning level. Modification of the ward social organization and modification of activities to meet specific needs of the patient are considered essential elements of the program.—(S. L. Freud)

5743. BIBRING, EDWARD. Psychoanalysis and the dynamic psychotherapies. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 745-770.—Basic therapeutic techniques are suggestion, abreaction, manipulation, clarification, and interpretation. Basic therapeutic procedures are production, utilization, and assimilation of data followed by reorientation and re-adjustment. Methods derived from psychoanalysis proper (dynamic psychotherapies) are characterized by particular selections, combinations, and modifications of basic techniques and procedures. The increasing tendency to rely on manipulation makes a theory of experiential manipulation a very urgent task. 43 references.—(D. Prager)

5744. BINSWANGER, LUDWIG. *Daseinsanalyse und Psychotherapie*. (Existence analysis and psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 241-245.—Existence analysis is an investigative approach to the total structure of a person's existence, originating largely from Heidegger's views in "Being and Time." "Being-in-the-world" comprehends simultaneously relations with self, others, and the surrounding world. Psychotherapy of an existence analytic orientation is concerned with the person's recovery of freedom from the midst of a personal world of constricted potentialities. Existence analysis is not in conflict with, but is supplementary to the discoveries and views of Freud and Jung.—(E. W. Eng)

5745. BLAU, DAVID, & ZILBACH, JOAN J. (Boston State Hosp., Mass.) The use of group psychotherapy in posthospitalization treatment. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 244-247.—6 female outpatients, previously hospitalized and with poor prognosis, were treated for 1 year in group psychotherapy and all were discharged to remain out of the hospital during the 1-year trial visit period. The structure and function of the group meetings are discussed and the pre- and post-hospitalization adjustment of group members compared.—(N. H. Pronko)

5746. BOSS, MEDARD. Mechanistic and holistic thinking in modern medicine. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 48-54.—Most people fall artificially ill only when they or others make it impossible for them to realize themselves according to their own conscience. The will to heal must be motivated by the desire to pave the patient's way toward his full realization as a human being.—(D. Prager)

5747. BOWMAN, KARL M., & ROSE, MILTON. Do our medical colleagues know what to expect from psychotherapy? *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 401-409.—The muddle that exists among nonpsychiatrists is a reflection of pressing intellectual and emotional problems of psychiatrists due to the difficulty of establishing psychotherapy on traditional scientific grounds.—(N. H. Pronko)

5748. BROSS, RACHEL B. The family unit in group psychotherapy. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 393-408.—The family unit consists of parallel groups of children and their mothers, with occasional visits by the fathers. This approach makes therapy a family project, in which the child is relieved of the feeling of being the problem, and the parents come to realize their imposition of adult standards on children.—(N. M. Locke)

5749. CURRAN, FRANK J. (U. Virginia Med. Sch., Charlottesville.) Convergent and divergent views in



the problem of religious confession and psychiatric treatment. Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr., 1954, 2, 135-152.—Sacramental confession and the cathartic method differ in form and content. Confession helps a man re-establish friendship with God on the conscious level; psychoanalysis treats pathological anxiety by making conscious the unconscious basis of the difficulty. The object of confession is not the treatment of neuroses; grace and absolution are not the functions of analysis. Psychoanalysis neither officially nor unofficially interferes with confession. Neither can be substituted for the other because "the difference between them is that which exists between the natural and the supernatural."—(S. M. Dominic)

5750. DALRYMPLE, WILLARD. (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) The practitioner and psychotherapy. Student Med., 1954, 3, 14-18.—A program of on-the-job training in psychotherapy for the general medical practitioner is described. This program at M.I.T. "consists of the physician's conducting psychotherapeutic interviews with patients and consulting with a psychiatrist between times." Summaries of two cases treated in this manner are presented.—(J. Summerakill)

5751. DAVIDSON, A., LINDSAY, S., & RODRIGUEZ, E. Reacciones de tres pacientes ante una situación de cambio. (Reactions of three patients with respect to a situation of change.) Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires, 1953, 10, 172-196.—"This collaboration comprises three short contributions in which the respective psychoanalysts give the clinical material of their patients with respect to the same situation of change. The change was the moving of the British Psychoanalytic Institute to a new building. Each analyst arrived at his conclusions singly." English, French, and German summaries.—(C. de la Garza)

5752. DEUTSCH, FELIX. Analytic synesthesiology: analytic interpretation of intersensory perception. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1954, 35, 293-301.—Four cases are presented to show how the appearance of intersensory forms of behavior during analysis can be used as indices of a conflictive relationship to certain objects of the past and of therapeutic progress. 24 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5753. ERICKSON, MILTON H. Pseudo-orientation in time as an hypnotherapeutic procedure. J. clin. exp. Hypnosis, 1954, 2, 261-283.—Five patient histories are extensively reported on for the purpose of illustrating an experimental therapeutic technique employed by the author for the past fifteen years. Briefly, the procedure involves hypnotic orientation into the future, where the patient is enabled to achieve a detached, dissociated, objective and yet subjective view of what he believes at the moment he has already accomplished, without awareness that the accomplishments are the expression in fantasy of his hopes and desires. A general discussion at the conclusion of the article attempts to show the basis for the method's effectiveness.—(E. G. Aiken)

5754. FORD, JOHN C. (Weston Coll., Mass.) May Catholics be psychoanalyzed? Pastoral Psychol., 1954, 3 (47), 25-34.—After distinguishing psychoanalytic therapy from Freudian psychological and philosophical theory, the author rejects the philosophy of materialism, atheism, and determinism. Psychological theories he leaves to the psychologists for debate and further study. Psychoanalytic therapy may have

dangers in untrustworthy practitioners but there is no intention to condemn it wholesale. "Catholics may be psychoanalyzed provided the analysis does not make use of immoral means or involve undue moral dangers." The practical suggestion here is to choose an analyst whose principles and practices are known not to offend against Catholic morality.—(P. E. Johnson)

5755. FREEDMAN, MERVIN B., & SWEET, BLANCHE S. (Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) Some specific features of group psychotherapy and their implications for selection of patients. Int. J. group Psychother., 1954, 4, 355-368.—An analysis of some of the salient differences between group and individual psychotherapy, and a description of the patients considered best suited for groups. Patients who display strong schizotypic trends make excellent progress in a group setting.—(N. M. Locke)

5756. FREEMAN, WALTER. Review of psychiatric progress 1954. Psychosurgery. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1955, 111, 518-520.—The past year's progress in psychosurgery is reviewed as it is reflected in studies of patients subject to brain operations and in those involving operative techniques. 16 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5757. FREUD, ANNA. The widening scope of indications for psychoanalysis: discussion. J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass., 1954, 2, 607-620.—Variations of analytic procedure may be caused by (1) type of disorder, (2) change in analyst's outlook, (3) trends of interest peculiar to the individual analyst, and (4) patients' personalities and transferences and the analysts' individual counterreactions to them. "If all the skill, knowledge, and pioneering effort which was spent on widening the scope of application of psychoanalysis had been employed instead of intensifying and improving our technique in the original field, I cannot help but feel that, by now, we would find the treatment of the common neuroses child's play, instead of struggling with their technical problems as we have continued to do."—(D. Prager)

5758. FRIEDLANDER, MAX. Some experiences in music therapy. Psychoanalysis, 1954, 2 (4), 59-63.—Based on his extensive experience, the author states that it is his belief that music, with its roots in rhythm, is related to the id and the unconscious as well as to the emotional elements and sensual experiences within the ego. As such, it represents a good approach to psychotherapy.—(L. E. Abt)

5759. FRIEDMAN, EMERICK. (497 State St., Albany, N. Y.) Multipolar electrocoma therapy. V. The use of three lead, prolonged electrocoma (PEC-3) in cases of severe phobic-anxiety and addictions. Conf. neurol., 1954, 14, 264-268.—The author described a method of prolonged electrocoma therapy which he has used for 5 years. Current is applied through fronto-bioccipital leads. This treatment may supplement standard electroconvulsive methods. Some patients had previously had CO<sub>2</sub> treatments. The author describes 3 types of prolonged anxiety states in which multipolar electrocoma therapy brought relief after electroconvulsive therapy had not been beneficial. Attendant drug addictions with or without alcoholism have also been helped. No untoward results or physical complications were noted over a 5 year period. Discussion by Paul H. Wilcox.—(M. L. Simmel)

5760. FROMM-REICHMANN, FRIEDA. Psychoanalytic and general dynamic conceptions of theory and therapy: differences and similarities. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 711-721.—The feeling of powerlessness or helplessness in the presence of inner dangers and in the presence of uncontrollable hatred is the cause and expression of anxiety. A contrast of the views of analysis and dynamic psychiatry is presented in reference to childhood development, concepts of the unconscious, transference, and resistance, and to the problems of anxiety. 42 references.—(D. Prager)

5761. GILL, MERTON, M. Psychoanalysis and exploratory psychotherapy. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 771-797.—"Psychoanalysis is that technique which, employed by a neutral analyst, results in the development of a regressive transference neurosis and the ultimate resolution of this neurosis by techniques of interpretation alone." Psychotherapy cannot effect the intrapsychic change with ego modification that psychoanalysis can. However psychoanalysis and exploratory psychotherapy are not the polar opposites they are often declared to be. 34 references.—(D. Prager)

5762. GLOVER, EDWARD. The technique of psychoanalysis. New York: International Universities Press, 1955. x, 404 p. \$7.50.—This is "a fresh edition of a book on psycho-analytic technique first published in 1928." Avoidance of a mechanistic view of the analytic process is effected by an approach which takes account of three groups of difficulties; those inherent in the case material, those inherent in the method of investigation and those involving the anxieties, guilts, depressions, suspicions and other personality defences of the analyst. The divisions of the book consist of Part I: Psycho-analytic technique; Part II: Common technical practices, and Part III: Clinical and theoretical papers.—(N. H. Pronko)

5763. GOLDSTEIN, KURT. The concept of health, disease, and therapy: Basic ideas for an organismic psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 745-764.—The concepts of health, disease, and therapy which are presented originated from the author's practical work with patients with chronic diseases of the nervous system or damage of the brain. Termed an "organismic" approach, the usually distinguished appearances of illness are discussed from this point of view. 19 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5764. GREAVES, DONALD C. Psychopathologic indications and contra-indications for the use of subcoma insulin treatment. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 105.—Abstract.

5765. GREENACRE, PHYLLIS. The role of transference: practical considerations in relation to psychoanalytic therapy. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 671-684.—Transference is based on the mother-child relationship. To safeguard the patient's autonomy the analyst should stick to analyzing and not serve as guide, model, and/or teacher. One point of view uses only the basic transference and encourages "working out" while another point of view develops and utilizes the full transference for re-experience and interpretation and encourages "working thru." Practical arrangements for psychoanalysis are discussed.—(D. Prager)

5766. GROSSBARD, HYMAN. (Columbia U., New York.) Methodology for developing self-awareness.

*Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 380-386.—Self-awareness is indispensable to the practice of social work. The capacity to develop a measure of self-awareness is basic for training in this field. The author discusses (1) elements of self-awareness, (2) factors which interfere with the student's growth toward it, (3) a case illustrating the educational approach to helping a student move toward self-awareness, (4) psychological principles and the differences in responsibilities and goals of the student supervisor and the psychotherapist.—(L. B. Costin)

5767. JACKSON, C. L., & JACO, E. GARTLY. Some prognostic factors in 538 transorbital lobotomy cases. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 353-357.—538 patients were studied following transorbital lobotomy. A statistical analysis was made of the significance of 18 psychiatric and sociologic factors in their improvement and unimprovement. 57% showed improvement and 43% failed to improve. Such factors as sex, color, diagnosis, duration of illness, duration of hospitalization, number of electric shock treatments, number of insulin coma hours, marital status, education, occupational class, church affiliation, venereal history, and readmission status were found to differentiate significantly between improvements and non-improvements. Insignificant in improvement and unimprovement were age, onset of illness, suicidal tendencies, birth order, and number of siblings of the patient.—(N. H. Pronko)

5768. KATZENSTEIN, ALFRED. An evaluation of three types of group psychotherapy with psychotic patients. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 409-418.—Three types of psychotherapy were undertaken with psychotics: individual treatment with emphasis upon personal problems, group treatment with like emphasis, and group treatment with emphasis upon the achievement of a meaningful, socially useful goal thru common, co-operative effort. Slight differences in differential discharge rate were found.—(N. M. Locke)

5769. KELMAN, HAROLD. The use of the analytic couch. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 65-82.—The couch is one tool to be used when it can be effective in helping the analysis move forward constructively. Suggesting that all patients use the couch thruout analysis is too rigid. The analyst's attitude to the couch needs more discussion. Various physical positions taken by patient and analyst are discussed. The analyst's attitude may indicate his permissiveness regarding physical mobility. The neurotic needs of the analyst may call for a fixed couch-chair position. 21 references.—(D. Prager)

5770. KELMAN, NORMAN. Goals of analytic therapy—a personal viewpoint. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 105-114.—The analyst's task is to help the patient to an awareness of whatever is constructive, to encourage his interest in this constructiveness, and to reduce the patient's inner dividedness. Help the patient to self-realization. Direct relatedness without trying to prove something is one of the analytic goals. "The goal of analysis is the achievement of a synthesis of hyacinths and biscuits for a sea animal, living on land, and wanting to fly."—(D. Prager)

5771. KLINE, NATHAN S., TENNEY, ASHTON M., DIMON, FRANK S., & LUTZ, WILBUR M. Prognosis in-transorbital lobotomies relative to body type. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 565-567.

—In a series of 84 somatyped (Sheldon method) patients with transorbital lobotomies mesomorphic males and females with higher than average ratings in endomorphy showed the best prognosis in a follow-up study 3 years after surgery.—(L. A. Pennington)

5772. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. The image of man in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 40-47.—The ultimate goal of psychotherapy is creative. Freudianism was an allergic reaction to the pretense of morality that marked its age. It is prudishness in reverse. Drives are in automatic balance in healthy persons of good stock. Man is tragic in that his reason cannot take over the tasks of instinct. Collective moral tradition closely resembles instinct. With a little kindness and a little common sense we Doctors shall seek to create in our sphere an image of man that is free and upstanding, of man balanced, restrained, and with courage to be himself.—(D. Prager)

5773. KRIS, ELSE B. Electric convulsive therapy following prefrontal lobotomy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 424-427.—ECT was a valuable and well-tolerated modality in the after care of patients following psychosurgery, and was beneficial in cases which had failed to respond to ECT before the operation.—(D. Prager)

5774. LANGEN, DIETRICH, & VEIT, HANS. Kattamenen nach stationärer Psychotherapie. (Follow-up study of stationary psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 261-296.—Follow-up study of women treated by psychotherapy for an average period of 7.5 weeks in a hospital setting. A variety of therapeutic approaches were used. Most of the patients suffered from severe neuroses, 30 per cent of them for more than 5 years. Two years after discharge 33 out of the 86 were free from neurotic symptoms, 18 had made satisfactory improvement, and 15 were unimproved. Greatest improvement was found in those with puberty crises and problems in leaving the parental home. 45 references.—(E. W. Eng)

5775. LISS, EDWARD (Chm.), ROSENTHAL, HELEN; RIVLIN, HARRY N.; HARRIS, ALBERT J.; & ROSWELL, FLORENCE G. Contemporary concepts of learning. Round Table, 1954. The genesis, evolution and dysfunction of learning and remedial measures. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 767-788.—In learning disabilities, according to Liss, there is a field for the educator in some areas, for mental therapists in others, and most often for both disciplines working together. The work of the remedial teacher is discussed by Rosenthal, that of the classroom teacher by Rivlin. Harris attempts to form a bridge between learning theory and analytic theory. He outlines different types of emotional blocking that interfere with egoistic learning. Roswell comments on the relation between maturation processes and reading disabilities, some intrinsic factors that impede learning, and remedial teaching as psychotherapy.—(R. E. Perl)

5776. MCKNIGHT, WILLIAM K. The use of psychotherapy for seriously disturbed patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 90-91.—Abstract and discussion.

5777. MALONEY, ELIZABETH M. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) Why not psychiatric nursing? *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 1248-1249.—Attitudes of

students about their experiences in psychiatric nursing shed light on reasons why so few of them choose to work in this field after graduation. For the present study, 158 students from 18 different hospital schools of nursing were asked to respond anonymously, giving reasons why they would like or not like to work in this field. Out of a total of 309 comments, 95 were favorable and 214 were unfavorable. Of the 158 students 19 expressed interest in this field as a future career. Both positive and negative comments could be separated into clearly defined categories. These categories are listed according to frequency of comments and typical examples given.—(S. M. Amatora)

5778. MEARES, AINSIE. History-taking and physical examination in relation to subsequent hypnosis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 291-295.—“The history-taking and physical examination of the initial interview can be so structured as to facilitate the subsequent induction of hypnosis. Rapport is established, and negative transference feelings are not allowed to develop. There must be no holding back or hiding of the real complaint with screen symptoms. Physical examination is a symbolic surrender and paves the way for the real surrender of passive hypnosis. If induction by an active method is anticipated, authoritative attitudes are introduced into the history-taking and physical examination.”—(E. G. Aiken)

5779. MEEHL, PAUL E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Psychiatry. Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 357-378.—Literature for the year ending April, 1954 selected to represent primarily reports with methodological, measurement, or process significance are reviewed. The major sections are: individual therapy, special techniques, group therapy, and theory and philosophy of therapy. 93-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5780. MODLIN, HERBERT C., & FARIS, MILDRED. Follow-up study of psychiatric team functioning. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 242-251.—A psychiatric team (section), made up of a senior psychiatrist, two staff psychiatrists, a clinical psychologist, a social worker, an activities therapist, and a nurse, evaluated 38 outpatients during an 18-month period. Daily interviews for one to two weeks provided opportunity for clinical study of the patient and case work with the relatives. The paper is confined to what happened to the specific recommendations worked out with the patient and his relatives.—(W. A. Varvel)

5781. MOLLEGEN, A. T. (Theological Sem., Alexandria, Va.) Utilization of religious attitudes in clinical psychiatry. *Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr.*, 1954, 2, 116-135.—Maturity goals set for the patient are determined by the psychiatrist's philosophical and moral outlook. The analyst who believes God is a delusion cannot adequately differentiate between delusions and non-delusions. Since the religious and moral attitudes of patient and psychiatrist inevitably interact, psychoanalysis is driven to explore and integrate the philosophical and religious implications of man's essence, purpose and final end.—(S. M. Dominic)

5782. MOOR, P. Spielpädagogik und Spieltherapie. (Play pedagogy and therapy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1954, 2, 17-29.—Play therapy is indicated in cases of neurotic inhibition. Only



when play therapy has been carried through to the very end & the educational possibilities open up. To replace pedagogics and special education by play therapy would be a half-measure. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5783. MORGENTHALER, W. Der Kampf um das Erscheinen der Psychodiagnostik. (The struggle about the publication of the Psychodiagnostik.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 255-262.—In honor of the 70th birthday of Hermann Rorschach, Morgenthaler relates the difficulties surrounding the initial publication plans for the Psychodiagnostik. He quotes from pertinent correspondence with Rorschach and the publisher, starting in 1919 to the date of publication in 1921. For reproduction purposes the original inkblots were slightly changed and reduced about 17% in size. The title of the book was suggested by Morgenthaler while Rorschach preferred the longer subtitle. French translation by Raymond-Rivier.—(H. P. David)

5784. MOURAT, STEPHEN. Psychotherapy by the general practitioner. *Milit. Surg.*, 1954, 115, 124-128.—Six basic methods of psychotherapy suitable for use by the general practitioner are discussed along with the limitations involved.—(S. L. Freud)

5785. MURRAY, EDWARD J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), AULD, FRANK, JR., & WHITE, ALICE M. A psychotherapy case showing progress but no decrease in the Discomfort-Relief Quotient. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 349-353.—A psychotherapy case is described in which there is no drop in verbal tension although progress was shown in other ways. The authors conclude that although the Discomfort-Relief Quotient may be a good measure of tension expressed in a patient's sentences, this particular case does not support the view that the DRQ is useful for evaluating therapeutic progress. Other measures of the patient's speech content proved to be "more illuminating" than the DRQ.—(F. Costin)

5786. ORR, DOUGLASS W. Transference and countertransference: a historical survey. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 621-670.—The exact nature of the analytic transference depends in considerable measure upon a theory of superego formation. Further clarification of the concepts of transference and countertransference must await a better integration of ego psychology, particularly more definitive knowledge of early ego development, into psychoanalytic psychology and theory of neurosis. There is universal agreement on the crucial importance of transference and countertransference in clinical psychoanalysis but far from unanimous agreement on how the phenomena are to be understood or dealt with clinically. 55-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

5787. PAPANKE, HELENE. Combined group and individual therapy in private practice. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 679-686.—"The author attempts to give a description of such combined treatment, discuss the empirical basis for its indication, and assay its therapeutic results." Some hypothetical generalizations concerning psychodynamics are also presented.—(L. N. Solomon)

5788. PARLOFF, MORRIS B., KELMAN, HERBERT C., & FRANK, JEROME D. Comfort, effectiveness, and self-awareness as criteria of improvement in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 343-352.—Criteria of improvement are difficult

to define except in terms of value judgments by the patient and persons close to him. It is suggested that comfort and effectiveness represent such values. Ways of measuring them and problems in connection with such measurement are considered. Certain implications of the viewpoint that improvement must be evaluated in terms of underlying personality changes is discussed and a simple measure of self-awareness is described which may indicate such changes. 27 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5789. PATTON, JOHN D. (Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.) The group as a training device and treatment method in a private psychiatric hospital. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 419-428.—The introduction of group psychotherapy resulted in anxiety on the part of doctors, nurses, and patients, and a complex series of interactions among them ensued. Meeting these problems, seminars were established which high-lighted the effects of group psychotherapy in the hospital. As a result, barriers between doctors, nurses, attendants, and patients have been partially broken down; hospital personnel and patients have become aware of the therapeutic opportunities in the daily events of the hospital; and it was concluded that group psychotherapy is an effective training device.—(N. M. Locke)

5790. PLÄTZER, OSKAR. Das Biodrama, eine Form der Spieltherapie. (Biodrama, a form of play therapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 297-304.—In the treatment of child stutterers the author has found it valuable to begin by having them make the characteristic movements of animals like the fox, frog, dog, etc. This is valuable for freeing them from some of their tensions. Out of the children's interest in continuing these animal activities, the author has evolved a series of animal situations in which the children act and make sounds like animals. In the course of acting like animals the children acquire the freedom to make a variety of sounds without having to make words. At first the children prefer simpler animal activities, then become interested in imitating monkeys, at first singly and then in family situations. The author recommends "biodrama" as a therapeutic adjunct for freeing the inhibited affect life of children, both physically and psychologically.—(E. W. Eng)

5791. RANGELL, LEO. Similarities and differences between psychoanalysis and dynamic psychotherapy. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 734-744.—The author believes that psychoanalysis and psychotherapy are two separable and distinct entities rather than that there is a continuum between them. The differences relate to technique and goals. "Psychoanalysis is a method of therapy whereby conditions are brought about favorable for the development of a transference neurosis, in which the past is restored in the present in order that thru a systematic interpretative attack on the resistances that oppose it, there occurs a resolution of that neurosis (transference and infantile) to the end of bringing about structural changes in the mental apparatus of the patient to make the latter capable of optimum adaptation to life." One method is neither better nor worse nor more nor less praiseworthy than the other. Each has its indications and contra-indications.—(D. Prager)

5792. ROBERTIELLO, RICHARD C. Revival of early memories with the appearance of primitive defense reactions including aphthous mouth ulcers, muscle-tensing, and urticaria. *Psychiat. Quart.*,

1954, 28, 410-415.—"The psychosomatic symptoms of a patient in analysis may be appropriate to the period he is in the process of remembering. Urticaria may represent a skin-stimulating situation created to reestablish the feeling of contiguity between the skins of the mother and the child."—(D. Prager)

5793. ROBINSON, MARY FRANCES, & FREEMAN, WALTER. *Psychosurgery and the self*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. ix, 118 p. \$3.00.—The hypothesis is presented that psychosurgery changes the structure of the self through reducing the capacity for the feeling of self-continuity. Three controlled interview techniques were devised to test this hypothesis and were administered to a group of 51 standard prefrontal lobotomy patients and to 17 control subjects. Differences were significantly in the direction predicted. Chapters include: Psychosurgery (by Freeman); Glimpses of postlobotomy personalities; and two appendices, one with statistical tables summarizing the results and one with detailed descriptions of the tests used for the information of other investigators. 179-item bibliography.—(L. N. Solomon)

5794. ROSOW, H. MICHAEL, & KAPLAN, LILLIAN P. (V.A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.) *Integrated individual and group therapy*. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 361-393.—The mechanism involved in combined therapy is that the group provokes and stimulates ideas and feelings and crystallizes the awareness of conflict. The resulting generalized reawakening of affect is brought into the individual interviews. In the latter the patient is helped to work thru the material produced, with an intensification of transference feelings. Insight and reality are then tested in the group situation, with reintegration in the individual sessions. The interplay of forces in individual and group therapy creates a continuum and accounts for the accelerated momentum of therapy.—(N. M. Locke)

5795. SÄNGER, ANNEMARIE. *Spieltherapie*. (Play therapy.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 92-98.—Children below the age of 12, and frequently those above this age, benefit from the cathartic effects of play therapy without interpretation. Emphasis should be placed on the relationship with the therapist and on acting out of traumatic events with him. Older children are more facile in discussing their problems while playing, but in the beginning of therapy interpretations should be avoided especially with children who over-value intellectual explanations. A case illustrating this viewpoint is presented.—(E. Schwerin)

5796. SCHULTZ, J. H. *Zur wissenschaftstheoretischen Situation der gegenwärtigen Psychotherapie*. (On the scientific theoretical aspects of present day psychotherapy.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 187-194.—Trends and developments in psychotherapy over the past 50 years are reviewed. The meaning of illness, implications of the physician-patient relationship, and aspects of medical psychology as treatment and research methods are discussed.—(H. P. David)

5797. SIMON, MARIA D. (U. Vienna, Austria.) *Der Children's Apperception Test bei gesunden und gestörten Kindern*. (The C.A.T. in healthy and disturbed children.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 195-219.—A content analysis of approximately 500 C.A.T. stories produced by 49 Viennese children, including

neurotic, physically handicapped, and control subjects about 3 to 7 years old, is reviewed. Major themes dealing with childhood fears and conflicts, such as identification, interpersonal relations, eating, illness, sadomasochism, etc. are discussed, together with protocol examples. Criteria differentiating between neurotics and controls are considered. Results obtained are compared with the normative data published by Bellak. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

5798. SINGER, JEROME L. (Franklin D. Roosevelt VA Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.), & HERMAN, JACK. *Motor and fantasy correlates of Rorschach human movement responses*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 325-331.—Major hypotheses of this study were: (1) Subjects differing in Rorschach M productivity will differ on tasks tapping motor control and fantasy. (2) Subjects will show "rough consistency" in their performance on motor and fantasy situations. 60 male schizophrenic patients were employed in the study. On the whole, both hypotheses were supported. 20 references.—(F. Costin)

5799. SMITH, LOUIS M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), & FILLMORE, ARLINE R. *The Ammons FRPV Test and the WISC for remedial reading cases*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 332.—Abstract.

5800. SOCARIDES, C. W. *On the usefulness of extremely brief psychoanalytic contacts*. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 340-346.—Increasing mass demands for analytic therapy will of necessity lead psychiatrists in a direction away from lengthy procedures and into the horizon of hoped-for effective brief analytic therapy in answer to this need. We must be on the alert for the pitfalls and limitations of our new techniques.—(D. Prager)

5801. STONE, LEO. *The widening scope of indications for psychoanalysis*. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 567-594.—The scope of psychoanalytic therapy has widened from the transference neuroses to include practically all psychogenic nosologic categories. Extraneurological factors and the personality of the therapist may profoundly influence the indications and prognosis. It is a greater error to use psychoanalysis for trivial illnesses or in persons with feeble resources than for serious chronic illnesses in persons of current or potential strength. There is always a possibility of helping thru psychoanalysis where all other methods fail. 20 references.—(D. Prager)

5802. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M. (Teachers Coll., New York.) *A comprehensive theory of psychotherapy*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 697-714.—Abreaction is the central therapeutic agent. This is the conclusion reached from a long and intensive search through the literature of reports on therapeutic treatment for statements in which change in behavior, attitude, or feeling was linked in the report to something that happened during the therapeutic hour. Abreaction is dependent on insight in two ways; the insight of perceiving the situation as nonthreatening and the insight after abreaction of a shift in the perception of the self. Discussion by Edward Joseph Shoben, Jr.—(R. E. Perl)

5803. TISSENBAUM, M. J. *Psychotherapy in a mental hygiene clinic*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 465-478.—Clinic patients show poor motivation. Clinic therapists lack enthusiasm. Clinic therapy is

largely supportive. Analytically trained therapists are not more effective than those not so trained. Formal residency in psychiatry does not produce better clinic therapists. The personality of the therapist is important in leading to good results. Clinics reduce the need for hospitalization. Psychotherapy is a medical function and responsibility.—(D. Prager)

5804. TRELLES, J. O., & SAAVEDRA, ALFREDO. Cura de sueño con Largactil en el tratamiento de algunos desórdenes mentales. (Sleep therapy with Largactil in the treatment of some mental disorders.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 125-161.—The effects of the use of Largactil in prolonged sleep therapy were studied in 20 mental patients. Psychiatric effects were as follows: (1) treatment most helpful in cases of symptomatic psychosis, in the excitement stage and in anxiety melancholia; (2) it is also helpful in the immediate treatment of diverse syndromes of agitation in schizophrenia, neurosis, and epilepsy; and (3), the method although harmless is of definite therapeutic value. Detailed case histories and an extensive review of relevant literature are provided. 29 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5805. WARNER, SAMUEL J. The problem of the "defeating patient" in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 703-718.—"This paper concerns itself with the special problems posed in psychotherapy by patients manifesting defeating behavior. Such 'defeating' was defined, with particular care given to its differentiation from the general concept of 'resistance.' Genetic and dynamic grounds for such defeating phenomena described in the literature were reviewed, as were specific therapeutic techniques offered for meeting this problem. Finally, an effort was made to integrate these various points of view into a theoretical framework." 26 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5806. WATTERSON, DONALD J. Problems in the evaluation of psychotherapy. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 232-241.—The psychotherapy research program at the Menninger Foundation includes a termination study rather broadly aimed at determining what went on during treatment and evaluating the status of the patient at the end of treatment, a somewhat more restricted follow-up study, and a sub-project which involves developing instruments to evaluate the initial status of the patient. Three general problems are considered: the need to extend theoretical concepts, the need to secure more adequate controls, and the need for research methods which will not interfere with the therapist's primary task. 17 references.—(W. A. Varvel)

5807. WEIGERT, EDITH. The importance of flexibility in psychoanalytic technique. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 702-710.—Freud and others stress the need for flexibility for various reasons: differences in style, differences in illness, changes in theory, changes in sophistication of patients, and the fact that compulsive adherence to rules destroys the spontaneity of analyst and patient. "Deepened self-scrutiny of countertransference and intensified collaboration of psychoanalysts in mutual exchange will remove resistances of distrust and compulsion and maintain the freedom of spontaneous growth and creative development of psychoanalytic technique."—(D. Prager)

5808. WILSON, W. P. (Montreal Neurol. Inst., Canada.), HICKAM, J. B., NOWILL, W. K., & FRAY-

SER, R. Succinylcholine chloride in electroshock therapy III. Oxygen consumption and arterial oxygen saturation. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 550-554.—32 carbon dioxide excretion and 22 oxygen consumption studies were done on 28 patients receiving unmodified and modified shock therapy. Results indicated anoxia and increased oxygen consumption to accompany the former. Pentothal alone and in combination with succinylcholine reduced oxygen consumption levels and under specified conditions prevents anoxia.—(L. A. Pennington)

5809. WOLF, ALEXANDER; BROSS, RACHEL; FLOWERMAN, SAMUEL; GREENE, JANET S.; KADIS, ASYA L.; LEOPOLD, HAROLD; LOCKE, NORMAN; MILBERG, IRVING; MULLAN, HUGH; OBERS, SAMUEL J., & ROSENBAUM, MAX. Sexual acting out in the psychoanalysis of groups. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1954, 4, 369-390.—Case records of sexual acting out among members of analytic groups. The only fruitful approach to the question of such acting out is to analyze it. Rather than act out, patients are encouraged to talk out. If any acting out occurs, whether sexual or not, an attempt is made to convert it to therapeutic use.—(N. M. Locke)

5810. WOLSTEIN, BENJAMIN. The analysis of transference as an interpersonal process. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 667-678.—Tracing the development of analytic technique from an historical, deterministic, reductive approach to an unflinching clarification of transference distortions in the total range of personality development, the author concludes, "...after the historical investigations are done and the dynamic interpretations are said and the defensive operations have run their course, the crucial encounter of two feeling-thinking-relating people in their own right has yet to take place in the context of immediate experience. Without this sort of encounter in the analytic situation, the analyst is in no position to obtain evidence that a psychological change has taken place."—(L. N. Solomon)

5811. ZIEGLER, DEWEY K. (Harvard Med. Sch., Cambridge, Mass.) Minor neurologic signs and symptoms following insulin coma therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 75-78.—22 patients were given neurologic evaluations before and after a course of insulin coma therapy while 2 patients were examined following prolonged insulin comas. Status of reflexes, vision and other sensory reactions are discussed and theoretically evaluated.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 5006, 5011, 5489, 5931, 6028, 6053, 6104)

#### Child Guidance

5812. ALT, HERSCHEL. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) Community action and mental-health problems of children. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 613-626.—An overall appraisal of mental health problems as they apply particularly to emotionally disturbed children. The experiences of the extremely broad program of service rendered by the Jewish Board of Guardians is used as the basis for pointing up what can be done to resolve many such problems. The importance of a more intelligent use of the time of the limited number of trained specialists is essential. The need for psychiatrists to reapportion the allocation of time between that spent in private practice, which now predominates, to include more com-



munity work would be one means of improving the situation. More adequate financial support for those who cannot afford treatment is needed.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5813. BLECKMANN, K. H. Erfahrungen und Beobachtungen aus der Erziehungsberatung der Städtischen Kinderklinik Essen. (Experiences and observations relating to the program of the Essen municipal child guidance clinic.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 290-295.—A detailed annual report of activities of the clinic for 1951 is presented. An important finding is the great preponderance of referrals of children born in 1940, as compared with the lower numbers of referrals pertaining to other birth years. Diagnostically, the number of psychogenic disturbances seen at the clinic is approximately equal to those of organic origin. In utilizing the team approach, continued collaboration of pediatrician, psychologist, psychiatrist, and educator, is the method of choice. The need for expansion of the clinic program is discussed.—(E. Schwerin)

5814. DAVIS, WILLIAM S., HULSE, WILFRED C., & MURPHY, JOHN J. (Dept. of Welfare, City of New York, N. Y.) Social background and social integration of the psychiatrically ill child in congregate temporary-shelter care. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 556-564.—A description of a program given to 200 psychiatrically ill children at the Children's Center, Department of Welfare, City of New York. The vast majority of these children "came from broken families, in which rehabilitation of sound and adequate family living appeared impossible in the foreseeable future." The emphasis in the current study is on the provision of a program yielding "integration of emotionally disturbed children within the general population of the congregate temporary shelter." To accomplish this the children were classified with regard to the degree of psychiatric disturbance for the purpose of proper screening so that each child may be assured of his treatment needs being met and response to environmental manipulation will be favorable.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5815. DÜRRSEN, ANNEMARIE. Psychogene Erkrankungen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen. (Psychogenic disorders of children and adolescents.) Göttingen: Verlag für Medizinische Psychologie, 1954. 321 p. DM 18.80.—This volume is based upon Freudian principles, as modified by the more recent views of Schultz-Hencke, and is organized into three principal sections: (1) Introduction to the developmental psychology of the child; (2) General theory of neurosis; and (3) Special theory of neurosis. The last section deals with a variety of neurotic manifestations in children, such as sleep disturbances, thumb-sucking, asthma, skin disturbances, stuttering, enuresis, etc. A short chapter is devoted to indications for psychotherapy in children, prognosis, and therapy. Brief therapy with parents and children has been found useful. 81 references.—(H. H. Strupp)

5816. EPPLE, HEINZ. Ein Jahr Arbeit mit schwierigen Kindern. (Report on a year's work with emotionally disturbed children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 96-102.—The report for 1951, the first year of service, of an in-residence treatment home for delinquent and severely disturbed children is presented.—(E. Schwerin)

5817. HALLOWITZ, DAVID, & CUTTER, ALBERT V. (Guidance Center, Buffalo, N. Y.) Intake and the

waiting list: a differential approach. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 439-445.—This is an analysis of 76 cases in intake which in treatment became: (1) parent consultation; (2) continued work with parents only; (3) full treatment of parents and child. Each group is identified, described, and illustrated. Dynamics of the intake process are discussed. In conclusion, this clinic's approach to the problems of intake is evaluated.—(L. B. Costin)

5818. HUSEN, HERTHA. Aus der Mütterarbeit im Bezirk Berlin-Reinickendorf. (Work with mothers in the Berlin-Reinickendorf district.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 323-325.—An educational program conducted by a local child guidance clinic, and designed to help mothers understand their children's needs during specific developmental phases is described.—(E. Schwerin)

5819. JACOBI, LEONORE. Erfahrungen und Gedanken zur Gruppenbetreuung bei seelisch gestörten Kindern. (Experiences and ideas relating to group therapy with emotionally disturbed children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 310-313.—4 years of experience with group play therapy has shown that this method is of value in cases of inhibited, anxious, and in aggressive children, and those with symptoms of stuttering, and enuresis. Children suffering from severe phobias, obsessive-compulsive character disorders, or severe inner conflicts, should be seen in individual play therapy for an extended period of time before participating in group sessions. In all cases, a non-directive approach by the therapist is favored.—(E. Schwerin)

5820. KNOWLTON, PETER. (Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, Pa.) Some principles of psychotherapy with atypical children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 789-796.—Treatment of schizophrénic, autistic or atypical children in the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic has had varied results. One case is presented in detail; that of a mute, negativistic, extremely withdrawn, four-year-old girl. After two years of treatment she was talking fairly fluently and relating considerably better, but the author closes on a note of caution.—(R. E. Perl)

5821. KRICHHAUFF, G. Zur Frage der Kinderbetreuung in der Sowjet-Union. (On the question of child guidance in the Soviet Union.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 281-282.—A survey of Soviet literature until 1949, carried out in the U. S. indicates that a Five-Year Plan is under way to develop an extensive child guidance program in Russia. Beginning at an early age, training in subordination of personal to group interests will be emphasized in the child. According to Soviet educational philosophy, three factors, reason, practice, and social pressure are instrumental in fostering the child's development of a value system built on the adequacy of his contribution towards collectivistic rather than individual achievement.—(E. Schwerin)

5822. KUJATH, GERHARD. Das heilpädagogische Heim als Ergänzung der Erziehungsberatung. (Complementing child guidance in a therapeutic-pedagogic in-residence setting.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 269-275.—The indications for ambulatory and in-residence treatment are compared and contrasted. Both are complementary to each other. Ambulatory child guidance focuses on the acceptance of changes of adjustment by the parents, while in-residence treatment centers exclusively on

the re-adjustment of the child within the framework of his total life space.—(E. Schwerin)

5823. LIPPMAN, HYMAN S. (Chm.) Antisocial acting out: symposium, 1954. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 687-696.—Illustrative cases are presented to demonstrate the thesis that parents unconsciously initiate and foster antisocial behavior in order to experience gratification for themselves. Collaborative therapy is recommended in which the individual treatment of parent and child is intensive and the interchange between therapists is regular and frequent. With clearer definition of etiological factors, psychiatrists must resolve the confusion in the treatment of individuals with weak superego structure.—(R. E. Perl)

5824. LOURIE, NORMAN V. (Association for Jewish Children, Philadelphia.) The children's institution: one step in casework treatment. In *National Conference of Social Work, The social welfare forum*, 1954, (see 29: 5473), 131-146.—The author presents a set of standards for institutional care of children, the philosophy which should underlie these standards, and the types of children for whom institutional placement is sound. The caseworker's relationship to this total institutional program is described. It is emphasized that institutional care is not a "completed case"; it is a "step" in casework treatment. Children's institutions cannot be "truly effective" until they become casework agencies. To accomplish this should be a goal of the casework profession.—(L. B. Costin)

5825. MITCHELL, F. W. (U. Otago, New Zealand.) A note on the University of Otago Child Guidance Clinic. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 94-96.—The author describes the activities of the Child Guidance Clinic at the University of Otago from 1934 to 1953.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5826. ROSENZWEIG, SAUL, & CASS, LORETTA K. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The extension of psychodiagnosis to parents in the child guidance setting. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 715-722.—It is recommended that an effort be made to extend psychological testing, or "psychodiagnosis," to the parents of child guidance patients. The pilot study indicates that the integrated results of projective methods used both with child and parent can serve as an important stimulus to therapy and provide objective data on parent-child relationships.—(R. E. Perl)

5827. SCHRAML, W. *Methodische Schwierigkeiten der stationären Kinderpsychotherapie.* (Methodological problems in ambulatory child psychotherapy.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 38-45.—3 major problems of child therapy are discussed. One is related to negative parental attitudes, particularly those of lack of acceptance of responsibility for the child's problem. The other two arise from staff responsibility in relation to the child-patient in particular, and from inter-staff relationships in general.—(E. Schwerin)

5828. SIMON, MARIA D. *Zur Methodenfrage der Kinderanalyse und Kindertherapie.* (Method in child analysis and therapy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1953, 1, 334-355.—The procedures of Melanie Klein, Anna Freud and Hans Zulliger are reviewed, and the relation between the psychoanalytic attitude and current short treatment practices in child guidance clinics and institutions outlined. Too

often, a "diluted" type of analysis of questionable efficacy is employed. The author presents more scientific and systematic approaches.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5829. TRAMER, M. *Theoretisches zur Kinderpsychiatrie.* (Theoretical considerations in child psychiatry.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 196-202.—Child psychiatry is a medical specialty and must subordinate its theory to a general theory of medicine which does not yet exist. Only special theories can now be applied analogously to child psychiatry which does not result in a general theory of child psychiatry. But a theory can be formulated for one area—psychological development. This development proceeds from the progressive efficacy of a human *unitas creativa*. The author postulates as well a specific developmental energy with catalytic function. Therapy rests on a creative developmental psychology emerging from this theory. English, French, and Italian summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5830. van KREVELEN, D. ARN. *Einige Probleme der Kinderpsychotherapie.* (Problems in child therapy.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 173-185.—The therapist, introduced by the parents, plays the role of guest and the first meeting is of critical importance. The child's increasing liking induces competitive dislike in the parents. This must be prevented by intensive collaboration lest parents' feelings influence the child against the therapist. English, French, and Italian summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5831. WILDY, LOIS. (Chicago (Ill.) Children's Home.) The professional foster home. *Child Welfare*, 1955, 34(1), 1-5.—Three groups of children need more than the usual available facilities. The first is the young child who has suffered severe maternal deprivation and often physical neglect during the early developmental stages. The second group is characterized by disturbances in behavior stemming from varying degrees of rejection and by severe neurotic conflicts due to the disturbed behavior of parents or parent substitutes. The third group includes children ready for discharge from a treatment institution. They need a period of convalescence within a healthy normal family where their tenuous hold on the progress they have made can be strengthened and consolidated. The article describes the attempt one agency has made to develop adequate facilities for these children needing specialized foster care.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 5889, 5905, 5916)

#### Vocational Guidance

5832. DICKINSON, CARL. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Ratings of job factors by those choosing various occupational groups. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 188-189.—"...the present study is concerned with differences in the relative importance of certain job factors for groups of male college seniors who have expressed preference for careers in Accounting, Teaching, Engineering, Administrative or Sales work." Such factors as advancement, benefits, human relations, job security, type of work, salary, and working conditions were considered.—(L. N. Solomon)

5833. DORSCH, FRIEDRICH. (Tübingen, Germany.) *Das Giese-Test-System; Anweisungen zur*

Durchführung von Berufsseignungsuntersuchungen. (The Giese test system; directions for the assessment of vocational aptitudes.) Stuttgart, Germany: Testverlag S. Wolf, 1952. 83 p. DM 18.00.—The manual describes and gives the directions for a series of brief verbal and performance tests designed to assess varied aspects of intelligence, perception, technical and non-technical aptitudes, visual-motor coordination, etc. The results obtained lend themselves to both quantitative and qualitative evaluation for vocational guidance purposes.—(H. P. David)

5834. GAUDET, FREDERICK J., & KULICK, WILLIAM. (Stevens Inst. Technology, Hoboken, N. J.) Who comes to a vocational guidance center? *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 211-214.—A study of 321 veterans and 400 individuals who sought counseling on a private basis, indicates that those who seek vocational and educational guidance have problems of emotional or social adjustment similar to a normal sample. Persons seeking personal-social guidance are less well adjusted than those requesting educational-vocational guidance.—(G. S. Speer)

5835. JACOBS, ROBERT, & TRAXLER, ARTHUR E. (Educ. Records Bureau, New York.) Use of the Kuder in counseling with regard to accounting as a career. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 153-158.—This research undertakes to discover the Kuder preference responses of accountants as a vocational group on the Kuder Preference Records—Vocational and Personal.—(L. N. Solomon)

5836. JASSOGNE, E. La psychologie appliquée qui se fait—L'élaboration de la méthode clinique au S.P.P.A. (Applied psychology in action; the way the clinical method is handled by the Practical Services of the Applied Psychology branch of the Laboratory of Ergologie.) *Ergologie*, 1954, 2(1), 15-16.—This is the first of 5 articles on the subject, and deals with general principles of the clinical method.—(R. W. Husband)

5837. LEVINE, PHYLLIS ROSENBERG (Jewish Vocational Service, Cleveland, O.), & WALLEN, RICHARD. Adolescent vocational interests and later occupation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 428-431.—A sample of 215 men who had taken the Kuder Preference Record as tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students in 1943-45 were sent questionnaires asking for information about current occupations. Usable returns were received from 117. Respondents did not differ significantly with respect to age, intelligence, or mean scores on 8 of the 9 Preference Record Scales. Reported occupations were classified into Kuder interest areas. "For six of the Kuder interest areas, men currently engaged in a related occupation made significantly higher scores seven to nine years ago than did men engaged in unrelated occupations. The three remaining interest areas (artistic, musical, and social service) did not yield clear-cut results because of the inadequacies of the sample."—(P. Ash)

5838. MCKENZIE, R. M., & STALKER, G. M. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) A search list for use in vocational guidance. *Occup. Psychol. Lond.*, 1954, 28, 197-208.—The three dimensions of general intelligence, general level of educational attainments, and background support are used as the basic personal qualities by which to classify and group occupations. In use, the adviser determines the personal qualities of the individual, and then turns to the list for a

group of suitable occupations. At present the Search List is in the form of five General Levels, each broken up into Summed Rating columns. A sample of the jobs in General Level 3 is shown.—(G. S. Speer)

5839. MILLER, CARROLL H. (Colorado A & M Coll., Fort Collins.) Age differences in occupational values of college men. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 190-192.—"An instrument was constructed by the paired-comparisons technique for the measurement of relative scores on four occupational values named security, career satisfaction, prestige, and social rewards. Data consisted of scores on each of the four values for 196 college men ranging in age from 17 through 30. An analysis of variance indicated no significant age differences, but highly significant differences in mean scores of the various values were found."—(L. N. Solomon)

5840. NORRIS, WILLA. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Highlights in the history of the National Vocational Guidance Association. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 205-208.—The history of the National Vocational Guidance Association is traced from its organization in 1913 to its merger with other groups in 1952 to form the American Personnel and Guidance Association.—(G. S. Speer)

5841. RAWLEY, CALLMAN. (Jewish Family and Children's Service, Minneapolis, Minn.) The use of diagnosis in vocational service. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31(1), 130-136.—A discussion of the psychology of involvement in the counseling process. Testing is viewed as an effective device for drawing the client into activity and self-expression soon after he has contacted the counselor. This relatively easy method to obtain the client's active role in his own counseling process is viewed as helpful to counselor and counselee as well.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5842. ROTHNEY, JOHN W. M., & SCHMIDT, LOUIS G. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Some limitations of interest inventories. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 199-204.—The authors object to the use of interest inventories because inventories can be faked, vocabularies are not clear, choices are forced, expression of feeling is limited, validity studies are lacking, authors make unwarranted or unreasonable assumptions, and students who take the inventories persist in believing they are aptitude or ability tests. Some other ways of determining interest are suggested.—(G. S. Speer)

5843. SINGER, STANLEY L. (Valley Psychological Consultants, Van Nuys, Cal.), & STEFFLER, BUFORD. The relationship of job values and desires to vocational aspirations of adolescents. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 419-422.—A group (N=148) of male adolescents scoring in the upper quarter of the Level of Interest Section of the California Occupational Interest Inventory was compared with a low-quarter scoring group (N=64) on Center's Job Values and Desires Checklist; a similar comparison was made for high-quarter scoring female adolescents (N=137) and low-quarter scoring females (N=105). For the females, no significant differences were noted. For the males a significantly greater proportion of the high-quarter group than the low-quarter group wanted jobs permitting "self-expression," and a significantly higher proportion of the low-quarter group than the high-quarter groups selected the value of job "independence."—(P. Ash)



5844. STORDAHL, KALMER E. (Arkansas Polytechnic Coll., Russellville.) Permanence of interests and maturity. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 339-340.— "A sample of 181 males who had completed Strong's Vocational Interest Blank as high school seniors were retested two years later as college students. Using Kendall's coefficient of concordance,  $W$ , as a measure of... relationship... coefficients were computed for each of the 181 pairs of profiles. When those individuals with high ( $N=60$ ), average ( $N=61$ ), and low ( $N=60$ )  $W$  values were compared with respect to Interest Maturity score on the first test, they were found to be homogeneous. Thus, the results... do not support the assumption of a positive relationship between interest stability and Interest Maturity score." —(P. Ash)

5845. STORDAHL, KALMER E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Permanence of Strong Vocational Interest Blank scores. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 423-427.— "For a sample comprising 111 males from a metropolitan area and 70 males from non-metropolitan areas, test and retest scores over a two-year interval on 47 Strong VIB scales were compared. For both groups, a 'substantial relationship was found to exist between the interest scores received as high school seniors and as college sophomores.'" —(P. Ash)

5846. STUDDIFORD, WALTER S. (Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C.) New occupational classification structure. *Empimt. Secur. Rev.*, 1953, 20 (9), 36-39.— "Reports on-going research on a new occupational classification designed to replace the current system employed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. The system is based on 8 criteria of occupational relationship: work performed, industry, working conditions, training time, aptitudes, interests, temperaments, physical capacities. The goal is to facilitate counseling and placement by making available to employers maximum numbers of workers who qualify and making available to workers all possible jobs for which they are suitable." —(S. L. Warren)

5847. U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. DEPT. OF VETERANS BENEFITS. Counseling as a vocational rehabilitation objective for blinded veterans. *Inform. Bull.*, 1954, No. 7-67, 9 p.— "5 cases of blind veterans who, with some success, became counselors illustrate that under proper circumstances this profession may be entered by the blind. However, the text makes clear the difficulties and limitations for the blind in this field." —(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 4961, 6205, 6253, 6310, 6355)

#### BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

5848. BARTON, WALTER E. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Outpatient psychiatry and family care. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 539-542.— "The past year's progress in the area of outpatient psychiatry and family care is summarized from periodicals and personal communications. 15 references." —(N. H. Pronko)

5849. BRILL, NORMAN Q. (U. California Sch. Med., Los Angeles, Calif.) Solving the problems of emotional illness. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 594-603.— "The importance of establishing psychological medicine upon a more firm basis within the medical

school and in the practice of medicine is emphatically called to our attention. Brill has pointed out that the integration of psychiatry with the practice of medicine calls for the establishment of incidence base lines; the definition of the role of social factors resulting in mental illness; the epidemiological characteristics of emotional disease; more effective research on therapy; preventive mental hygiene, and many cognate problems, including the necessity for the provision of adequate financial support. Many of the still existing deficits in the understanding of the importance of mental illness as a problem are clearly outlined." —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5850. BROCKWAY, ANN LAWLER (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.), GLESER, GOLDINE; WINOKUR, GEORGE, & ULETT, GEORGE A. The use of a control population in neuropsychiatric research (psychiatric, psychological, and EEG evaluation of a heterogeneous sample). *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 248-262.— "A heterogeneous control group of 151 young men drawn from 4 different socioeconomic sources, and a group of 40 patients with anxiety as the predominant symptom, were studied by psychologic, psychiatric, and electroencephalographic means. The 4 subgroups of the control sample were contrasted with each other and with the patients. Each group and indices often considered pathological occurred with equal or greater frequency among the controls than among the patients. Implications for criteria of abnormality are considered. 20 references." —(N. H. Pronko)

5851. COHN, JAY B., & RUBINSTEIN, JUDAH. An experimental approach to psychological stress. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 276-282.— "The contributions of Hans Selye are elaborated into a framework for interpreting some of the previously recorded data as well as a pattern for future research in which the evidence is believed to suggest that further study of the functional alterations and metabolism in the brain, as an end organ affected by adrenocortical hormones, is highly desirable." —(N. H. Pronko)

5852. DAVIS, JOHN F., MALMO, ROBERT B., & SHAGASS, CHARLES. (Allan Mem. Inst. Psychiat., Montreal.) Electromyographic reaction to strong auditory stimulation in psychiatric patients. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 177-186.— "A follow-up of a previous study (see 25: 1966) which demonstrated that EMG responses to auditory stimulation differ in NR patients and controls. EMG responses from masseter, sternomastoid, and forearm extensors were studied in controls, 'anxiety' patients, and schizophrenics. Significant differences between patients and controls found only for the forearm extensors. 'Heterogeneity of response patterns in the schizophrenic group seemed mainly responsible for the absence of significant differences between these patients and controls. In forearm extensors, 'anxiety' patients showed larger initial responses than controls, but the most significant patient-control differences occurred at 0.3 to 0.4 seconds after stimulus." —(E. D. Lawson)

5853. ELLINGSON, R. J. The incidence of EEG abnormality among patients with mental disorders of apparently nonorganic origin: a critical review. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 263-275.— "The literature on the EEG in abnormal patients is reviewed critically, certain experimental errors indicated and some generalizations drawn therefrom. It is sug-

gested that beyond differentiating a few organic cases, "the EEG is of no value in the differential diagnosis of mental disorders or in personality assessment at the present time." 85-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5854. GALTSTON, IAGO. *Sophocles contra Freud. A re-assessment of the Oedipus complex.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 92.—Abstract and discussion.

5855. GAUPP, ROBERT, SR. *Schwäbische Psychiatrie.* (Swabian psychiatry.) *Südwestdtsh. Arztebl.*, 1949, 7 (4), 119-123.—A historical commentary on psychiatric symptoms noted most frequently among the inhabitants of the German province Swabia. The contributions of such leading German psychiatrists as Zeller, Griesinger, Koch, Autenrieth, Bonhöffer, and Kretschmer, all reared in Swabia, are briefly reviewed.—(H. P. David)

5856. GILLUM, G. N. The patient's stress factors as they relate to the role of the internist. *J. Amer. osteop. Ass.*, 1954, 53, 397-391.—The contributions of Bernard, Pavlov, Cannon, and Selye to understanding stress are reviewed and integrated with the work of Freud. This will enable the internist to understand and treat more of the factors operating in stress.—(H. J. Fischer)

5857. HARROWER, M. R. (Ed.) *Medical and psychological teamwork in the care of the chronically ill.* *Tex. Rep. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 561-794.—Reports and discussions of a conference held March 28-31, 1954, at Galveston, Texas, under the auspices of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation and the University of Texas Medical Branch on Care and treatment. Psychological problems, Teamwork, Teaching and training medical and psychological personnel, Interdisciplinary research, and Communication in teamwork for care of the chronically ill. The participants in the conference included internists, psychiatrists and clinical psychologists. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of the psychologist, his professional training and the improvement of communication between members of a multi-professional team in dealing with problems of the chronically ill. 91-item bibliography.—(H. A. Goolishian)

5858. HOCH, PAUL H., & LEWIS, NOLAN D. C. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Clinical psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 510-515.—Papers of the past year's output selected on the basis of their illumination of certain fields in clinical psychiatry are reviewed and criticized. 14 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5859. HUBERT, ONA M. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Cooperative recording. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 1123.—Since the nursing personnel work together on them, the nurses' notes on the psychiatric unit are more accurate, objective, and helpful. One of the major responsibilities here is the smooth continuity of nursing service. Inter-personal relations are highly important in psychiatric nursing. The patient has one psychiatrist but many nurses who work with him. A consistent therapeutic environment for a mentally ill patient is essential. The article discusses in detail (1) how the system works, (2) how the group process adds to objectivity, and (3) the advantages of cooperative recording.—(B. M. Amatore)

5860. KALLMANN, FRANZ J. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Heredity and eugenics. *Amer.*

*J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 502-505.—Textbooks, symposia, monographs and studies are reviewed as they pertain to psychiatric progress for 1954 in various areas of medical genetics. 78-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5861. KALLMANN, FRANZ J., & BAROFF, GEORGE S. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) Abnormalities of behavior (in the light of psychogenetic studies). *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 297-326.—This review is devoted to literature on psychiatric and psychological genetics for the period May, 1952 to April, 1954. The major sections are: general methodological problems, procedures in twin studies, special personality traits, genetic problems of intelligence, psychoneurotic behavior patterns, psychoses, and neurological disorders and mental deficiency. 144-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5862. KEEHN, J. D. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) The color-form responses of normal, psychotic, and neurotic subjects. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 533-537.—"Results showed that neurotics do not differ significantly from normals in their responses to color on the test battery, and that manic-depressives respond less than schizophrenics to color but not significantly so. The schizophrenics did, however, react significantly more to color than did the other groups, and it was argued that the battery was measuring schizophrenia specifically rather than psychoticism." 21 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5863. LEIBERMAN, D. M., HOENIG, H., & HACKER, M. (U. London, Eng.) The Metrazol-flicker threshold in neuro-psychiatric patients. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 9-18.—The Metrazol-flicker threshold was investigated in 124 neuro-psychiatric patients using a modified Gastaut technique. Catatonic schizophrenics and idiopathic epileptics tend to have a low threshold. No relationship was found between threshold and body weight, blood sugar level, or age. There appears to be no typical EEG response when the threshold is reached. "The test gives information of little or no diagnostic value."—(R. J. Ellingson)

5864. LEWIN, BERTRAM D. Sleep, narcissistic neurosis, and the analytic situation. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 487-510.—In the first part of the paper dreams are compared with the narcissistic neuroses; in the second part, sleep and its relation to analysis as a technique and therapy is discussed. 32 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5865. LICHTENBERG, JOSEPH D. A study of the changing role of the psychiatrist in the state hospital. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 426-441.—The role of the psychiatrist changed thru an awareness of the overall social setting in which he worked. Personnel were all members of the treatment team, with the Dr. as non-authoritarian administrator and coordinator. The Dr. became a social scientist investigating spontaneous group structures and ego functioning levels.—(D. Prager)

5866. MENNINGER, KARL. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Psychiatric aspects of contraception. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (49), 28-33.—Reprinted from *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, (see 17: 2804).

5867. MICHAELS, JOSEPH J. Disorders of character: persistent enuresis, juvenile delinquency, and

psychopathic personality. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 641-643.—Abstract.

5868. MORIMOTO, FRANÇOISE R., BAKER, THELMA S., & GREENBLATT, MILTON. Similarity of socializing interests as a factor in selection and rejection of psychiatric patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 56-61.—Since the relationship between patients and personnel is a critical, therapeutic factor, a study was made between the similarity and dissimilarity of skills and interests of patients and personnel. "It would appear that personnel as a rule select those patients whose interests and skills they sense are similar to their own and tend to reject those whose interests and skills are different." The same correlation tends to hold true when the personnel's selection of patients is based not on belief concerning the patients' skills and interests but upon actual similarity.—(N. H. Pronko)

5869. MURPHY, GARDNER, & WALLERSTEIN, ROBERT. Perspectives of the Research Department of the Menninger Foundation. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 223-231.—At the Menninger Foundation, research is viewed as "a pervading facet of every therapeutic, educational, or service function." The current and projected research program is described under the broad headings of clinical, educational, and laboratory research.—(W. A. Varvel)

5870. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Administrative and forensic psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 542-544.—Periodical and other literature is reviewed as it reflects progress in administrative and forensic psychiatry during the year 1954. 31 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5871. OZARIN, LUCY D. Moral treatment and the mental hospital. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 371-378.—The past and present trends of hospital care of mental patients are traced from moral, to custodial treatment to the present time. The last prognosticates a function of the hospital as a school for patients in which they will learn to live in society. 21 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5872. ROBINS, ARTHUR J. Prognostic studies in mental disorder. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 434-444.—An attempt is made to evaluate critically studies in psychopathology from the stand-point of methodology rather than substantive content and suggestions are given for research methodology in line with scientific procedure. 34-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5873. SACRISTAN, JOSÉ M. El concepto de personalidad en psicopatología. (The concept of personality in psychopathology.) *Rev. Psicol. gen apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 207-225.—The concepts of personality of Jaspers, Schilder and Kretschmer are summarized. The author concludes that, although the ideas of Kretschmer offer most to the practicing psychiatrist, the theories of Jaspers and Schilder deserve consideration.—(G. B. Strother)

5874. SKOBBA, JOSEPH S. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Military psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 544-546.—The past year's progress in such important aspects of military psychiatry as administration, selection, manpower conservation, combat, diagnosis, methods of treatment, de-

mobilization and rehabilitation are briefly reviewed. 9 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5875. SOLÉ SAGARRA, J. La directriz anatomofisiopatológica en psiquiatría. (The structure-function pathological directrix in psychiatry.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 1-14.—There exists a trend toward objective, clinical, experimental, and phenomenological psychiatry. This directrix can be found in examining the literature of psychiatry in recent years. Thus, the concept of nervous functional integration is emphasized more than the concept of localization as a criterion. It follows, therefore, that the psychic process is considered as being a process subordinate to the global function of the organism. The reader is warned that speculative hypotheses should not be made without clinical evidence. English, French and German summaries.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5876. SPERLING, MELITTA. The use of hair as a bisexual symbol. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 363-365.—Until the bisexual conflict is resolved, the patients act out their conflicting feelings through varying emphasis on the male-female symbolic meaning of hair. Cutting off or losing hair may express giving up femininity in contrast to loss of masculinity (castration).—(D. Prager)

5877. TAYLOR, JANET A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), & SPENCE, KENNETH W. Conditioning level in the behavior disorders. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 497-502.—In an investigation of differences in conditioning performance between anxiety neurotics and neurotics in other diagnostic categories, and between neurotics and psychotics, it was found that anxiety neurotics and other neurotics did not differ significantly. The psychotic group, as compared to the total neurotic group, was found to be superior between the .05 and .10 level of confidence. Speculations concerning these results were offered. 19 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5878. WARD, ARCHIBALD F., JR., & JONES, GRANVILLE L. (Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va.) Helping the families of our mentally sick. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 576-585.—The occurrence of mental illness in a member of a family creates many stresses and strains for other members. The need for preventive mental hygiene for them is obvious but the lack of suitable professional personnel emphasizes the need for utilizing undeveloped resources. Prominent among such resources is the trainable clergyman who in his pastoral relationships can do much to alleviate the strains and stresses in such families.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5879. WATSON, GEORGE, & COMREY, ANDREW L. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Nutritional replacement for mental illness. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 251-264.—By means of administration of capsules containing vitamins, minerals, and some essential amino acids, the belief that mental illness is not subject to physical treatment was tested. 8's were 45 unhospitalized, but admittedly emotionally disturbed individuals, who had one or more elevated scores on the MMPL. 11 served as controls, getting placebo tablets. Only one placebo subject showed a sustained clinical improvement, while of the experimental group 25 had net score gains and just 7 net score losses. Differences are statistically significant. Many 8's had previously undertaken several



types of therapy without success, yet improved under this dosage treatment. Some slipped when they became irregular in taking capsules.—(R. W. Husband)

5880. ZILBOORG, GREGORY. The changing concept of man in present-day psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 445-448.—The concept of man held by contemporary psychiatry is examined. It is argued that scientific investigation in clinical psychiatry has led to the "disindividualization" of man.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 4992, 6276)

#### Mental Deficiency

5881. CROWELL, DAVID H., & HERRICK, COLIN J. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) Commitment procedures for the mentally deficient. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 259-262.—Results of a survey of commitment procedures in the United States, District of Columbia and in Hawaii are presented. Certification of mental deficiency is primarily accomplished through medical specialists. Approximately half of the states which replied make definite provisions in their statutes and practices for certification of mental deficiency by psychologists. Comments rather than specific replies, indicate that the opinions of psychologists are frequently solicited.—(V. M. Staudt)

5882. De PLESSIS, D. L. (U. Stellenbosch, South Africa.) The effect of glutamic acid on the I.Q., the scholastic achievement and the physical condition of the mentally retarded pupil. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1953, 4, 137-145.—"A controlled experiment was conducted to determine the effect of glutamic acid on the I.Q. and the scholastic achievement of the mentally retarded pupil. On termination of the test period, the experimental group showed an increase in I.Q. which is statistically significant at the 1 per cent level. Medical data, as well as the opinion of the parents and the teachers concerned, confirm the fact that the pupils of the experimental group derived considerable benefit, physically, from treatment with glutamic acid. There is no relationship between the increase in I.Q. and the performance of the individual pupils in the various scholastic tests." English summary. Africans summary.—(N. De Palma)

5883. FERENTZ, EDWARD J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Mental deficiency related to crime. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 299-307.—The most meaningful area of study lies in examining the processes of socialization in the mental defective and in the criminal rather than the assumption of a causal relationship between the latter two variables.—(L. A. Pennington)

5884. FOALE, MARTHA, & PATERSON, JAMES W. The hearing of mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 254-258.—Reports of a hearing test for high frequency deafness on 100 patients at Lennox Castle between the ages of 10 and 19 years are presented. The results were as follows: (1) There was a higher incidence of hearing loss among mentally deficient studied than in the school populations of normal intelligence in England, Wales and Scotland. (2) High frequency deafness can go undiscovered and should be considered as a possibility in the case of a high grade feeble-minded child who is educationally retarded. (3) Impaired hearing may be a contributory factor in low scoring on intelligence tests.—(V. M. Staudt)

5885. GLUCK, SAMUEL. (Federation Employment and Guidance Service, New York, N. Y.) Vocational counseling of the mentally retarded in a foster care agency. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31 (1), 123-129.—A description of the first year's experience in a current program which aims at the demonstration "that the mentally handicapped, given the opportunity, could develop into a stable and more productive worker." Dealing primarily with individuals of C.A. 14 or over and IQ below 80, 26 boys and 12 girls were served. Of this group six were considered for full time placement, while the remainder attended school within a foster care institution or the regular public schools. Varying degrees of success were attained by those successfully placed but at least half of them have done well enough to continue this pioneer effort to aid these young people lead a fuller, more independent life.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5886. GORDON, S., O'CONNOR, N., & TIZARD, J. Some effects of incentives on the performance of imbeciles. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 277-287.—".... this investigation seeks to describe how imbeciles respond to different incentives, and to determine to what extent their behavior in a test situation is modifiable by experience or incentive." Imbeciles were tested individually on a persistence test which involved holding one leg in a horizontal position for as long as possible while sitting on a chair. Two types of special incentives were employed; one verbal encouragement, the other a specific performance goal determined by past performance. "... the results led us to accept the view that imbeciles were capable of responding to incentives." "The results ... strongly support the view that, with imbecile subjects at least, initial levels of achievement are critical determinants of subsequent performance. Both the kind of incentive and the sequence in which it was given appeared to be more significant as factors in improvement than the actual number of trials."—(L. E. Thune)

5887. JERVIS, GEO. A. Factors in mental retardation. *Children*, 1954, 1, 207-211.—This is the first in a planned series of articles exploring the question of mental retardation. The author endeavors to define the phenomenon of mental retardation, in so far as it can be defined, and presents some of its known and suspected causes. He discusses at length the incidents and classification of mental deficiency; hereditary defects including multiple genes and single genes; environment-produced defects, including infection, trauma, toxic causes, endocrine disorders, and deprivation; and, the mentally defective as an individual.—(S. M. Amatora)

5888. KAKU, KANAE (National Hamamatsu Hosp., Japan.), & WATKINS, HARRY L. A picture of mental defectives in Japan. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 166-172.—A brief review is presented of the history of the care of the mentally retarded in Japan.—(V. M. Staudt)

5889. KANNER, LEO, & EISENBERG, LEON. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Child psychiatry. Mental deficiency. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 520-523.—95 books and periodicals in these two areas are reviewed briefly in so far as they reflect scientific advances made during the year 1954.—(N. H. Pronko)

5890. KELMAN, HOWARD R. Meeting the needs of the mentally retarded child. In National Confer-

ence of Social Work, The social welfare forum, 1954, (see 29: 5473), 147-160.—Discusses current and pressing problems in dealing with the mentally retarded child. Family life, school, and the community are all deeply involved. One of the most serious needs is the development of a sound rehabilitation program, one which will enable the mentally retarded to make use of their productive capacities. Social work should consider anew how it can make a unique contribution to building this kind of program.—(L. B. Costin)

5891. McMURRAY, J. G. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) Rigidity in conceptual thinking in exogenous and endogenous mentally retarded children. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 366-370.—A modified version of the Wisconsin card-sorting test was used to compare rigidity in conceptual thinking in brain-injured and familial mental defectives. The exogenous group was significantly more rigid in their thinking, as shown by their greater tendency to perseverate on the card-sorting test. These findings support the conclusion that "the relatively poor drawing performance of exogenous defectives on such memory-for-designs tests as that found at year IX on the Binet are not due to faulty memory but to such factors as perseveration and rigidity in conceptual thinking." 21 references.—(F. Costin)

5892. MORRIS, J. V., MacGILLIVRAY, R. C., & MATHIESON, CONSTANCE M. (Little Plumstead Hall, Norfolk, Eng.) The experimental administration of *Celastrus paniculata* in mental deficiency practice. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 235-244.—*Celastrus paniculata* appears to be of little value in the treatment of oligophrenia. It is possible that the euphoria produced by its administration may have been responsible for its traditional reputation as a stimulant of intelligence and memory. Further investigations of the mood changes are needed to determine whether they are permanent or transitory.—(V. M. Staudt)

5893. O'CONNOR, N. (Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, Eng.) Defectives working in the community. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 173-180.—3 phases of the problem of the success of defectives and subnormal males working in the community are treated. First the results of surveys showing that subnormals and defectives can succeed in industry are discussed. Secondly it is shown that where failure does occur there are generally other reasons than intelligence, such as instability, poor home background or poor supervision. The last problem considered is that of the treatment, guidance and housing of high grade defective males.—(V. M. Staudt)

5894. POPPLESTONE, JOHN A. The validity of projective interpretations of art products of mentally retarded individuals. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 263-265.—This paper is a survey of the literature on the topic of projective interpretations of the art products of mentally retarded individuals. As a result of his survey the author concludes that inferences from art products about linguistic intellectual efficiency are feasible but in view of the dearth of investigations assertions of a projective type about perception of reality, covert activity, and motivational dynamics can neither be confirmed nor denied. 13 references.—(V. M. Staudt)

5895. PORTNOY, BERNARD, & STACEY, CHALMERS L. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) A comparative study

of Negro and white subnormals on the children's form of the Rosenzweig P-F test. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 272-278.—30 institutionalized subnormal white children and 30 institutionalized Negro children were tested with the Children's Form of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test. The following results were obtained: (1) for all groups the Extrapunitive type of response predominated consistently. (2) The study of trends revealed that all four subnormal groups became less Extrapunitive, more Impunitive and more Obstacle-Dominant. The Negro female group became less Need-Persistent.—(V. M. Staudt)

5896. RODRIGO, MERCEDES. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) El problema de la deficiencia mental y sus derivaciones de tipo social y humanitario. (The problem of mental deficiency and its social and humanitarian implications.) *Pedagogia, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2 (2), 107-116.—The problem of mental deficiency in Puerto Rico is discussed, especially from the viewpoint of individual and social consequences.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5897. SCHLANGER, BERNARD. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) Environmental influences on the verbal output of mentally retarded children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 339-343.—21 matched pairs of mentally retarded children from city and institution community environments were tested for verbal output. Comparison of mean sentence length and words per minute scores indicated significant differences between the groups. Institutionalized children had lower language output. Severance of familial ties, the loss of speech motivation, the complete association with peers are suggested as the causes of the lower output of institutionally bound cases.—(M. F. Palmer)

5898. SHACHOY, GORDON R. (Rome (N. Y.) State Sch.) Training the mentally deficient for community adjustment. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 226-230.—The program of the Rome State School is described, with particular reference to the manner in which it helps prepare the mentally deficient for adjustment in the community outside the institution.—(V. M. Staudt)

5899. SHAFTER, ALBERT J. (Woodward (La.) State Hosp. & Sch.) The vocational placement of institutionalized mental defectives in the United States. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 279-307.—The important aspects and problems of vocational placement of institutionalized mental defectives are considered. The author is of the opinion that strong placement programs can be built only upon the basis of strong research.—(V. M. Staudt)

5900. STEVENS, GODFREY D. (Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Schs.) 1940-1950 developments in the field of mental deficiency. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 58-62; 70.—Types of developments described include (1) the increase in medical research with certain disappointments, such as the glutamic acid promise, (2) "an increase in the tempo of research directed to the study of the behavior and adjustment of the mentally deficient," and (3) the emergence of parent organizations.—(T. E. Newland)

5901. SUTHERLAND, J. S., BUTLER, A. J., GIBSON, D., & GRAHAM, D. M. (Ontario Hosp. Sch., Ont., Can.) A sociometric study of institutionalized mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 266-271.—A 14-item combined sociometric and at-

titude scale was administered to a group of 205 adult female mental defectives. The group contained approximately equal numbers of moron and imbecile patients. Social acceptance within this group was found to be related significantly to intelligence but not to age, period of institutionalization, or attitude to the institutional program. Friendships or mutual acceptance within this group tend to cluster at the upper levels of intelligence and sociometric status. Of the four factors, (intelligence, age, time in institution, and attitude to the institutional program) only age appeared as a significant correlate of reciprocal choice. The authors observe that the significant relations between I.Q. and sociometric status, the high proportion of social isolates, and the pyramidal structure of choices with few cliques and friendships which exist in this group, are quite atypical in comparison with normal non-institutional groups.—(V. M. Staudt)

5902. TIZARD, J. (Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, Eng.) Institutional defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 158-165.—The author believes that much more can be done to ensure the successful rehabilitation of high grade mental defectives. He shows with specific details how resettlement of these individuals in the community might be accomplished.—(V. M. Staudt)

5903. WENDELIN, ANDREW (Fort Wayne (Ind.) State Sch.), & ENGLE, T. L. A survey of musical activities in institutions for the mentally deficient. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 206-209.—A report is given of a questionnaire study as to the extent and conditions of music education programs in institutions for the mentally deficient. Information is presented as to the training and other qualifications of the teachers, testing programs, reports and teaching techniques, as well as data concerning extent of instrumental music, vocal music and social functions of the music department.—(V. M. Staudt)

(See also abstract 6223)

#### Behavior Problems

5904. BAHAMONDES, A., OYARZÚN, F., & MATTE, I. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Determinación del somatotipo de 100 alcohólicos mediante el método de Sheldon: estudio comparativo con un grupo de control. (Determination of the somatotype of 100 alcoholics by means of the Sheldon method: a comparative study with a control group.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1952, 17, 47-68.—One hundred alcoholic addicts, whose ages fluctuated between 25 and 40 years, were somatotyped according to Sheldon's system. The group was compared with another group of 160 high school students, 18-20 years of age, who had been previously somatotyped according to the same method. It was found that in the experimental group the greatest incidence corresponded to endomorphic mesomorphs and mesomorphic endomorphs. It is postulated that predominant endomorphy and mesomorphy, accompanied by low ectomorphy, are the constitutional expression of a specific biological ground for alcoholic addiction. Spanish, English, French, and German summaries.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5905. BAKWIN, HARRY. Early infantile autism. *J. Pediatr.*, 1954, 45, 492-497.—The symptoms, differential diagnosis, etiology, prognosis and treatment of infantile autism are presented. In a report of a

follow-up of 42 cases four to 19 years after first acquaintance only 13 were able to function with some degree of competence at home and in the community. None of the varieties of psychiatric treatment employed had any noticeable effect on the course of illness.—(M. C. Templin)

5906. BANAY, RALPH S. (709 Park Ave., New York 21.) Control of paranoid delusions and aggression with prolonged non-convulsive electrocoma. *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 305-308.—Description of technique.—(M. L. Simmel)

5907. BASOWITZ, HAROLD; KORCHIN, SHELDON J., & GRINKER, ROY R. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Anxiety in a life stress. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 503-510.—Two hypotheses were posed: that the "high" hippuric acid group would manifest greater susceptibility to anxiety under stress of training than the "low" group, and that anxiety concerning fear of injury (guilt) would differentiate these two groups more sharply than would anxiety concerning fear of failure (shame). S's rated themselves on fear of injury (falling while paratroop-training) and on fear of failure, almost daily during training and after graduation. The two hypotheses were upheld. This suggests relationships between hippuric acid and free anxiety.—(R. W. Husband)

5908. BILLIG, OTTO, & ADAMS, ROBERT. Emotional problems of the middle-aged man. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 442-452.—These emotional problems result in anxiety or depression. Unresolved oedipal conflicts make these men vulnerable as fathers when their children mature. Treatment is difficult. Patients resist therapy. ECT produces only temporary results.—(D. Prager)

5909. BLADERGROEN, WILHELMINA J. Children with learning difficulties. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1954, 2, 42-51.—Learning difficulties are general and specific, based on hereditary or acquired factors, caused by poor physical condition, neurotic disturbances, educational or emotional neglect. Backwardness in reading is of a visual, auditory or motor type; in arithmetic is acquired and due to deficient insight into spatial relationships. French and German summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5910. BLOS, PETER. Prolonged adolescence: the formulation of a syndrome and its therapeutic implications. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 733-742.—"Prolonged adolescence" in this paper refers to the static perseveration of what is normally transitory; it is a fervent clinging to the adolescent unsettledness of all of life's issues. In some cases therapy can effect the relinquishment of the narcissistic defenses of prolonged adolescence and mobilize and channel the affective resourcefulness of the patient, but in others psychoanalysis must carry the therapeutic work to completion.—(R. E. Perl)

5911. BOOTH, GOTTHARD. (Columbia U., N. Y.) Masturbation. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1954, 5 (48), 13-19.—Masturbation is usually a symptom of need for emotional relations to another person, more often than a genuine need for sexual intercourse. Without pathological significance, it has become an important source of unreasonable anxiety and moral censure. It is to be understood as a symptom of the emotional isolation of modern man, his loss of security and meaningful relations, estranged from nature by ma-



terialistic science and dehumanized competitive working conditions as well as the cult of sex as physical appetite.—(P. E. Johnson)

5912. BOWMAN, KARL M. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Alcoholism. *Geriatrics. Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 527-530.—The past year's progress in the understanding and treatment of alcoholism and the social and clinical studies of geriatrics are cited and evaluated. 15 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5913. BRUSSEL, JAMES A., WILSON, DAVID C., JR., & SHANKEL, LEWIS W. The use of methedrine in psychiatric practice. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 381-394.—Methedrine seems to control certain psychic speech disorders, notably stammering. Rush of speech is a universal finding under methedrine. The drug gives the liar no time to think. The patient remembers the material produced. Methedrine enhances suggestibility. Under methedrine, aphonia can be removed and neurotic epilepsy can be produced on command. Common reactions to methedrine are tearfulness, increased pulse rate, thirst, and in psychotic patients, restlessness.—(D. Prager)

5914. CAPRIO, FRANK S. The sexually adequate female. New York: Citadel Press, 1953. ix, 223 p. \$3.00.—Discusses the psychological causes of frigidity in women "in a manner understandable to the layman." Some topics are the types and causes of frigidity, the orgasm, frigidity and dream analysis, and the prevention and treatment of frigidity. Also reviewed are some of the physiological aspects of sex. The author postulates that through proper education frigidity can be prevented, can be cured if it should occur, and that sexual incompetency can be eliminated. Concludes that "the sexually adequate woman is a better and happier wife and mother."—(H. D. Arbitman)

5915. CATTELL, JAMES P. Psychodynamic and clinical observations in a group of unmarried mothers. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 337-342.—54 consecutive referrals to a privately-endowed maternity home in New York City were studied for behavior patterns specific to the motivation of the experience of unwed motherhood. In addition to family constellations, apparent determinants occurred in association with chaotic thinking, emotionality and sexuality which were so evident in these patients. Clinical diagnoses are also included.—(N. H. Pronko)

5916. COWEN, JOHN. (State Hosp., Raleigh, N. C.) A six-year follow-up of a series of committed alcoholics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 413-423.—Usable information on 68 patients who had been committed for 60 days shows that 25 were substantially improved in their drinking habits in the sixth year after commitment. The question is raised as to the absolute necessity of voluntary treatment, when some patients apparently respond to enforced abstinence.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5917. DELAY, J., DENIKER, P., LAMPERIÈRE, TH., & BENOIT, J.-C. Histoire d'un travesti: l'éonisme. (History of a travesty: eonism). *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 385-398.—The case of a male transvestite is reported in detail and the nature of the disorder is discussed.—(A. L. Benton)

5918. ESCARDO, F., & TURNER, M. Enfoque pediátrico de los problemas de conducta: aspecto neu-

rológico. (Pediatric focus on behavior problems: neurological aspect.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 195-234.—The mechanisms of emotion are located in the rhinencephalon and the hypothalamus. Diencephalic alterations cause psychic and emotional disorders. The E.E.G. makes it possible to discover brain disfunction and establish certain symptoms of epilepsy. Thus, the relation between neurology and psychiatry becomes apparent in the classification of childhood pathological disorders. English, French, and German summaries. 29 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5919. ESMAN, AARON H. (New York U. Coll. Med.) A case of self-castration. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 79-82.—A case of self-castration is described in a 44-year old seaman who was not frankly and clinically psychotic. A diagnosis and a tentative psychodynamic formulation are suggested.—(N. H. Pronko)

5920. FAIN, MICHEL. Contribution à l'étude du voyeurisme. (Contribution to the study of voyeurism.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1954, 16, 177-192.—Voyeurism is a normal phase of evolution; its transformation into perversion is paradoxically the result of a check in its function of reassurance against possible object destruction. Motor frustration in the oral stage, consequent inhibited pleasant motor activity in the anal phase and the castration complex in the genital stage constitute the evolutionary steps in the development of the perversion.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5921. FRANCO, S. CHARLES. (Consolidated Edition, Co., New York.) Problem drinking and industry: policies and procedures. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 453-468.—Initiation and use of the Consultation Clinic for Alcoholism, devoted solely to the alcoholic in industry, are described.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5922. FRIEDL, FRANCIS P. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) Anxiety and cortical alpha in normal subjects. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat.*, Cathol. Univ. Amer., 1954, 9 (2), vi, 29 p.—The study investigated the hypothesis: when other factors known to influence EEG, such as pathology, sensory stimulation, effort, and temporary emotional states are held constant, moderate anxiety will be found negatively correlated with measures of alpha. Experimental design included 2 questionnaires, 6 physiological tests, 4 performance tests, and occipital measures of EEG. Statistical analysis and the discussion of data are given. 33 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

5923. GARMA, ELIZABETH. La masturbación prohibida y el desarrollo psicológico: historial de un niño. (The effect on psychological development of the forbidding of masturbation; a case history of a child.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1953, 10, 149-171.—The case history of an 8-year old boy suffering marked personality disorders as a result of having been forbidden to masturbate. In addition, all substitute activity that might allow for the discharge of masturbatory fantasies was also forbidden. The effects of these restrictions were impairment of intellectual and of play activities and disturbance of interpersonal relations with other children. The successful treatment of this child followed the analysis of his internal and external prohibitions, of his castration anxieties, and the concomitant diminution in repression. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. de la Garza)

5924. GÉRALIN, HENRI. L'alcoolisme en Afrique Noire. (Alcoholism in Negro Africa.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 405-414.—Discusses the extent and causes of alcoholism in Negro population of French Africa. Suggestions for control include repressive, educative, and economic measures. Need for increased production and better distribution of sugar is stressed.—(A. E. Johnson)

5925. GERARD, DONALD L., & KORNETSKY, CONAN. Adolescent opiate addiction: a case study. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 367-380.—Adolescent opiate addiction extends out of a long history of serious difficulties in living. Opiate addiction is utilized to cope with emotional difficulties. Psychotherapy and structuring of the environment are not fruitless.—(D. Prager)

5926. GRABER, GUSTAV HANS. Über zwei Fälle erwachsener Bettlässerinnen. (Two cases of female adult enuretics.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1954, 2, 84-88.—Infantile treatment beyond puberty, obsessional mothers, alternation between leniency and harshness, incestuously affectionate and jealous fathers, corporal punishment, prohibition of masturbation, cultivation of the enuresis-syndrome by parents, regression into the prenatal stage, latent homosexuality, frigidity, marked virility complex, refusal of matrimony, parental and home attachment—these causes and symptoms were common to both patients. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5927. GRUNBERGER, B. Esquisse d'une théorie psychodynamique du masochisme. (Sketch of a psychodynamic theory of masochism.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1954, 18, 193-214.—Among a multitude of aspects, the author seeks a mechanism specific to all masochism neuroses: (1) An ego defense whose objective is to make the superego believe the subject renounces the drive satisfaction linked to father castration, (2) this defense is reinforced by constant projection of father castration wish on the bad mother, (3) behind his defense mechanism, the moral masochist pursues his objective-father castration by sado-anal introjection but is always defeated. 31 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5928. GUY, WILLIAM & FINN, MICHAEL H. P. A review of autofellatio. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 354-358.—Review of literature. The autofellator is sensitive, shy, timid, effeminate, and passive. He is narcissistic and finds little or no gratification in object relations. He creates a unity in himself. He regresses to a period where penis may be substituted for breast and where gratification may take place without delay. At least in fellatio there is some relationship with an object (breast-penis) outside the self.—(D. Prager)

5929. HEISS, ROBERT. (U. Freiburg i. Br., Germany.) Die Handschrift eines Trinkers im graphologischen Blindurteil. (Graphological blind analysis of the handwriting of an alcoholic.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 233-247.—Four blind analyses of the identical handwriting sample, prepared independently by a well trained graphologist, an older more experienced psychologist, a graduate student, and the director of a psychological institute, are compared and re-considered in terms of the available clinical data. Aspects of graphological assessment of personality characteristics are discussed.—(H. P. David)

5930. HIRSCHBERG, BESSE. (Dept. Welfare, City of New York, N. Y.) Alcoholism in the case load of the New York City Welfare Department. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 402-412.—Among 110,637 families in an active status with 2000 caseworkers, 533 alcoholics were identified. Over 40% were in the lowest occupational classifications. The families receiving relief or aid because of disability had 1.22 and 1.02 per cent alcoholics. Incidence seems to be less than for the country as a whole.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5931. HOLTZMAN, WAYNE H. (U. Texas, Austin.), ISCOE, IRA, & CALVIN, A. D. Rorschach color responses and manifest anxiety in college women. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 317-324.—"This experiment was designed to investigate the relationships of anxiety, color, stimulus configuration, order of presentation, and examiner with a number of different Rorschach variables." Subjects were "high" and "low-anxiety" groups of college women. Major results were: (1) Colored versions of Cards II and III gave shorter reaction times and more responses than the achromatic versions of these cards. (2) The colored-before-achromatic order of presenting cards resulted in shorter mean reaction time for Cards II and III than the reverse order of presentation. (3) A greater percentage of poor form level responses were obtained with Examiner Y as compared with Examiner X. (4) None of the remaining Rorschach variables was significantly related to anxiety, color, or order of presentation. 20 references.—(F. Costin)

5932. HÖPPNER, E. Die Häufigkeit der Enuresis bei Berliner-Schulkindern. (The frequency of enuresis among Berlin elementary school pupils.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 265-267.—The results of a disguised questionnaire study to determine the frequency of enuresis among 2656 boys and 2861 girls in the Berlin elementary schools are discussed. From the 60% returned questionnaires it is concluded that 7.6% of the total population of boys, and 4.2% of the total population of girls are enuretic. A program of public education regarding the treatability of enuresis is advocated.—(E. Schwerin)

5933. HOWE, LOUISA P. Some sociological aspects of identification. In Muensterberger & Axelrad, *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 29: 5471), 61-79.—Freud's ignoring the rule of unconscious communication in the process of identification is criticized and Mead's four different stages of communication are described as they relate to four different kinds of identification, to which thinking is intimately related. Sociological aspects of identification are then considered as they operate in the group and in the therapeutic situation.—(N. H. Pronko)

5934. HUNTER, DUGMORE. Object-relation changes in the analysis of a fetishist. *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 35, 302-312.—The analysis of a mackintosh fetishist is reviewed with the purpose of showing how changes in the analytic relationship produced underlying character changes which led towards a gradual reordering of the patient's inner world and of his attitudes toward people and discarding of the fetish object.—(N. H. Pronko)

5935. JACKSON, DON D. Some factors influencing the Oedipus complex. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23,

586-581.—"Clinical material from a group of six female patients is presented to characterize a type of reaction related to emotional difficulties in their oedipal situations as a consequence of the special circumstances of their rearing. This communication attempts to emphasize the specific character of the parental interaction as a decisive factor in the patient's personality." 24 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5936. JACKSON, DON D. Suicide. *Sci. Amer.*, 1954, 191 (5), 88-96.—Psychoanalytic theory provides an explanation of the dynamics of suicide, but the internalized dynamics are operative in a sociological setting. Important in the dynamics are feelings of loss of love, and the insecurity of rejections.—(C. M. Louttit)

5937. KORNETSKY, CONAN. (Nat. Inst. Ment. Hlth, Bethesda, Md.) Relationship between Rorschach determinants and psychosis in barbiturate withdrawal syndrome. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 452-454.—Rorschach test administration to 14 male addicts after they had recovered from reactions subsequent to abrupt withdrawal indicated that those who became psychotic (8 cases) had significantly "less sum C + M percepts" than those who developed no psychosis with withdrawal.—(L. A. Pennington)

5938. KRABBE, MARIA J. Word-blindness and image thinking. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 2, 52-64.—There is an image-thinking word-blind type. Therapy is threefold: compensation, correction, use of image thinking. Conscious application of image thinking proves possible for teaching and learning. Divergent school difficulties are not separate defects but should be recognized in connection with image thinking. French and German summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5939. LERNER, ARTHUR. (Los Angeles (Calif.) City Jail.) Considerations of content material of group counseling sessions with jailed alcoholics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 432-452.—Material from actual sessions is utilized to show dynamics of the sorts of questions brought up in group sessions. The principal problems and discussion areas are reviewed.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5940. MARCONI T., JUAN. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Alcoholismo: enfoque actual de la enfermedad en Chile. (Alcoholism: present focus of the illness in Chile.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1952, 17, 5-18.—An outline is made of the incidence and social importance of alcoholism in Chile, of the delimitation of alcoholism as a disease, of a survey of the connections of alcohol addiction with several etiopathogenic factors, and of the therapeutic program for alcoholics. Spanish, English, French, and German summaries. 20-item bibliography.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5941. MARTIN, ALEXANDER R. Nostalgia. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 93-104.—Historical review of literature. True nostalgia involves a healthy surrender to the rhythmic biological inclination to return to the past. True nostalgia is predictable and subject to biological rhythms. Nostomania and nostophobia refer to compulsive, unpredictable movements toward and against home, literally and figuratively. Expression of all feelings of homesickness is to be encouraged. Nostomania and nostophobia imply morbid anxiety and inability to admit full

involvement in internal conflict. 37 references.—(D. Prager)

5942. MEERLOO, JOOST A. M. Abstinence, rebound, and readjustment. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 46-55.—Sudden trauma, sudden deprivation or sudden abstinences are reviewed in a wide variety of clinical examples. A theory is developed that such "shock" is a transition stage to a new accommodating autonomous function that replaces the original one. A biological mechanism mediating such adjustments is postulated. 44-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5943. MICHAELS, JOSEPH J. Disorders of character: persistent enuresis, juvenile delinquency, and psychopathic personality. Springfield, Ill.: Chas. C. Thomas, 1955. x, 148 p. \$4.75.—The thesis is developed by consideration of sociological, neurological, psychoanalytic, psychological, and biological reference frames that persistent enuresis presages and reflects the development of a new character type, impulsive in behavior, and distinct from the neurotic and the psychotic. Studies by the author and his students from 1930 to date are presented in 10 chapters dealing with the topics of incidence of enuresis, enuresis in relation to personality traits and brain waves, psychobiological interpretations of delinquency, disorders of character, therapy and research. 235-item reference list.—(L. A. Pennington)

5944. MORRIS, DON P., SCROKER, ELEANOR, & BURRUSS, GENETTE. Follow-up studies of shy, withdrawn children—I. Evaluation of later adjustment. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 743-754.—This study is concerned with evaluating the present adjustment of 54 people who were diagnosed as shy, withdrawn children by the Dallas Child Guidance Clinic from 16 to 27 years ago. The Clinic's brief contact with this group was, of course, only one of a host of influences. Approximately two thirds are classified as satisfactorily adjusted and one third as marginally adjusted. Only two are mentally sick. There is some relationship between relatively better adjustment and recreational activities in larger groups. There is a striking correlation between better adjustment and more outgoing, aggressive marital partners.—(R. E. Perl)

5945. NAYEL, K. A. (Aggression.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 357-381.—Aggression is widespread and necessary and society should channelize it in the right direction. Children should be allowed to express it in socially accepted forms. Parental acceptance of aggression and the child security feelings guarantee its proper channeling. Delay in meeting needs, anxiety and frustration is the sequence in aggression. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

5946. NEYMEYER, HUBERT. Uncinatusyndrom und Sinnentrug. Zur Theorie der Halluzinationen. (Uncinate syndrome and sensory deception; to the theory of hallucinations.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 183-196.—Hallucinations are considered comprehensible only on the basis of a comparison with the uncinate syndrome. The similarity with the phenomena of the uncinate aura is illustrated in 6 early schizophrenics. 5 additional cases reveal the pathologic importance of the sensory and vegetative foundations without which hallucinations do not arise, but which alone do not cause them. The decisive activating mechanism must be judged to lie in the cerebral dysfunction which is re-



lated to the processes of the uncinate aura. This demonstrates clinically the recently suspected importance of the phylogenetically oldest parts of the cortex. Russian summary. 38 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5947. OSGOOD, CHARLES E., & LURIA, ZELLA. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A blind analysis of a case of multiple personality using the semantic differential. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 579-591.—A case of multiple personality was analyzed by means of a new multidimensional scaling technique called the semantic differential. The results were compared with the findings of clinical observation. The three personalities and their changes through time were presented by means of the semantic differential to indicate the effectiveness of this technique as a clinical tool.—(L. N. Solomon)

5948. OWEN, MARGARET. (Grasslands Hosp., Valhalla, N. Y.) A study of the rationale of the treatment of delirium tremens with adrenocorticotrophic hormone. I. The eosinophil response of patients with delirium tremens, after a test with ACTH. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 384-386.—In 27 patients, a decreased count of over 50% was found in 14, but of less than this in 13. If a 50% fall in eosinophil count is an index of adrenal cortex sufficiency, then adrenal cortex insufficiency is not a necessary condition of delirium tremens, and thus ACTH is not a specific agent.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5949. OWEN, MARGARET. (Grasslands Hosp., Valhalla, N. Y.) A study of the rationale of the treatment of delirium tremens with adrenocorticotrophic hormone. II. Clinical correlations to responsiveness to ACTH in delirium tremens. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 387-401.—High incidence of adrenal cortex insufficiency in delirium tremens may be secondary to a postulated pituitary-hypothalamic disorder, which if proved could account for many of the phenomena of death in delirium tremens.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5950. OYARZÚN, FERNANDO. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Somatotipos de 76 adictos al alcohol. (Somatotypes of 76 alcohol addicts.) *Rev. Psiquiat., Santiago*, 1952, 17, 35-46.—The somatotype classification of 76 alcohol addicts in the chronic stage, within the age brackets of 18 and 53 years, is made following Sheldon's method. This group is compared with a control group of 160 college students, varying in age from 16 to 20 years. The most relevant finding is the greater incidence of endomorpha-mesomorpha and predominantly endomorpha in the investigated group in relation to the control one. The minor incidence of predominant ectomorpha in addicts is noticeable. Spanish, English, French, and German summaries.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5951. PIECHOCKI, HEDWIG. Überwindung einer Lernhemmung mit Kontaktstörungen durch psychagogische Betreuung. (Successful therapeutic intervention in a case of academic blocking and withdrawal.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 313-317.—A case of a 15 year old girl is discussed. She was helped to overcome her learning difficulty and contact shyness through the understanding and accepting attitude of the therapist. Although only short-term treatment with environmental manipulation was applied, there has been no recurrence of symptoms in the 3 years which have elapsed since termination of contact.—(E. Schwerin)

5952. PIERS, GERHART, & SINGER, MILTON B. (Inst. Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) Shame and guilt; a psychoanalytic and a cultural study. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1953. x, 86 p. \$3.25.

5953. PUNZO, GIORGIO. Contributo per un superamento dei tradizionali schemi sessuologici. (Contributions toward an overcoming of traditional sexological ideas.) *Quad. Racc. Vita Erotica Umana*, Napoli, 1954, No. 1, 119 p.—This study introduces a system of 24 fundamental typological pictures that would avoid the absolute dualism between that which constitutes sexual normality and sexual perversion. The author is primarily concerned with a critical examination and overcoming the idea of "homosexuality" as an all embracing term which places under the same label such differing behavior as the "idealistic, master-lover of the socratic spirit" and the psychopathic sexual degenerate. English, French, and German summaries.—(D. A. Santora)

5954. QUERIDO, A. (U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.) Alcoholism as a public health problem. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 469-476.—Biological-medical, psychological and socioeconomic approaches are necessary and interdependent and a public health approach will integrate them.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5955. QUERIDO, A. (U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.) First aid for alcoholics with special reference to the city of Amsterdam. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 424-431.—Six psychiatrists are available to render first aid, as their first duties are welfare of patients in aftercare, in homes and workshops, and are thus doing social work. Presence of such experts makes possible speed in getting to any mental patient in the city or to any alcoholic who gets public attention.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5956. ROBINSON, J. FRANKLIN, & VITALE, LOUIS J. (Children's Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) Children with circumscribed interest patterns. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 755-766.—Three cases are presented to illustrate a syndrome centering about circumscribed interest patterns. These children choose certain subjects or activities into which they direct an inordinate measure of interest. Concomitantly, there is a withholding of interest in other areas of thought, resulting in a restriction in social interests and interpersonal relationships. Discussion by Dr. Leo Kanner.—(R. E. Peri)

5957. ROSOW, H. MICHAEL. The analysis of an adult nail biter. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 333-345.—A study of an oral aggressive character structure is presented in the case of a 25-year old nail biter, every aspect of whose personality structure derived from "the ruins of oral eroticism which miscarried."—(N. H. Pronko)

5958. SARIOLA, SAKARI. (Väkiuomakysymyksen Tutkimussäätiö, Helsinki, Finland.) Prohibition in Finland, 1919-1932. Its background and consequences. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 477-490.—History of attempts to control drinking in Finland, with a statement of present attitudes and habits.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5959. SCHMIDEBERG, MELITTA. Una contribución a la psicología de los ideas y delirios de persecución. (A contribution to the psychology of persecutory ideas and delusions.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*,

1953, 10, 197-237.—A translation of the original English article (see 5: 4858).

5960. SCHWÖBEL, GEORG. Zur Psychotherapie des Schwindels. (The psychotherapy of dizziness.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1954, 8, 367-387.—The personal meaning of dizziness is elucidated against the background of data from the successful psychoanalyses of two patients with Ménière's illness in which dizziness is a prominent symptom. In both cases failure to achieve personal integrity had been associated with extreme self-denial and devotion to lofty ideals. The dizziness came to the fore following threat to this particular structure of existence, appearing as a bodily expression of basic personal loss of status, position, and stable orientation to the world.—(E. W. Eng)

5961. SIEGAL, LEWIS J. Inability to remember—its analysis in medicolegal orientation. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 151-156.—The contributions by psychiatry on problems of memory defect to the legal profession are reviewed.—(L. A. Pennington)

5962. VARELA, ANÍBAL; ALCAÍÑO, FRANCISCO; PENNA, ANA; & TAPIA, ADRIANA. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Acción del disulfuro de tetraetil tiouram sobre el metabolismo de la glucosa en enfermos adictos al alcohol. (Action of tetraethylthiuram disulfide on the metabolism of glucose in alcohol addicts.) *Rev. Psiquiat., Santiago*, 1952, 17, 28-34.—Disulfiram did not affect the blood sugar level either in fasting or after dextrose. No significant difference was observed in pyruvate fasting levels. The acetaldehyde level after dextrose is not significantly different before and during the treatment with disulfiram. Spanish, English, French, and German summaries. 43-item bibliography.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5963. VARELA, ANÍBAL, & MARCONI, JUAN. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Adicción alcohólica: estudio de la evolución de la enfermedad. (Alcoholic addiction: a study of the evolution of the illness.) *Rev. Psiquiat., Santiago*, 1952, 17, 19-27.—This is a report on a study of the evolution of some symptoms of alcohol addiction, which was carried out on 51 patients at the University of Chile Psychiatric Clinic. The frequency and age of onset of each one of the different symptoms were established. The possibility of establishing stages in the evolution of the addiction is pointed out. There was not found a significant correlation between the age at which addiction started and the amount of time lying among the different stages. Spanish, English, French, and German summaries.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5964. WEISS, JAMES M. A., HILL, WILLIAM G., & BOYER, JOHN L., JR. Subsequent military performance of soldiers treated at a mental hygiene consultation service. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 604-612.—A follow-up study of patients seen at an Army mental-hygiene unit during February through July, 1952. "Almost half of the patients studied and treated at the mental-hygiene consultation service were returned to full duty, and of these, 90 per cent were considered to perform effectively in their military assignments." This finding did not apply, however, to "pathological personality types" of which only two-thirds were found to return to effective full duty. No psychotics or drug addicts were returned to full duty. The results appear to indicate the capacity of skilled personnel assigned to such mental

hygiene units in prognosticating the ability of men to be returned to duty and the efficacy of the therapeutic programs which will yield such results.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5965. WHITMAN, ROY M., TROSMAN, HARRY, & KOENIG, RICHARD. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Clinical assessment of passive-aggressive personality. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 540-549.—Clinical study, including 4 to 12 hours of psychotherapy, of 155 cases so diagnosed out of a consecutive series of 400 outpatients, indicated "confusion in the use of the diagnosis" as well as the need for careful dynamic study of the patient. The authors suggest dominance-submission with 3 subheadings as a substitute diagnostic entity.—(L. A. Pennington)

5966. WILLIG, WANDA. Overemphasis on "love and sex"—a character study. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 14, 115-122.—The patient compulsively sought new sexual experiences in the search for a man who would make her feel like a woman. Character determines sexuality and not vice versa.—(D. Prager)

5967. WRIGHT, MORGAN W. (Medical Arts Clinic, Regina, Saskatchewan, Can.) A study of anxiety in a general hospital setting. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 195-203.—"An attempt was made to measure anxiety in a realistic situation which offered the possibility of combining clinical and experimental approaches. Two types of anxiety were identified: situational and basic. Situational anxiety appeared to interfere temporarily with the subject's ability to solve a new problem or adapt to a novel experience. Basic anxiety, on the other hand, was found to reduce the subject's ability to relate to people and to assimilate experience. Such a finding is consistent with the belief that basic anxiety early in life impairs the individual's orientation to reality by forcing him to develop a chronic self-protective adjustment which tends to insulate him from experience."—(E. D. Lawson)

5968. WYSS, R. Zum kindlichen Vandalismus. (Vandalism in children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 190-196.—Two boys, age 14 and 15, of different though complementary personality structures, committed vandalic and aggressive acts, the latter directed toward persons, the former representing undirected aggressive tendencies. The author considers this difference significant. In the Rorschach, this absence of direction appears as absence of S responses. Childish vandalism is a group, or mass, phenomenon. Vandalic acts are directed largely against anonymous persons and entail a longer lasting agreeable feeling of satisfaction than do planned and directed acts of aggression against a specified authority, since in the latter psychodynamic anxiety and guilt appear much more quickly. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

5969. ZIWER, M. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) (Psychology of intolerance.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 285-300.—Intolerance has a cathartic function. Tension resulting from repressed aggression is released through scapegoating and transference. The satisfaction derived does not differ from that in the regular neurotic, and prevents the individual from solving his real problems. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

(See also abstracts 5279, 5539, 5555)

## Speech Disorders

5970. ABRAHAM, WILLARD. (Arizona State Coll., Tempe.) Speech difficulties of children. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 94-96.—To assist the teacher in identifying speech problems and in reducing their seriousness, the author discusses: (1) Identifying speech difficulties and their causes; (2) preventing and reducing speech problems; and (3) need for correction of speech difficulties.—(S. M. Amatora)
5971. BLOODSTEIN, OLIVER (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.), & SMITH, SONJA M. A study of the diagnosis of stuttering with special reference to the sex ratio. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 459-466.—44 students enrolled in an introductory course in speech at Brooklyn College were divided into 2 experimental groups who listened to 65 15-second tape recorded speech samples of non-stuttering 4 to 6 year old children. 30 samples showing the most sex ambiguity representing 14 different children were numbered consecutively from 1 to 30 and then divided into 2 series of 15 samples each. Group I of the 44 students was told that the first series was a series of boys and that Series B was a series of girls. Group II was given reversed instructions. Boys were regarded as stutterers slightly more often than girls, but this was not significant. Male subjects tended to make more diagnoses of stuttering than female subjects.—(M. F. Palmer)
5972. BRODNITZ, FRIEDRICH. (Beth David Hosp., New York.) Voice problems of the actor and singer. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 322-326.—Strain of voice occurs as a result of extension of the voice range beyond the natural compass, change of voice in males, excessive use of muscular power in the larynx, use of the glottal stroke for initiation of phonation, "covered singing" with the larynx pulled downward in the throat, performance in musical operettas, etc. The voice is also deeply influenced by emotional stress and strain.—(M. F. Palmer)
5973. BUCK, McKENZIE. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) Post-operative velo-pharyngeal movements in cleft palate cases. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 286-294.—X-ray studies of twenty post-operative unilateral cleft palates showed marked differences in velar activity between cleft palate and normal subjects. The velo-pharyngeal opening during phonation of vowels was significantly greater in the cleft palate group. The anterior movement of the posterior pharyngeal wall was similar for both groups. Some of the cleft palate subjects approximated a velo-pharyngeal closure against adenoidal tissue. The cleft palate subjects used more vertical movements of the velum. Nasality in cleft palate patients is mainly related to the effectiveness of the velo-pharyngeal closure.—(M. F. Palmer)
5974. KNOTT, J. R., & CORRELL, R. E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Photic driving in stutterers. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 156.—Abstract.
5975. KRONVALL, ERNEST, & DIEHL, CHARLES. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) The relationship of auditory discrimination to articulatory defects of children with no known organic impairment. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 335-338.—30 elementary grade children diagnosed as severe functional articulatory defectives were matched on the basis of chronological age, sex, grade, and intelligence with thirty normals. The elementary grade children with severe functional articulatory disorders exhibited significantly more errors in speech sound discrimination on the Templin Speech Sound Discrimination Test.—(M. F. Palmer)
5976. LIČKO, LADISLAV. (Slovak U., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) Pripad elektívneho mutizmu. (A case of selective mutism.) *Psychol. časopis*, 1953, 1, 123-129.—The author describes a case of speech disturbance in which a patient at first pronounces no words beginning with a vowel, and somewhat later no words of this category which have been associated with the conflict situation in his family. The removal of the disturbance has been effected through the solving of the family conflict and speech training. This case throws light on the process of inhibition in the second signal system. It shows that besides inhibition along semantic paths also unconditioned inhibition based on spatial proximity exist. It also points to the importance of the initial vowel of the word in the process of excitation and inhibition in the speech area of the central nervous system. The author proposes to call such kind of mutism verbosignal mutism. Russian summary.—(M. Choynowski)
5977. MCCARTHY, DOROTHEA. (Fordham U., New York.) Language disorders and parent-child relationships. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 514-523.—Language disorders are extremely complex and do not appear in isolation. Children presenting non-organic language disorders often seem to have disturbed family relationships which render them emotionally insecure. The home atmosphere as determined by the personalities of parents seems to be the most important single factor influencing a child's acquisition of language. Therapies directed toward language symptoms seem to be most effective when preceded or accompanied by psychotherapy.—(M. F. Palmer)
5978. McDONALD, EUGENE, & FRICK, JAMES. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Store clerks' reaction to stuttering. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 306-311.—A questionnaire of 25 items divided into 18 categories was administered to 50 store clerks to determine their feelings immediately after having been asked a question by a severe stutterer. Impatience, amusement, and repulsion will be encountered only rarely by the stutterer while feelings of surprise, embarrassment, pity, curiosity, and sympathy will be experienced in varying degrees of frequency. Therapy should help the stutterer to remain objective in the presence of such listener feelings. 21 of the 50 clerks did not recognize the stutterers' behavior as a speech problem.—(M. F. Palmer)
5979. McWILLIAMS, BETTY JANE. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Some factors in the intelligibility of cleft-palate speech. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 524-527.—48 cleft palate patients between the ages of 17 and 59 recorded on tape one of 12 lists of words, phrases and short sentences in such a way as to include the 23 major consonant sounds in proportions comparable to the appearance of these sounds in conversation. In addition, each subject also recorded a short prose passage. As articulation errors increased, intelligibility decreased. Consonant articulation errors are correlated closely with nasality ratings. Nasality ratings depend to a large extent upon the intelligibility scores. The importance of velar-pharyngeal closure as a first step in



therapy may have been over-emphasized.—(M. F. Palmer)

5980. MIESKES, HANS. (Friedrich-Schiller U., Jena, Germany.) Die typische Kurvencharakteristik psychogener Sprachstörungen—dargestellt am Politer. (Typical curve characteristics of psychogenic speech disturbances, as demonstrated in paraphrasia precepta.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 305-310.—A schematic presentation of the symptomatology of paraphrasia precepta and of the changes occurring during treatment is given.—(E. Schwerin)

5981. NEWMAN, PARLEY W. (Utah State Agric. Coll., Logan.) A study of adaptation and recovery of the stuttering response in self-formulated speech. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 450-458.—20 stuttering subjects read aloud in 5 successive trials and a final trial after a 24-hour time interval and utilized self-formulated speech descriptive of drawings presented in a booklet in 5 successive trials and a sixth trial after a 24-hour recovery period. Analyses of variance revealed significant amounts of adaptation. Recovery in the reading condition was significant. Recovery in the self-formulated speech condition was nearly significant. Adaptation and recovery of the stuttering response as found in self-formulated speech are similar to the same phenomena as observed in oral reading.—(M. F. Palmer)

5982. SCARGILL, M. H. (U. Alberta, Can.) Modern linguistics and recovery from aphasia. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 507-513.—The literature on aphasia almost completely ignores the result of modern research in linguistics. To understand the language, one must not only know the lexical content of that language, but one must also know the devices of position, form and intonation that signal the various types of sentences, the relationships of words, and the distinctive forms of classification of words. Structure of English sentences generally gives or asks for information, gives command, begins or continues conversation. The grammar of these information-bearing sentences is the same; the vocabulary is not. A patient can be taught the new lexical item, by knowing by experience just what use can be made of it or what kind of word is required to give or ask for information.—(M. F. Palmer)

5983. SCHAEF, ROBERT (Columbus (O.) Psychiatric Clinic.), & MATHEWS, JACK. A first step in the evaluation of stuttering therapy. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 467-473.—The pre- and post-therapy recordings of 20 stutterers randomized as to which of the pair came first were presented at weekly intervals three times each to 5 expert judges and 5 college sophomores, who rated on a 5-point severity scale the amount of directional change in each pair of records. Inter-judgment reliabilities of this study showed that naive judges may be used with confidence that no greater validity could be obtained through the use of numerous experts. The simple criterion of "change in severity" yields results as satisfactory or better than more explicitly described criteria.—(M. F. Palmer)

5984. SENFT, LOIS B., & GLORIG, ARAM. (Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D. C.) Speech correction service. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 89-93.—The organization, staff, and facilities of a speech clinic in a military hospital are described, and a statistical summary of patients is given.—(G. H. Crampton)

5985. SHEEHAN, JOSEPH G. (U. California, Berkeley.) An integration of psychotherapy and speech therapy through a conflict theory of stuttering. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 474-482.—When stuttering is considered as an approach-avoidance conflict, both psychotherapy and speech therapy do not need to be in competition but can have a common goal. Psychotherapy alone has been far from impressive, and speech therapy is essential for reduction of the stutterers' symptoms and change in his general personality patterns. Speech therapy should be presented first. The common goals of the 2 therapies are the reduction of all tendencies to avoidance and of the fears which motivate them. Therapy is carried out successively at each of the levels at which approach-avoidance conflict occurs at stuttering-word and situation, feeling, relationship, and ego-protective.—(M. F. Palmer)

5986. SHERMAN, DOROTHY. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The merits of backward playing of connected speech in the scaling of voice quality disorders. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 312-321.—Four reading passages and a sample of conversational speech were recorded from 10 female and 14 male nasal voices. These were scaled with the samples presented forward and once with the samples played backward. Backward presentation eliminates any necessity for control of meaning variables. When judgments of severity of voice quality disorder are obtained with the speech samples played backwards, the influence on observers of some of these factors appear to be eliminated. Although no advantage was gained over clinical judgments with respect to reliability, it is believed that this method results in more valid measures of the degree of severity of voice quality disorders.—(M. F. Palmer)

5987. SHERMAN, DOROTHY, & GOODWIN, FRED. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Pitch level and nasality. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 423-428.—10 males and 10 females whose voices were judged to be nasal and free from other voice quality deviations were trained to read at pitch levels higher and lower than their habitual pitch. Tape recordings were played both forward and backward for judgment purposes. Lowering pitch level is not to be routinely applied as a technique for reducing functional hypernasality in the voices of males or females. Raising pitch level has no important effect on the degree of perceived nasality.—(M. F. Palmer)

5988. STARBUCK, H. B. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.), & STEER, M. D. The adaptation effect in stuttering and its relation to thoracic and abdominal breathing. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 440-449.—22 stutterers and 22 non-stutterers were measured by pneumographs in the seated position, while reading a 200 word test passage 5 times, which contained all common phonetic speech sounds with the exception of zh. There was a reduction in the number of thoracic and abdominal breathing cycles. Non-stutterers increased the depth of thoracic inhalation, decreased the depths of abdominal inhalation and exhalation. Stutterers show none of these latter effects. No other changes were found in non-stutterers.—(M. F. Palmer)

5989. TEMPLIN, MILDRED C. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A note on a screening test of articulation. *J. Pediat.*, 1954, 45, 443-445.—A screening test of articulation of speech sounds is presented along with norms for children from 3 through 8. For

older children the 8 year norms apply since essential maturity in articulation has been reached by this age. —(M. C. Templin)

5990. THURSTON, JOHN R. (VA Hosp., Madison, Wis.) An empirical investigation of the loss of spelling ability in dysphasics. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 344-349. —30 dysphasics, 20 brain-damaged patients and 60 normals were studied on a list of 80 spelling words so divided as to constitute four levels of increasing difficulty. Dysphasics were inferior on the spelling test as a whole, compared to normals and particularly on more difficult words. Low education and old age reduce spelling performance in the same general manner as dysphasia, but not as severely. The brain-damaged patients resembled the dysphasic group in total score. —(M. F. Palmer)

(See also abstracts 5169, 5790, 6158)

### Crime & Delinquency

5991. ATCHESON, J. D., & WILLIAMS, D. C. A study of juvenile sex offenders. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 366-370. —A statistical survey of all sex offenders appearing in the Toronto Juvenile Court Clinic between the years 1939 and 1948. The findings were compared with a randomly-selected sample of non-sex offenders. A comparison analysis was made in terms of nature of the charge, I.Q., age, socioeconomic stress, recidivism, committal to training school, and incidence of serious personality maladjustments. The results are reported and interpreted. —(N. H. Pronko)

5992. BANAY, RALPH S. Social behavior after treatment. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 241-243. —Delinquents can be cured but treatment requires an adequate milieu and a prolonged patient-therapist relationship that will establish stability and the skill and experience of the therapist. One must not overlook the role of somatic factors in the total treatment of the individual and his environment. —(N. H. Pronko)

5993. BECK, BERTRAM M. (Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) Steps to combat delinquency. *Children*, 1954, 1, 178-184. —The author presents a program for compiling statistics, for planning and evaluating prevention and treatment programs, and for designing research in juvenile delinquency. A number of definite suggestions are given. The problems are discussed under various aspects: (1) prevention; (2) the parents' role; (3) the schools; (4) the police; (5) detention; (6) juvenile court; (7) institutional treatment; (8) coordination; (9) training; (10) state legislation; (11) research; and (12) civic action. —(S. M. Amatora)

5994. CALDWELL, MORRIS G. Case analysis method for the personality study of offenders. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 291-298. —The application of the case history method to the offender whereby measurement permits graphic representation in the form of individual and group profiles is described with its uses specified. —(L. A. Pennington)

5995. CHANDESSAIS, C. Les différentes variables rattachées aux punitions dans l'armée. (Conditions connected with punishments in the army.)

*Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 235-250. —157 punishments inflicted over a 3-month period by the same officer were studied. Attempts at classification (into such categories as absence, drunkenness, failure to execute duties, disobedience, etc.) showed that the fact of the offense was more important than its nature. Delinquency depends largely upon a trait of "neuroticism" described by the author. English summary. —(R. W. Husband)

5996. CHAZAL, J. Le point de vue d'un juge des enfants: Presse pour enfants et délinquance juvénile. (Children's comics and juvenile delinquency; a judge's point of view.) *Enfance*, 1953, 5, 451-453. —Relations exist between delinquency and the comics. Children seeking the comic adventures are poor in studies and school attendance, come from sordid family backgrounds, and use the comics as an escape from severe emotional frustration. The great danger is in the immoderate, weekly, reading of numerous comics. Especially harmful are those portraying fighting, vengeance, duplicity, perfidy, violence, cruelty, and bestiality. It matters not if the wicked are punished in the end. The child identifies himself in fantasy with the characters portrayed. This is poor training in a realistic attitude toward life. —(L. A. Wauck)

5997. DELGADO, HONORIO. Personalidad y delincuencia. (Personality and delinquency.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 253-264. —The person with a psychopathic personality is the one most likely to break the law because he lacks the ability to integrate the social norms of his society into the core of his personality. That is, he seems unable to know, adopt, and follow the expectations of his culture. However, in the normal person delinquency is due not to the inability to integrate into his personality the expectations of the dominant culture but the error of integrating expectations of a subculture whose norms contradict or oppose those of the dominant culture. In normal and abnormal people the most frequent causes of behavior deviation are due to spiritual disorientation, suggestion, passion, and resentment. English, French, and German summaries. —(R. M. Frumkin)

5998. DOMINIC, S. M. (Home of the Good Shepherd, Seattle 3, Wash.) Religion and the juvenile delinquent. *Amer. Cath. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 15, 256-264. —The juvenile delinquent usually claims affiliation with some religious organization. But mere numerical studies of church affiliation of juvenile delinquents provide little information as to the correlation of religion and juvenile delinquency unless the delinquent's attitudes to religion be simultaneously ascertained. The religious attitudes and values of 162 delinquent girls were studied. 47.5% claimed to be Protestants; 27.4%, Catholics; 24.1%, no religion. By various techniques the individual girl's emotional attitudes towards religion were explored. The attitudes of 95% of the delinquents towards religion were negative, indifferent or actively hostile. It was concluded that religion was not from childhood an integral part in the lives of 97% of the 162 delinquents studied. —(W. A. Guppy)

5999. DÜRRSEN, ANNEMARIE. (Barstrasse 24a, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.) Welche Bedeutung haben tiefenpsychologische Einsichten für die Rechtsprechung im Jugendstrafrecht. (What is the significance of depth-psychological insight for juvenile penal law?) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 85-

91.—The following questions are raised and discussed: should juvenile delinquents whose offenses are related to neurotic development, be held responsible and punished under the law, or should the protection of the immaturity and impunity clauses of the (German) law be applicable also. If so, in what way can the guidance worker be of help to the judge to determine the application of this clause. The position is taken that, although the dynamics underlying antisocial acts should be recognized, the neurotic delinquent should be held responsible for his behavior.—(E. Schwerin)

6000. ELLENBERGER, H. Psychologische Beziehungen zwischen Verbrecher und Opfer. (Psychological relations between criminal and victim.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 261-280.—Much may be learned about criminal actions from considering the ease and readiness with which certain kinds of persons become victims, or criminals, or both; simultaneously as in suicide, or successively, as in murder followed by suicide. In some cases crime is the emergent of a relationship in which who is the criminal and who is the victim is decided by minor circumstances. Many factors increase a person's proneness to become a victim: old age, occupation, psychopathology, social isolation, guilt, bereavement, or masochism. Better understanding of the many factors that predispose persons to become victims will facilitate the prevention of criminal actions.—(E. W. Eng)

6001. ELLIS, ALBERT; DOORBAR, RUTH R., & JOHNSTON, ROBERT, III. (333 West 56 St., New York.) Characteristics of convicted sex offenders. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 3-15.—"A 100 per cent sample of 200 consecutively apprehended and convicted sex offenders was examined by means of psychological-psychiatric interviews and tests, and data thus gathered on 37 relevant variables. These variables were tetrachorically intercorrelated and also tested by Chi-square analysis." The principal findings are presented and discussed.—(J. C. Franklin)

6002. FOX, LIONEL. On the application of penological science. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1954, 5, 112-124.—A review of the trends indicative of the degree to which Great Britain makes use of scientific findings in its penal system. The management of the delinquent is excluded from consideration.—(L. A. Pennington)

6003. GLUECK, BERNARD C., JR. Changing concepts in forensic psychiatry. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 123-132.—Description of a program whereby law and psychiatry may work more effectively in the disposition of the individual offender. Emphasis is given the indeterminate sentence and the development of treatment facilities.—(L. A. Pennington)

6004. GUTTMACHER, MANFRED. The quest for a test of criminal responsibility. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 428-433.—Five formulas that have been suggested at different times for defining criminal responsibility are described and critically examined.—(N. H. Pronko)

6005. HAMMERSCHLAG, HEINZ E. Hypnose und Verbrechen. (Hypnosis and crime.) München: Ernst Reinhardt, 1954. 115 p. S.Fr. 5.50.—Can a hypnotist use a hypnotized subject in a criminal way or as his agent for criminal purposes? Can witnesses be con-

trolled or "confessions" inculcated by hypnotic methods? Can subjects be harmed by hypnotically induced identifications with those who are ill? To these questions the author, a Swiss psychologist, gives an affirmative answer together with supporting evidence from published cases. However very special conditions must exist for these occurrences. Moreover, the possibility of hypnotically-induced criminal behavior has become much less likely in recent decades because of the decrease of hysterical disorders, and wide public wariness of being hypnotically controlled. 37 references.—(E. W. Eng)

6006. HERREN, RÜDIGER. Zur Psychologie des abergläubischen Verbrechers. (The psychology of the superstitious criminal.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1954, 8, 388-400.—Criminals, like others in dangerous activities, have many superstitions. Curses, fetishes, charms, and hexes are common. Because of their usually immature personality development, many of their practices are extremely magical and narcissistic. Defecation at the scene of the crime represents an unconscious magical and narcissistic propitiatory gift to punishing force and powers, as well as being an anxiety symptom and an expression of hostility. Particular murders have sometimes appeared based on attempts to secure another's body or body parts for magical purposes.—(E. W. Eng)

6007. KOHLHAAS, —. Nochmals zur Glaubwürdigkeit der Kinderaussage. (Another contribution on the credibility of children's testimony.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 326-327.—Previously, the attitude of the German high courts towards the testimony of children has been cautious, especially in cases involving sex offenses. They have required psychological consultation or at least evaluation of the witness' personality by the teacher. More recently, another court has declared such procedure to be unnecessary because of the fact that the jurisdiction of cases of juveniles lies in the hands of experienced juvenile judges, sufficiently competent to evaluate the personality of the child-witness, and thus the credibility of the testimony. The author takes issue with this view.—(E. Schwerin)

6008. LEONARD, CHARLES. (Connecticut Child Study & Treatment Center, New Haven.) Juvenile delinquency and its implications for YMCA counselors. *Counseling*, 1954, 12 (7), 1; 4.—Stress is placed on the fact that counseling and "tension areas" are integral parts of the problem of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is a symptom of personality, social, and cultural disorders. The legal aspects of delinquency must be considered in arriving at an understanding of the problem. "All delinquent children are misbehaving children, but not all misbehaving children are delinquents." YMCA counselors must understand that misbehaving or delinquent children are revealing symptoms of more basic problems.—(F. Costin)

6009. LOPEZ-REY, MANUEL. (United Nations, New York.) International co-operation by the United Nations in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1954, 5, 125-137.—The goal of an international criminal policy is discussed with reference to history and current progress via the United Nations' program in social defense.—(L. A. Pennington)

6010. MACDONALD, JOHN M. (U. Colorado Sch. Med., Denver, Colo.) Narcoanalysis and criminal



law. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 283-288.—The indication and contraindication of narcoanalysis is discussed in obtaining confessions to crimes or in the psychiatric examination of criminal suspects who have entered a plea of insanity.—(N. H. Pronko)

6011. OGDEN, D. A. A borstal typological survey (Camp Hill). *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1954, 5, 99-111.—Sociological study of 250 boys during borstal training period and over a 4-year follow-up, oriented toward predetermined, clinically derived characteristics, indicated, among other findings, that those who fail later on, do so only once, "then cease to be delinquent." During the first 6 months of training poor risks can be detected; the troublesome ones often prove to be long-term good risks.—(L. A. Pennington)

6012. PETERS, KARL. Jugend und Recht. (Juvéniles and the law.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 61-84.—Acceptance and affirmation of the laws of society is related to a deep sense of justice and to recognition and understanding of their ethical rather than their external meaning. Although ability to differentiate between right and wrong dates back to early childhood, it is not until the child has had extensive experiences in human relationships that this intrinsic ability can become oriented toward social aims.—(E. Schwerin)

6013. PINATEL, J. Criminologie et psychanalyse. (Criminology and psychoanalysis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1954, 10, 281-299.—In criminology, psychoanalysis can be seen as a simple working hypothesis whose integration poses problems of methodology; both sciences must take care lest their data be exploited toward a repressive end. Psychoanalysis has already penetrated not only criminology, but penology, and some danger inheres in the vulgarization of psychoanalytic doctrines and techniques. 45 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6014. ROSE, KURT E., & SHRIVER, MARGARET. (Douglas A. Thom Clinic for Children, Boston, Mass.) The dynamic significance of the mother-child relationship in the case of a young delinquent with psychotic mechanisms. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 797-828.—This workshop deals with five years of treatment of a young psychotic with delinquent acting out, and the concomitant treatment of his mother. This case was crowned with much more success than one would have dared to predict and indicates that prolonged psychiatric treatment should be given to certain young delinquents. Discussion by Eleanor Pavenstedt.—(R. E. Peri)

6015. SCHWARTZ, EDWARD E. Counting delinquent children. *Children*, 1954, 1, 227-231.—Misconduct, like any other type of human behavior, can hardly be measured apart from the persons exhibiting the behavior. The basic unit of count should be persons, and the descriptions of behavior should be related and corollary to the count. This immediately introduces a time factor that resides implicitly or explicitly in all counts of juvenile delinquency. The magnitude of the count depends in large part on where the count is taken. Counts are made for public information, for administrative statistics, and for purposes of research. The author describes the current scene as a background to a consideration of the question. This includes statistics gleaned from police data, from juvenile court reporting, and other statistics.—(S. M. Amatora)

6016. SOKOL, JACK. A pioneer approach in the treatment of offenders. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 279-290.—The development from 1949 of the Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, under the direction of Melitta Schmeideberg, is sketched. The use of individual and group psychotherapy, modified to fit the needs of the clients, is set forth.—(L. A. Pennington)

6017. WEBSTER, A. STANLEY. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Personality and intelligence of convicts in West Virginia. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 176-179.—650 prisoners at Moundsville were given the Otis and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory in 1949. Results indicated that the population was emotionally unstable, low average (mean) in intelligence, among other relationships ascertained.—(L. A. Pennington)

(See also abstract 5883)

#### Psychoses

6018. BEASLEY, FLORENCE A. Public health nursing services for the families of the mentally ill. *Nurs. Outlook*, 1954, 2, 482-484.—A relatively new approach to finding the answer to a long-felt need is the offering of supportive services to the families of patients as well as to the patients. With this in mind an experimental program was begun in January 1953, in six rural counties in Georgia with the families of state hospital patients. The experiment and the results are discussed as follows: (1) suggested activities and objectives; (2) plan for action; (3) records and statistical reports; (4) the progress report. In concluding the author summarizes under five points the advantages that have accrued from the project.—(S. M. Amatora)

6019. BROIDA, DANIEL C. An investigation of certain psychodiagnostic indications of suicidal tendencies and depression in mental hospital patients. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 26, 453-464.—3 of 20 suicidal mental patients gave responses with suicidal overtones to Rorschach card IV. None of 20 controls gave such responses. TAT card 3 BM did not differentiate between the two groups. The MMPI Depressive scale significantly differentiated the two groups. 18 references.—(D. Prager)

6020. CHANCE, JUNE; LOTSOFF, ERWIN J., PINE, IRVING; PATTERSON, RALPH M., & CRAIG, JAMES. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Effects of cortisone on psychiatric patients. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 516-525.—Psychiatric and psychological examinations given before, during, and after cortisone or placebo administrations (for 30 days) to 16 clear-cut psychiatric patients showed only minimal differences between control and experimental group performances. Clinical judgments "tended to discriminate between the groups more accurately than did the tests." It is concluded that "behavioral changes (from cortisone) do not occur in easily detectable form nor in a manner which is uniform from individual to individual." 17 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6021. DENBER, HERMAN C. B., MERLIS, SIDNEY, & HUNTER, WALLACE. Studies on mescaline: its action of the clinical and brain wave patterns of schizophrenic patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 87.—Abstract.

6022. DIETHELM, OSKAR. The psychopathologic basis of psychotherapy of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 422-425.—A brief review and criticism of existing theories of schizophrenia are presented and suggestions made toward treating the individual in his biosocial framework with an unbiased attitude on the part of the therapist. (See 29: 6025.)—(N. H. Pronko)

6023. DUNN, WILLIAM L. JR. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Visual discrimination of schizophrenic subjects as a function of stimulus meaning. *J. Pers.*, 1954, 23, 48-64.—The object was to test the hypothesis that the effective content in the S of a task will modify adversely the r of a schizophrenic to the extent that this content symbolizes his problem areas. Silhouetted scenes were presented to V. A. schizophrenic (S) and non-psychiatric (N-P) patients with the following results: (1) the S group was significantly less effective than the N-P group in determining between pictures of a Scolding and of a Whipping Scene, but (2) were equally effective for the Feeding Scene. 19 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

6024. FORRER, GORDON R. Psychodynamic factors in atropine toxicity therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 40-43.—Earlier work with atropine toxicity therapy of schizophrenia showed the inadequacy of a strictly organic viewpoint. Work reported here proves that the mechanism of action in this type of therapy involves "physiologic, biochemical and particularly psychologic factors." This last group of factors is indicated.—(N. H. Pronko)

6025. FROMM-REICHMANN, FRIEDA. Psychotherapy of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 410-419.—The goal of treatment of schizophrenics as of other patients is to help them gain curative insight into the history and cause of their disorder. Schizophrenic symptoms are understood as an expression of and a defense against anxiety, the clarification of which in the patient-psychiatrist relationship is as crucial for psychotherapy as for non-schizophrenics.—(N. H. Pronko)

6026. FURER, MANUEL. Schizophrenic children under the age of six. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 105-106.—Abstract.

6027. HOCH, PAUL H., POOL, LAWRENCE; RANSOHOFF, JOSEPH, CATTELL, JAMES P., & PENNES, HARRY H. Case presentations of pseudo-neurotic schizophrenic patients treated with psycho-surgery. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 102-103.—Abstract and discussion.

6028. JACOBSON, EDITH. Transference problems in the psychoanalytic treatment of severely depressive patients. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 595-606.—Depressives try to recover their own lost ability to love and to function thru magic love from their love object. Love is oxygen. Analysis is most successful in depressives who, when not depressed, show a mixture of mildly hypomanic and compulsive attitudes. Depressives live on hope for or fear of the future. In therapy more depends on the emotional quality of the analyst's responses than on the number of sessions. "Mostly the therapeutic success with depressives can be gauged by their ability to remodel an unfortunate life situation which prior to analysis was bound to precipitate depressive states."—(D. Prager)

6029. JUNGEMANN, H., & VENNING, P. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) Note on the gastric peristaltic rate observed radiologically in a group of mental patients. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 502-504.—No significant difference was found between the variability of the rates shown by 20 mental patients, variously diagnosed, when compared with the rates of 76 normal subjects. The difference between the mean rates was "barely significant at the 5% level."—(L. A. Pennington)

6030. KAPLAN, ARTHUR, & WOLF, LOIS. (Augusta (Me.) State Hosp.) The role of the family in relation to the institutionalized mental patient. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 634-639.—The family of the mental patient is an essential factor in the planning of the treatment program. This link between the institutionalized patient and the world outside is fundamental in planning his transition back to his place in the larger community. Regardless of how adequate the relationship of patient to treatment staff, it cannot be assumed to provide the contact with the "normal" world that family contacts afford. Due consideration must be given to providing such contacts for the institutionalized mental patient.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6031. KOHL, RICHARD N., & FLACH, FREDERIC F. Intensive dynamic psychotherapy of depressions. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 90-91.—Abstract and discussion.

6032. LANGFELDT, G. Subdivision clinique du groupe schizophrénie. (Clinical subdivision of the schizophrenic group.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1, 141-153.—English summary.

6033. LIEBERMAN, ALAN A. The Ganser syndrome in psychoses. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 10-16.—The Ganser symptom may be looked upon as a prognosticator of a schizophrenic breakdown or as a phase occurring while the psychotic process continues in statu nascendi. Five case studies are presented.—(N. H. Pronko)

6034. LIFSCHUTZ, JOSEPH E. Insulin coma therapy: a study of results in an army hospital. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 466-469.—A group of 59 schizophrenic patients receiving insulin coma therapy was compared with a matched control group of 59 schizophrenic patients who were not given insulin therapy. Results showed that the insulin coma group showed about the same number of improved patients as the control group. It is concluded that insulin coma therapy has been of little value in itself in the improvement of patients given it.—(N. H. Pronko)

6035. LOVIBOND, S. H. (U. Adelaide, Australia.) The object sorting test and conceptual thinking in schizophrenia. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 52-70.—"A theory of the physiological processes underlying schizophrenic thinking disturbance is outlined and a system of analysing responses to the Object Sorting Test is developed. A comparison is made between Sorting Test performance and an independent clinical assessment of thinking disturbance in 32 schizophrenic patients." 20 references.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

6036. LUZA, SEGISFREDO M. La Prueba de Wartegg en la esquizofrenia. (The application of the Wartegg Test in schizophrenia.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 162-194.—The Wartegg

Test is a type of drawing completion test. It consists of 8 graphic stimuli which the patient is directed to use as part of 8 completed drawings. By studying such characteristics of the drawings as form level, degree of comprehension, stereotypy, repetition, spatial orientation, etc., it is possible to measure the improvement and decline in the condition of schizophrenic patients. English, French, and German summaries. 9 references.—(R. M. Frankin)

6037. McHARG, JAMES F. (Glasgow Royal Mental Hosp., Scotland.) Mania in childhood; report of a case. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 531-539.—Case report of a prepubertal girl, aged 11, who developed a manic state followed by an agitated depression. Detailed review of the literature on functional psychoses in children is given. 35 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6038. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. A statistical study of patients in the New York civil state hospitals, March 31, 1952. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 398-409.—The number of total patients and of female patients has been increasing. The average age went from about 46 in 1915 to about 54 in 1952. Percentage of senile and arteriosclerotic patients increased. There will be an average increase of 2500 patients per yr. and all but paresis and manic-depressive psychosis will share in the increase.—(D. Prager)

6039. MIGNOT, HUBERT. Étude clinique des démences atrophiques: problèmes diagnostiques et nosologiques. (Clinical study of atrophic dementias: diagnostic and nosological problems.) *J. brasil. Psychiat.*, 1952, 1, 278-297.—English summary.

6040. ROSEN, ALBERT (VA Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.), HALES, WILLIAM M., & SIMON, WERNER. Classification of "suicidal" patients. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 359-365.—Groups of patients who express suicidal ideas and threats are much more disturbed than either patients who have made suicidal attempts or "patients-in-general." Patients in the latter two categories are similar. "... in any investigation of suicide, most meaningful results might be obtained if data for individuals with various kinds of 'suicidal' behavior are differentially classed." These conclusions are based on an analysis of MMPI records of male veteran psychiatric patients.—(F. Costin)

6041. SCHMIDT, HERMANN O., & FONDA, CHARLES P. (St. Hosp., Norwich, Conn.) Rorschach scores in the manic state. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 427-437.—The Rorschach scores of 42 manics were compared with those of 42 schizophrenics, matched on the basis of age, sex, and total number of responses. The manics' scores were higher than the schizophrenics' from Sum C, Z, H, and M; they were lower for lambda, TIR, and TR. Comparison of the manics with Beck's normals showed the manics to be higher on Sum C, Z, W, Pure C, FC, and Y; they were lower on F+1, A1/2, lambda, P, V, and TIR. Hypotheses advanced by several writers were checked; some were confirmed and some did not come out as hypothesized. 21 references.—(R. W. Husband)

6042. SEMRAD, ELVIN. The treatment process. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 426-427.—Comments on the Fromm-Reichmann paper (see 29: 6025), include the further addition of techniques that will pro-

vide the schizophrenic patient with a "corrective emotional experience," a return to optimum ego functioning, a definite psychotherapy that is carried into the home and the community.—(N. H. Pronko)

6043. SHANDE, HARLEY C. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Alterations in the "field" in a brief depressive episode. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 455-472.—Content of 4 interviews and a telephone conversation are described and analyzed by using the concept of fields from physics.—(L. A. Pennington)

6044. SINGER, JEROME L., & GOLDMAN, GEORGE D. (VA Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.) Experimentally contrasted social atmospheres in group psychotherapy with chronic schizophrenics. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 23-37.—Two groups of ten reasonably matched schizophrenic patients met weekly for therapeutic sessions for five months. The "authoritarian group... was conducted in classroom atmosphere with lectures. The democratic group encouraged free expression and group participation in decisions and interpretations." Final results were that "in both actions and verbalization, the democratic group evidenced signs of higher morale and greater cohesiveness." The authors infer that "therapeutic progress with schizophrenic groups may be optimal when the group situation is initially highly structured with a gradual increase in group-centered type of leadership."—(J. C. Franklin)

6045. STARR, PHILLIP H. Psychoses in children: their origin and structure. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 544-565.—It is suggested that "... the symbiotic union of mother and infant is the... nucleus of the psychoses, and that the disturbed development of ego, of object relationship, and of affective development which culminates in this union is the true determinant of the psychoses. The vicissitudes of development, consolidation, and resolution of the symbiosis determine a host of the more serious psychiatric disturbances including psychoses, borderline disturbances, character disorders, and severe neuroses."—(L. N. Solomon)

6046. STEVENSON, IAN (Louisiana State U. Sch. Med., New Orleans.), & FISHER, THAIS MORRIS. Techniques in the vocational rehabilitation of chronically unemployed psychiatric patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 289-300.—Techniques and favorable results of an approach to the vocational rehabilitation of chronically unemployed psychiatric patients is described. This approach was a collaborative effort of a psychiatrist and a social worker.—(N. H. Pronko)

6047. SWENSEN, C. H., JR. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.), & PASCAL, G. R. Duration of illness as a prognostic indicator in mental illness. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 363-365.—When significant variables were controlled, no significant relationship was discovered between duration of mental illness and the outcome of the illness. A sample of 486 patients was used. The results were interpreted to mean that "the prognostic importance of duration of illness derived from its relationship to other variables related to the basic disease process, that the mere passage of time presaged neither good nor bad for mental illness, but rather, that it was the processes allowed to progress unchecked during this period that were of prognostic importance in mental illness."—(F. Costin)



6048. **TOURNEY, GARFIELD, & PLAZAK, DEAN J.** Evil eye in myth and schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 478-495.—The delusion of the evil eye in schizophrenia was related to aggression and sexuality with incestuous implications and castration as punishment. Similar dynamic factors were operating in the myth of the evil eye. 60-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

6049. **TRAUGOTT, N. N.** Über den Einfluss der aktiven Therapie auf die Sprachreaktionen der Schizophrenen im Wortexperiment. (On the influence of active therapy on the reactions of schizophrenics in word association experiments.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 211-220.—Association tests using 40 standard words were given to 48 schizophrenics before and after a "cycle of active therapy." Analysis revealed that with clinical improvement, reaction time shortens, the quality of reactions improves, and the vegetative responses to special stimulus words change. Reaction time was found less reliably related to the pathologic state than the presence or absence of primitive speech, echolalia, stereotype, etc. The reaction to emotionally significant words varied with the clinical condition and differed in the several schizophrenic syndromes. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

6050. **TREVATHAN, R. D., & TATUM, J. C.** Rarity of concurrence of psychosis and rheumatoid arthritis in individual patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 83-84.—Because of the rarity of simultaneous occurrence of psychosis and rheumatoid arthritis, the case of a patient continuing these clinical entities is presented in some detail and a theory is advanced to explain the rarity of such cases.—(N. H. Pronko)

6051. **WERBIN, HAROLD; FORLEY, RUTH, & SEIDLIN, S. M.** Chromatographic studies of the 17 ketosteroid excretion patterns of psychotic and normal individuals. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 204-218.—The 17-ketosteroid excretion chromatograms of 5 normals and 5 psychotic patients are compared. The excretion of  $\beta$ -steroids was elevated and of etiocholan-3- $\alpha$ -0.1-17-one depressed in the patients. The results suggest further studies using infrared analysis of the isolated steroids. 21-item bibliography.—(C. T. Bever)

6052. **WHITEHORN, JOHN C.** Hateful self-distrust: a problem in the treatment of schizophrenic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 420-421.—Therapists whose schizophrenic patients do well are those who attempt some motivational understanding of them and who employ an "active-personal participation" rather than a passive-permissive pattern, practical care only or detailed interpretation and instruction. (See 29: 6025.)—(N. H. Pronko)

6053. **WHITEHORN, JOHN C., & BETZ, BARBARA J.** (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) A study of psychotherapeutic relationships between physicians and schizophrenic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 321-331.—Two groups of patients, A, 48 in number and B, 52 in number, were treated respectively by 7 physicians most successful with schizophrenic patients and 7 physicians who were the least successful. 75% of the A group was discharged whereas only 27% of the B group was improved. Aspects of the physician-patient transactions that facilitate therapy are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

6054. **WIEDORN, WILLIAM S.** (La. State U., Med. Sch., New Orleans.) Toxemia of pregnancy and schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 1-9.—Two series of patients are studied for a comparison of a differential incidence of toxemia of late pregnancy in its relation to schizophrenia. 37 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6055. **WILCOX, KATHERINE W.** (Traverse City State Hosp., Mich.) Confusion and therapy in electroconvulsive treatment. *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 318-326.—The study was carried out on 21 recently admitted psychotic women patients whose prognosis was judged to be poor without electroconvulsive therapy and who failed to show adequate improvement with the first few treatments. Two batteries of psychological tests were used to evaluate changes in intellectual functioning in relation to the time intervals after shock. The short battery was administered repetitively 3 times at 15 minute intervals as soon as each patient was awake after her 1st, 5th and 10th treatment. A longer battery of tests was administered 1 day before the start of electroshock, 1 day after the 10th shock treatment and 2 weeks after the end of the series, and again 3 months later. In addition the patient's behavior was rated on the Gardner Behavior Chart. Monthly ratings of "rehabilitation" were recorded over a 2-year period. The results are discussed with special attention to the problem of confusion. Discussion by William H. Wood.—(M. L. Simmel)

(See also abstracts 5011, 5423, 5424, 5676, 5697, 5745, 5776)

#### Psychoneuroses

6056. **BARRY, HERBERT.** Critical ages for parental death in psychoneurosis. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 639.—Abstract.

6057. **BENO, N.** Quelques remarques sur la nature et l'origine de la névrose infantile. (On the nature and origin of infantile neurosis.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 185-190.—Impossible to define, infantile neurosis is a complex result of three factors: biological, biopsychological and psychotraumatic. Four kinds of psychopathological states should be differentiated during childhood depending on the presence or absence of constitutional predisposition and psychopathogenic circumstances. When the child has a strong predisposition ("psycho-allergic" disposition) and is very sensitized, the psychotraumatic factor may possess all degrees of virulence, an actual infantile neurosis requiring classical psychoanalytic technique. English, German, and Italian summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6058. **BRALOVE, RICHARD S., & MILROD, DAVID.** Clinical conference: a case of geriatric neurosis. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1954, 3, 226-253.—The case of a depressed 75 year old retired widower was presented at Hillside Hospital on December 13, 1953. A discussion of psychotherapeutic problems in the aged is presented.—(C. T. Bever)

6059. **CORNELL UNIVERSITY CLINIC.** A report of a psychiatric case conference, Jan. 27, 1954. *Student Med.*, 1954, 3, 39-51.—This is one in a series of case conferences recorded at regular staff meetings of a university health service. The medical and psychological history of an undergraduate student is

presented along with a discussion of the case. When first seen at the health service the patient had extreme difficulty in walking. Recovery under treatment was dramatic. The diagnosis was hysterical psychoneurosis due to previous traumatic experience and unresolved family tensions and pressures.—(J. Summerskill)

6060. ISHIDA, HARUO. (U. Yokohama, Japan.) Le signe du miroir. (Compulsive mirror gazing.) *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 1-6.—In a number of obsessional compulsive neurotic patients the author has observed reiterative self inspection in the mirror. The personality structure and reasons for this behavior differ from those of auto-erotic, narcissistic persons. The obsessive compulsive tests and tries to reaffirm the reality of his own person. 12 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6061. JONES, LUCY. Traitement d'une hystérie d'angoisse. (Treatment of a case of anxiety hysteria.) *Rev. franc. Psychanal.*, 1954, 10, 215-243.—An ego solid enough to support the manifestation of unconscious drives to the point where their satisfaction risks punishment, plus the constant pursuit of a forbidden satisfaction and the resulting anxiety over possible success, comprise the dynamics of a neurosis whose treatment the analyst describes in considerable detail.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6062. MYERS, J. MARTIN, JR., NULSEN, FRANK E., DILLON, HAROLD; DRAVER, CALVIN S., PEARSON, MANUEL M., GRANT, FRANCIS C., & SMITH, LAUREN H. An obsessive-compulsive reaction treated with prefrontal procaine injection. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1953, 153, 1015-1016.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8560.)

6063. SCHACHTER, M. Comportements névrotiques à signification sexuelle chez l'enfant. (Sexually determined neurotic behavior in children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 152-157.—Despite psychoanalysis, the psychopathology of childhood sexuality has not yet been clarified. Of three children, one girl developed a magic ritual to avoid contact with boys, another a compulsive state with panic attacks and hallucinations of blood spots, and a boy, verbalizations and stereotypes as defense mechanisms against moral temptation. Psychological, environmental and psychotherapeutic perspectives are discussed. English, German, and Spanish summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6064. SCHNECK, JEROME M. Hypnotherapy in a case of claustrophobia and its implications for psychotherapy in general. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 251-260.—This is a case report on the hypnotherapeutic treatment of a case of claustrophobia in which the crucial event responsible for symptom formation occurred in a military setting. It is shown how subsequent events served as reinforcements for the condition. Reliving and recall stimulation through dream induction were the major techniques employed. It is indicated how the methods used in the treatment of this case may be generalized to similar situations not necessarily in a military setting.—(E. G. Aiken)

6065. SCHOENEICH, PAUL. Zur speziellen Symptomen-genese des sog. Globus hystericus. (The special origin of the so-called "globus hystericus" symptom.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 235-241.—From anamneses of 5 female patients with sensations as if something were stuck in their

throats, the writer traces the appearance of the symptom from an experience of extreme disappointment. At the same time, all of the women had previously been insecure, with inhibited oral-captive tendencies, and were thus unable to "swallow" their disappointing experience. Since other signs of hysteria were not evident in these cases, the author questions the necessarily hysterical nature of the so-called "globus hystericus" symptom. He proposes instead that it be viewed as an expression of an organ neurosis of the esophagus.—(E. W. Eng)

6066. SILVERMAN, DANIEL. The analysis of an unconscious Pinocchio fantasy in an obsessional neurosis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 346-358.—"The unfolding of an unconscious Pinocchio fantasy in the analysis of a long-standing obsessive-compulsive neurosis proved to be crucial for the understanding of both the neurosis and the patient's character structure."—(N. H. Pronko)

6067. STEIN, SAM L. (2246 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.) A biological concept of neurosis origin and process. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 35-39.—The theme is developed that the primary causative factor of neurosis is "the probable status of the conduction mechanism in man's cortex."—(N. H. Pronko)

6068. TUCHEL, JUTTA. Wahnhafter Ungezieferbefall und psychische Induktion. (Delusions of vermin infestation and folie à deux.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1954, 6, 220-225.—The syndrome of delusional vermin infestation may develop where cutaneous sensations occur in chronically or episodically changed personalities. In a progressively deaf, aged woman this delusion was precipitated in an unpleasant situation and induced a similar reaction in her two close friends, themselves psychologically predisposed. Russian summary. 26 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6069. WEISSMAN, PHILIP. Ego and superego in obsessional character and neurosis. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 529-543.—"To clarify some of the obscurities of the interaction of ego and superego in the genesis of obsessive-compulsive disorders, it is necessary to distinguish more precisely between the postoedipal, mature superego and the pregenital or archaic superego. Introjected parental images from the infantile period of ego development are directly related to obsessional and compulsive symptoms, and these images of omnipotence are representatives of the archaic superego."—(L. N. Solomon)

6070. WILCOX, PAUL H. (526 W. 10th St., Traverse City, Mich.) Coordination of electrostimulation with other techniques in the treatment of neurotic symptoms. (Follow-up report no. 1.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 286-297.—"In neurotic patients whose psychosomatic symptoms and/or depression are accompanied by relatively mild anxiety, intensive psychotherapy facilitated by non-coma and coma CO<sub>2</sub> treatments usually produces efficient results. However, in the presence of certain specific symptoms, such as: various organic changes, systolic B.P. over 170 mm. Hg., marked fear and anxiety, severe nightmares, agitation, sleeplessness, obsessive-compulsive features, severe guilt feelings, marked hate and aggressive tendencies, marked irritability, feelings of unreality, feelings of confusion, and paranoid trends, non-convulsive electro-stimulation under sodium pentothal anesthesia is the treatment of first

choice. In such cases CO<sub>2</sub> treatments may then be used in the later stages of their treatment where indicated." Discussion by Adolph F. Dasler.—(M. L. Simmel)

(See also abstract 6127)

#### Psychosomatics

6071. BELL, ANITA I., & LEVINE, M. I. The psychologic aspects of pediatric practice. I. Causes and treatment of chronic constipation. *Pediatrics*, 1954, 14, 259-266.—The importance of emotional factors as a cause of constipation is emphasized and illustrated in two case histories selected from 22 such cases treated successfully by the authors.—(M. C. Templin)

6072. BENNETT, EDWARD M., & JOHANSEN, DOROTHEA E. (Tufts Coll., Boston, Mass.) Psychodynamics of the diabetic child. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68 (11), No. 382, 23 p.—A study of "the fundamental patterns of personality that appear in diabetic children and to attempt to relate aspects of these patterns to specific aspects of the child's life: medical, social, familial, etc." Among 58 diabetic children, between the ages of 7 and 9, who were tested on the CAT, Michigan Picture Test, Rosenzweig P-F Study, Rorschach, Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test, and a wide variety of interviews, etc., the authors found numerous personality characteristics which at least furnish guide lines for "speculation concerning what should be looked for in the future."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6073. BONAPARTE, MARIE. Petit essai critique sur la médecine psychosomatique. (Brief critical essay on psychosomatic medicine.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1954, 18, 276-280.—Psychoanalysis, like other new sciences, attempts to spread its light too far, and in psychosomatic medicine has invaded purely medical territory. Psychosomaticists often observe, but do not psychoanalyze, cases; their conclusions therefore, carry little weight.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6074. ENGEL, GEORGE L. (U. Rochester, New York.) Studies of ulcerative colitis. I. Clinical data bearing on the nature of the somatic process. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 496-501.—Detailed study of 32 patients indicates that neither diarrhea nor constipation should receive major attention when colitis is psychologically evaluated. The high incidence of rectal bleeding prior to other symptoms suggests need "for caution in psychosomatic correlations, since the primary pathophysiological variable... has obviously not yet been identified."—(L. A. Pennington)

6075. GRAFF, NORMAN I., & WALLERSTEIN, ROBERT S. (Winter V. A. Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Unusual wheal reaction in a tattoo: psychosomatic aspects in one patient. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 505-515.—Psychoanalytically oriented detailed discussion of a male psychiatric patient, with a tattoo dagger-shaped, who developed a wheal in intensive psychotherapy. 24 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6076. HÄFNER, H., & FREYBERGER, H. Über psychogene Blindheit. (Psychogenic blindness.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 224-235.—Discussion of 2 cases of psychogenic blindness in which

the symptom appeared to represent a regressive wish for infantile dependency. A third case, in which the wish for blindness appeared in dreams, suggested the importance, for psychogenic blindness, of at least one parent on whom there has been an intense passive dependency. A fourth case showed how such blindness may represent a symbolic identification with an important security figure who is blind. Examples are given from literature in which the expressed wish for blindness appears in association with a wish for a completely sheltered, protected, infantile existence.—(E. W. Eng)

6077. HIDDLESTONE, H. J. H. (Public Hosp., Nelson, New Zealand.) The attitudes of tuberculosis patients. *Tubercle, Lond.*, 1954, 35, 223-226.—Presents a modification of the Madison Sentence Completion Test for use with British Tuberculous patients. Modified form was administered to 150 hospitalized patients. Concludes that major value of test is "... for the better understanding of tuberculous patients and for the training of junior medical staff to give due regard to the tuberculous patient's attitudes."—(S. Brotman)

6078. KLINE, MILTON V. Psoriasis and hypnotherapy: a case report. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 318-322.—"A chronic case of psoriasis in a forty-five-year-old woman has been reported upon wherein there has been demonstrated a definitive relationship between emotional factors and the onset of the psoriasis. Despite resolution of the precipitating distress, the psoriasis remained unabated for more than twenty years until successfully treated with hypnotherapy. Some of the theoretical issues related to both the origin and therapeutic rationale have been discussed."—(E. G. Aiken)

6079. MARTY, PIERRE; FAIN, MICHEL; KEVRAN, R., & DUPRÉS, P. Notes sur certains aspects psychosomatiques de la tuberculose pulmonaire. (Certain psychosomatic aspects of pulmonary tuberculosis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1954, 18, 244-275.—The outline comprises 7 sub-heads: personality and structure of pulmonary tuberculosis patients; childhood milieu (usual family and situation of the practically or theoretically abandoned child); problem of distance from the mother; zone of security (when narrow the patient is more exposed to the disease, and when somewhat recovered, tends more readily to fall ill again); clinical observation; pulmonary localization; therapy.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6080. MILES, HENRY H. W., WALDFOGEL, SAMUEL; BARRABEE, EDNA L., & COBB, STANLEY. Psychosomatic study of 46 young men with coronary artery disease. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 455-477.—By means of psychiatric interviews, detailed social history study, and psychological testing (Rorschach, Cattell 16 P.F. Test, Handwriting analysis) applied to 46 white male patients (on average of 5.6 years after illness) and to 49 control subjects, Dunbar's hypothesis regarding personality attributes in coronary disease was not verified. Evidence suggested that maleness, body build, and "some intrinsic metabolic fault, probably inherited" were the determinants. 19 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6081. ROEMER, H. Über die Organwahl bei gynäkologischen Organneurosen. ("Organ choice" in gynaecological organ neuroses.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 218-223.—The form and locus of



symptoms in gynaecological disorders involving a psychological component may be determined by a number of factors. The physiological symptoms may be characteristic of the deviant psychophysiological affective response; a particular organ may be structurally susceptible; trauma-specific responses may become fixated; symptoms rewarded with secondary gains may become fixated; or the particular pattern of disturbance may represent bodily symbolization of a component of the conflict.—(E. W. Eng)

6062. SAVAGE, CHARLES, & NOBLE, DOUGLAS. Cancer of the pancreas: two cases simulating psychogenic illness. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 62-65.—Two cases of cancer of the pancreas are described which simulated psychogenic illness and were thus wrongly diagnosed because of the loading of psychopathic factors involved.—(N. H. Pronko)

6063. SCHMALTZ, GUSTAV. Komplexe Psychologie und Körperliches Symptom. Dargestellt an einem Fall von Psychogener Angina Pectoris. (Analytic psychology and bodily symptom. A case of psychogenic angina pectoris.) Stuttgart: Hippokrates, 1955. 122 p. DM 6.80.—The application of Jungian analytic techniques to brief psychotherapy in psychosomatic conditions is illustrated with a case study of a 39 year old married dentist, who had been referred by his internist with symptoms of psychogenic angina pectoris. Medical history, psychiatric history, and graphological report are presented. The 20 psychotherapeutic treatment hours and autogenic relaxation exercises, which relieved the symptoms, are reported in summary form, with commentaries, interpretations of 32 dreams, and references to the literature. Foreword by C. G. Jung.—(H. P. David)

6064. SCHNEIDER, ELIAS. (Columbia U., New York.) Psychodynamics of chronic allergic eczema and chronic urticaria. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 17-21.—A series of 9 cases of patients suffering from chronic allergic eczema and urticaria is reviewed for the purpose of showing that the fundamental psychodynamic forces involved were anxiety and guilt connected with hostile aggressive impulses.—(N. H. Pronko)

6065. SHAPIRO, ALVIN P., MYERS, THEODORE; REISER, MORTON F., & FERRIS, EUGENE B., JR. Comparison of blood pressure response to Veriloid and to the doctor. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 478-488.—Oral administration of a new preparation, hypotensive in effect, to 4 patients with essential hypertension was found, over an 8-month interval, to lower blood pressure. The drug's effect also varied, under placebo alternation regimens, with the researcher's subjective evaluation of his enthusiasm for the preparation. Additional study of the doctor-patient relationship is recommended.—(L. A. Pennington)

6066. STEKEL, HILDA. Successful short-term treatment of psychosomatic disease. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 719-722.—A case history of a 27 year-old girl is presented wherein success was obtained with a limited number of sessions. The patient was treated on the basis of one session per week and had a total of 23 sessions in all.—(L. N. Solomon)

#### Clinical Neurology

6067. ARNOLD, NANCY. The adjustments of adolescents to poliomyelitis. *J. Pediatr.*, 1954, 45,

347-362.—6 patients who had poliomyelitis as adolescents and their parents were interviewed at least 3 years following the acute attack concerning personal, emotional and situational adjustment to the disease. It was found that the disability, especially the prognosis, was not fully accepted. Attitudes and behavior of both patients and parents are reported.—(M. C. Templin)

6068. BERKO, MARTIN J. Measurement of behavioral development in cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (6-7), 16-17.—A group of 46 "children" with cerebral palsy (CA range from 16 months to 27 years) were examined before and after a 23-week training period by means of the Vineland Social Maturity Scale and the Gesell Developmental Schedules. More than normally expected social growth occurred. While none of the mean gains in (Gesell) developmental ages equalled non-handicapped expectancy, manipulative behavior showed the greatest (3.7 mos.) and language behavior showed the least (2.4 mos.). Pre-test measures were "rough predictors of the degree of progress towards rehabilitation which will be made."—(T. E. Newland)

6069. BLOCK, WILLIAM E. (New York U.) Personality of the brain-injured child. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 91-100; 108.—This is "a systematic and critical review of existing literature directly and indirectly bearing on this topic" with the emphasis "placed on the behavioral and personality concomitants of the original brain trauma and its sequelae. .... It would be important in terms of implications for rehabilitation and education to explore further the hypothesis that the true nature of the effects of early brain-damage on personality is a function of the interaction of the individual with his particular social milieu." 45 references.—(T. E. Newland)

6090. BOSLEY, ELIZABETH C. Normal language development in its application to the cerebral palsied child. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (6-7), 17-18.—The speech program of children with cerebral palsy should begin as soon after birth as the condition is realized. Parents of such children should become familiar with the normal precursors of formal speech and its developmental sequences and act, during the first year if possible, upon the recommendations of a competent speech examiner.—(T. E. Newland)

6091. BROWN, CHRISTY. My left foot. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955. xiii, 178 p. \$3.00.—The 22 year old author of this autobiography is the victim of athetoid cerebral palsy whose only usable muscles were in his left leg and foot. With this foot he learned to write and paint and at 18 years of age started physiotherapy; which has resulted in considerable physical improvement. As an autobiographical case history the book reveals the adjustment problems of the cerebral palsied.—(C. M. Louttit)

6092. CHICATA, MIGUEL ANGEL. Alteraciones mentales agudas en los traumatismos craneo-encefálicos. (Some mental disturbances in craneo-encephalic trauma.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1954, 17, 40-56.—Acute mental disturbances were studied in 10 cases of craneo-encephalic trauma. The cases fall into three principal groups: (1) disturbances of consciousness; (2) amnesic-Korsakowid syndrome; and (3) hyperaesthetic-emotional weakness. 28-item bibliography. English, French, and German summaries.—(R. M. Frumkin)

6093. DAVIDSON, DOUGLAS T. Review of psychiatric progress 1954: Epilepsy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 530-533. — The past year's (1954) progress in the field of epilepsy is reviewed under text books, critical studies and new drugs. 17 references. — (N. H. Pronko)

6094. de AJURIAGUERRA, J., HÉCAEN, H., & SADOUN, R. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris.) Les troubles mentaux au cours des tumeurs de la région méso-diencephalique. (The mental disturbances accompanying tumors of the meso-diencephalic region.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 406-478. — The behavioral disorders occurring as a consequence of tumors in the hypothalamus, thalamus and mesencephalic region are described under the following headings: (A) Disturbances in consciousness; (B) States of dementia; (C) Confusional states and hallucinosis; (D) Affective changes. The relations between these disturbances and the location and type of tumor are discussed. 97-item bibliography. — (A. L. Benton)

6095. DENHOFF, ERIC, & HOLDEN, RAYMOND H. (Meeting St. School for Cerebral Palsy, Providence, R. I.) Factors in successful school adjustment of cerebral palsied children: a preliminary report. Chicago, Ill.: The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., [1954.] 7 p. (Mimeo.) — Essentially the same as article abstracted in entry 29: 4547.

6096. DOLL, EDGAR A. (Bellingham (Wash.) Pub. Schs.) Intelligence and cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (6-7), 8-9; 19: 27. — "The cerebral palsied" are a highly heterogeneous group, who must be evaluated psychologically as total persons in the light of their respective handicapping conditions in terms of both their level of functioning at the time of their being evaluated and their inferred potential. — (T. E. Newland)

6097. DONNELL, CATHERINE; STRAUS, BARBARA, & CUDROFF, CAROL. The parents' part in a hospital program for children with cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (8), 14-15. — A program, consisting of carefully planned visiting by the parents, group meetings for parents, and case service work to the parents and child, is described as a means of reducing or preventing a possible loss in close family relationship ties. — (T. E. Newland)

6098. EVANS, JAMES M., JR. (Federation of the Handicapped, New York.) Social groups for adults with cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (11), 7-8; 12. — Initiatory difficulties, such as reluctance to participate in other than training for job placement, and early indications of the possible beneficial outcomes of group activity intended to improve social skills are reported for 63 adults who participated the first year. It was observed that correlative work was needed with the parents of those taking part in the program. — (T. E. Newland)

6099. FAY, TEMPLE. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Overall considerations of seizures in cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (8), 5-12. — "As convulsive seizures occur most frequently without cerebral palsy and cerebral palsy is present in the majority of cases without convulsions, the two conditions must be considered and treated as separate problems except where organic focal pathology can be demonstrated as a cause of both." Seizure behavior is regarded phylogenetically and as sug-

gesting loss of higher level control." Correctible or not, the treatment of tomorrow lies in enhanced cerebral control, circulation and function, and not by drugs alone that may depress cortical motor function. — (T. E. Newland)

6100. FEINDEL, WILLIAM, & PENFIELD, WILDER. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) Localization of discharge in temporal lobe automatism. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 605-630. — Analysis of the seizure patterns of 50 patients with temporal lobe automatism results in a description of the phenomenon designated early by Hughlings Jackson as ictal fits. Electrical stimulation of brain areas suggest that the region "responsible for the initiation of the automatism appears to center in the periamygdaloid area a detailed description of which is given. 21 references. — (L. A. Pennington)

6101. FRIEDMAN, ARNOLD P., von STORCH, THEODORE J. C., & MERRITT, H. HOUSTON. (Montefiore Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.) Migraine and tension headaches: clinical study of two thousand cases. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 773-788. — Findings with respect to history, symptoms and treatment of the migraine and tension headaches in this series are contrasted. Migraine sufferers have more frequent family history of the disorder, an earlier age of onset, distinct prodroma, headaches less frequent but of longer duration than patients with tension headaches. The migraine headaches are more frequently unilateral, usually throbbing rather than constant, and are more frequently associated with vomiting. Migraine is thought to be a definite clinical entity best treated symptomatically by combinations of ergotamine and caffeine; prevention is best accomplished by psychotherapy, as is the case with tension headaches, which are best symptomatically treated by analgesics and sedatives. 44-item bibliography. — (L. I. O'Kelly)

6102. HALPERN, L. (Hebrew U.-Hadassah Med. Sch., Jerusalem, Israel.) Optic function and postural attitude. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 831-836. — In patients showing unilateral disequilibrium on the Romberg test, it was demonstrated that the falling tendency could be inhibited by permitting vision in the eye opposite the side of the disequilibrium, but that vision on the homolateral side had no effect on the postural abnormality. Explanation in terms of sensori-motor interaction and induction are offered. — (L. I. O'Kelly)

6103. HEILMAN, GRACE G. Needs and resources for group learning of cerebral palsied children of pre-elementary school age in New York City. New York City: The Coordinating Council for Cerebral Palsy, 1954. 47 p. (Mimeo.) — A philosophy concerning developmental learning of cerebral palsied children is set forth. "Full recognition has yet to be given to the value to the child of the integration of therapy and socialization and daily living experiences in the treatment program." Particularly needed are more adequate training for the mentally retarded cerebral palsied child and interagency coordination of services to be rendered to the multiple-handicapped in order to facilitate a free interchange of ideas. Resources for group experiences for the children in point are described. 27-item bibliography. — (T. E. Newland)

6104. LINDSTROM, P. A. Prefrontal ultrasonic irradiation—a substitute for lobotomy. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 399-425. — By recourse to animal experimentation a technique was

developed for the induction of graded subcortical lesions thereafter applied to 20 human patients suffering from intractable pain due to malignant tumors. Autopsy reports are given for 15 who later succumbed to their diseases. "A satisfactory lobotomy effect was obtained in most cases in spite of the fact that the tissue alterations were minimal... ultrasonic damage can be controlled and graded... unintentional mutilation can be avoided." 8 case reports are given. 70 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6105. MEYER, JOSEPH H. (United Vocational & Employment Service, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Vocational rehabilitation of the cerebral palsied. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31 (1), 118-122.—A review of what has been done for the cerebral palsied in planning for the vocational rehabilitation of those considered likely to profit from such a program. Of necessity such planning is highly individualized, especially in view of the majority of such individuals having had little or no vocational experience prior to the start of the program under discussion. Though the number salvaged to the extent of vocational independence may be small, the effort appears to be fully justified.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6106. ORR, JOSEPH K., & RISCH, FRANK. (VA Med. Cent., Los Angeles, Calif.) Is the order of birth a factor in epilepsy? *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 679-683.

6107. PAAK, ELIZABETH B. (Columbus (O.) State Sch.) Measures of ability in a pre-academic group of brain-injured children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 220-225.—The program of the Columbus State School for measuring the ability of brain injured children in a pre-academic group is discussed. The kinds of ratings and check lists of achievement which were employed are described.—(V. M. Staudt)

6108. RICHARDSON, ELIZABETH J., & KOBLER, FRANK J. (Loyola U., Chicago.) Testing the cerebral palsied. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 101-103; 108-109.—32 cerebral palsied children (22 boys, 10 girls), ranging in chronological age from 61 to 138 months, were tested by means of the Stanford-Binet, the colored form of the Raven Progressive Matrices, and two forms of the Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test. Product moment correlations between results on the Binet and on the other three ranged from .74 to .90; between the Raven and the two forms of the Ammons, .63 and .64; and between the two forms of the Ammons, .94. Possible merits of using either the Raven or the Ammons alone or in combination are discussed.—(T. E. Newland)

6109. ROSS, ALAN O. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Tactual perception of form by the brain-injured. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 568-572.—"A tactual test of perception of raised outlines of forms was designed on the principle that such outlines can be presented in varying degrees of completeness and that the degree of completeness can be expressed in terms of the number of tactual stimuli of which the outline is composed and the distance between them. The power of this test to discriminate the performances of 24 brain-injured patients from a like number of normal adults was examined. Patients with brain injury were shown to require a greater degree of completeness of form outline than normals in order to recognize the form tactually." 21 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

6110. SCHWAB, ROBERT S. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.), CHAFETZ, MORRIS E., & WALKER, SYLVIA. Control of two simultaneous voluntary motor acts in normals and in Parkinsonism. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 591-598.—The inability of the Parkinsonian patient to carry out concurrent movements is described, a device for measurement sketched, and the person's attendant emotional reactions resulting in enhanced tremor and rigidity indicated.—(L. A. Pennington)

6111. SILVERMAN, ALBERT J., & HARRIS, VIRGIL W. (U. Colorado Med. Center, Denver.) Electroencephalography and psychometric testing in brain-damaged patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 31-34.—A series of 105 patients with brain damage was studied for the purpose of discovering correlations and psychologic test findings. Results indicate the need for employing both tests in the diagnosis of brain injury.—(N. H. Pronko)

6112. SYMONDS, CHARLES. Classification of the epilepsies with particular reference to psychomotor seizures. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 631-637.—It is suggested in this special article that seizures be routinely described with reference to 5 criteria: clinical, anatomical, physiological (including electrical and biochemical), pathological, and therapeutic. This multiple classification is illustrated by recourse to data on petit mal and psychomotor reactions, the latter viewed as temporal lobe epilepsy.—(L. A. Pennington)

6113. TRELLES, J. O., & ROEDENBECK, S. D. Estudios sobre neuro-clistercosis. (Studies on cerebral-clistercosis.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1954, 17, 15-26.—The classic symptomatology of cerebral clistercosis is manifested by convulsive crises, by the syndrome of endocraneal hypertension, and by mental disorders. Three clinical forms are of particular interest: (1) the pseudo-bulbous form; (2) complication of psychomotor automatism form; and (3) the pseudo-Korsakoff form. These three forms are thoroughly discussed with the presentation of clinical case histories. 7 clinical illustrations. English, French and German summaries.—(R. M. Frumkin)

6114. UECKER, ALBERT E., FRENCH, LYLE A., & JOHNSON, DAVID R. Psychological studies of seven epileptic hemiparetics before and after hemispherectomy. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 555-564.—7 patients ranging in age from 13 to 35 years were given prior to and after surgery a series of psychological tests (Wechsler-Bellevue, Rorschach, Bender Gestalt, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory among others). Results indicated little change in intellectual function with most noticeable improvement in 2 cases relatively normal in preoperative intelligence. "Except for their freedom from seizures, postoperative adjustment was not dramatically different from the preoperative." Review of literature on the problem is given. 30 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6115. VAN BUSFURK, CHARLES. (U. Minnesota Hosp., Minneapolis.) Return of motor function in hemiplegia. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 919-928.—39 hemiplegic patients showed ability to learn simple motor tasks equally well with the paretic and nonparetic limbs. If initial learning is postponed more than 2 months after the onset of paresis, learning is slowed.



"Restitution of function following cerebral injury occurs chiefly in the first two months and appears to be a spontaneous process." 37 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6116. van HARREVELD, A., & STAMM, J. S. (Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Spreading cortical convulsions and depressions. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 352-366.

6117. VOORHEES, WILLIAM D., & DIETHELM, OSKAR. Color reactions of epileptic and normal subjects. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 85.—Abstract and discussion.

6118. WEINSTEIN, EDWIN A., MALITZ, SIDNEY, & BARKER, WARREN J. Denial of the loss of a limb. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 27-30.—"The case of a patient with a brain injury and a traumatic amputation of an arm is presented. The symbolic patterns of adaption, including denial of the loss of the limb at changing levels of brain function through the stages of recovery are described."—(N. H. Pronko)

6119. WILSON, RUBY K. (Inst. Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.) An investigation of birth records of children with cerebral palsy as given by attending physicians. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (5), 3-5; 10.—The returns of a 43% yield on 270 questionnaires sent to physicians attending the births of infants with cerebral palsy were compared with the reports of a comparable number of mothers of infants regarded as normal at delivery, 75 boys and 40 girls in both cases. "In general, cerebral palsy in the newborn tends to occur in births from mothers who are miscarriage prone and who have various prenatal abnormalities." The condition is evidenced in the newborn frequently by lack of birth cry, breathing difficulties, and cyanosis. "However, cerebral palsy occurs even more frequently in conditions which parallel the normal."—(T. E. Newland)

6120. ZIEGLER, DEWEY K. Cerebral atrophy in psychiatric patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 454-458.—A series of 40 patients with cerebral atrophy was compared with a control group of 29 patients. The diagnosis of cerebral atrophy was found to be positively correlated with (1) memory impairment, (2) abnormal neurological signs and (3) age over 40.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 5702, 5707, 6409)

#### Physically Handicapped

6121. CRAIN, RUFUS B. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) The industrial physician's viewpoint on employment of the physically handicapped. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1953, 20 (9), 18-23.—The industrial physician must: (1) look after the needs of the physically handicapped already employed in his company; (2) set up criteria of fitness which will allow him to accept for employment new applicants with various impairments. The methods and forms used in discharging these responsibilities at the Eastman Kodak Company are described.—(S. L. Warren)

6122. DAVIES, EVELYN. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Rehabilitation in the schools. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1954, 56, 92-97.—Both rehabilitation and education are directed toward the fullest possible de-

velopment of the individual in society. Every educator, therefore, should help in the rehabilitation program. The psychological and social aspects concern self-realization and human relationship. Handicapped children must learn a balance between dependence and independence. They must be taught to understand and accept one another and engage in group activity which demands awareness and respect for others. In these ways they can be led to attain the fullest physical, mental, social and economic usefulness of which they are capable.—(G. E. Bird)

6123. DOYLE, JONATHAN, & McCONNELL, FREEMAN. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) Relationship between the causes of hearing loss in children and audiogram patterns. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 63-65; 69-70.—Audiograms of 151 clinic subjects, six to 14 years old, were categorized into eight contour patterns, and a 10-category etiological classification was employed. The most significant findings were: (1) The flat moderate loss and the rising contour audiograms were characteristic of hearing loss resulting from ear infections and infected tonsils and adenoids; (2) "Children with perceptive deafness caused by measles, meningitis, scarlet fever, and similar diseases showed much more variability (in contour), but high tone loss was much more in evidence;" (3) "Birth injury was significantly (and prematurity, somewhat) related to marked high tone loss;" and (4) "The flat or rising contour was observed... for seven of nine psychogenic cases."—(T. E. Newland)

6124. FAUTH, BETTE La VERNE, & FAUTH, WARREN WESLEY. (Calif. Sch. Deaf, Riverside.) A study of the Proceedings of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, 1850-1949-VII. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 391-400.—The review of reports of the introduction of rhythm activities in teaching the deaf, at first for improving bodily poise and for facilitating physical development, and later as an aid in the teaching of speech and in acoustic training, is presented. The functions, claimed advantages and disadvantages, and problems in operating residential and day schools for the deaf, as advanced over the century, are presented as another chapter in the total study. 20 references.—(T. E. Newland)

6125. KATZ, ELIAS. (U. Calif, San Francisco.) A "survey of degree of physical handicap." *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15 (11), 10-11.—Described is a chart on which to characterize the extent and nature of a subject's vision, hearing, speech, sitting balance, arm-hand use, and walking. Spaces are provided for brief descriptions of minimal and mild (non-handicapping) and moderate and severe (handicapping) conditions. Clinical examination and survey uses are indicated.—(T. E. Newland)

6126. KLEIN, EARL T. (Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C.) Better tools for serving the handicapped. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1953, 20 (9), 3-8.—Two technical developments which the U. S. Employment Service is actively promoting to improve services to the handicapped are: (1) devices for more accurate appraisal of the physical capacities of individuals; (2) more efficient instruments for classifying the physical demands of jobs. Examples of both techniques are given.—(S. L. Warren)

6127. MALMO, ROBERT B., BOAG, THOMAS J., & RAGINSKY, BERNARD B. Electromyographic

study of hypnotic deafness. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 305-317.—This reports an experimental investigation of the similarities and differences between hysterical and hypnotic deafness. Many similarities were obtained. The most outstanding dissimilarity lay in the absence of emotional reaction when the experimenters succeeded in breaking through a hypnotic defense against sound, in contrast to the intense affective reaction of the hysterical subject under such conditions. The question of inhibitory mechanisms in hysteria and hypnosis are discussed.—(E. G. Aiken)

6128. MOIES, P. C. Les appareils pour l'aide auditive. (Apparatus for hearing aids.) *Ergologie*, 1954, 2 (1), 5-7.—The author describes briefly the equipment worn by the hard-of-hearing individual, both air and bone conduction methods. He points out that there are a number of misunderstandings with regard to equipment, and mentions that it need be no more uncomfortable than glasses.—(R. W. Husband)

6129. PALACÍN IGLESIAS, GREGORIO B. (U. Miami, Fla.) Psicología y educación de los ciegos. (Psychology and education of the blind.) *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc.*, Montevideo, 1953, 27, 425-439.—35,000 blind children in Latin-America are not getting an education because there are no special schools for them. A knowledge of the special psychology and the necessary methods could be acquired by many teachers in order to educate most of these children in regular schools. There are certain differences, in method, based upon the need to substitute touch for seeing, even when there is no mental impairment. There is also a difference between the way a person learns when he was born blind and the way he learns if he has lost his sight later and still preserves his visual memories.—(M. M. Gillet)

6130. PALACÍN IGLESIAS, GREGORIO B. (U. Miami, Fla.) Psicología y educación de los ciegos. (Psychology and education of the blind.) *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc.*, Montevideo, 1954, 28, 20-44.—Teaching the blind begins with the attention and the sensory perceptions and emphasizes active learning by the child. The discussion explains the material used and the way to overcome a child's fears and discouragement with failures and arouse co-operation in order to develop all the senses, especially touch both active and passive; that is, surfaces, weight, temperature, movement, perception of form (muscular). Training seems to increase the sensibility of the blind considerably above the norm for the untrained sighted. The teacher can use prepared material or his own, some forms of which are described. The importance of hearing as substitute for vision is explained and the methods are outlined for reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. 20 references.—(M. M. Gillet)

6131. RUTLEDGE, LOUIS. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Aspiration levels of deaf children as compared with those of hearing children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 375-380.—55 institutionalized deaf children and 52 institutionalized hearing children completed a series of 10 goal-setting problems on two motor tasks (a balance test and an aspiration board). Significant and consistent differences between the two groups were obtained only on the tasks in which the deaf are handicapped.—(M. F. Palmer)

6132. SWITZER, MARY E. (Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D. C.) Disability and dol-

lars: an investment prospectus. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1953, 20 (10), 16-18.—The tangible and intangible benefits of vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled are recounted. The advantages to the individual, his family, and the community are enumerated.—(S. L. Warren)

6133. WALDROP, ROBERT S. (VA, Washington, D. C.) Counseling teams help long-term hospitalized veterans. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 20 (9), 26-29.—The functions and responsibilities of the vocational counselor in the Dept. of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration are described. The article enumerates the goals and cites the advantages deriving from cooperation as a team of the veterans counselor in the hospital and the counselor from the State Employment Service.—(S. L. Warren)

6134. WISHART, D. E. STAUNTON. The hard of hearing infant. *Ann. Otol. etc.*, St. Louis, 1954, 63, 378-393.—The importance of hearing in infants is stressed. The majority of infants became deaf before the age of 2; few are totally deaf. There is some residual hearing. Deafness can be detected in the first year. Infants can learn lip reading. Many deaf infants achieve articulation readily and some speech. Pediatricians and parents should be convinced that little deaf children can be taught to understand speech and to preserve tone of voices. A table is given showing suggested lip reading for a very young deaf child, and instructions are presented for the nurse attending a deaf infant.—(J. C. G. Loring)

(See also abstracts 5153, 6076)

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

6135. BASTIN, G. Les objectifs de la psychopédagogie. (The objectives of educational psychology.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 108-113.—To attain its aim, school psychology should not rely upon tests only, but upon individual consultations with parents, collective consultations with parents whose children have the same difficulty, talks with groups of parents and the distribution of pamphlets treating of common educational problems.—(R. Piret)

6136. BIGGE, MORRIS L. (Fresno State Coll., Calif.) A relativistic approach to the learning aspect of educational psychology. *Educ. Theory*, 1954, 4, 213-219; 234.—This paper seeks a harmonization of the topological and vector psychology of Kurt Lewin with the pragmatic philosophy of John Dewey and Boyd H. Bode. "The core of such a proposed synthesis is an interactive-situational continuum conception of learning." The author stresses prediction of what a particular child will do in a certain situation rather than being satisfied with statistical "averages." To predict accurately a pupil's behavior, the teacher has to understand that person's present "life space" and must be able to anticipate the personal worlds of the future.—(A. E. Kuenzli)

6137. BLUMENFELD, WALTER. Entre la escuela nueva y la antigua. (Between the progressive school and the traditional school.) Lima, Peru: Facultad de Educación, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, 1954. 20 p.—Data are offered to demonstrate that Peruvian education is in a transition from the old, subject matter-centered school to the new, child-centered school. Despite the fact that the author does not recommend the full acceptance of all

the principles and practices of the active school, he believes that the transition from one school to the other should not prolong too much. Otherwise, Peruvian culture would be in a serious risk.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6138. BOTTRELL, HAROLD R. (U. Houston, Tex.), & BROADHEAD, RUSSELL H. (Eds.) *Educational sociology*. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Co., 1954. xxv, 473 p. \$5.25.—The book is organized into six major parts: (1) understanding educative processes in the community; (2) understanding the community itself; (3) understanding children and youth; (4) understanding educative agencies; understanding agencies and resources; (5) utilizing community resources and experiences; and (6) developing special competencies. Each chapter contains a number of resources drawn from projects carried out in various communities.—(S. M. Amatora)

6139. CARMONA-NENCLARES, FRANCISCO. *Sociedad, persona y educación*. (Society, person, and education.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 217-224.—Education does not create a being: it facilitates the latter's growth. Its root is in the initial vitality of man. The essence of learning is not in the reception of knowledge, but in the internal sedimentation occurring within the human being. Each individual collects from the group life a quantity of elements which reinforce social homogeneity. Education is a process which fuses with life itself. In last analysis, education is always a matter of culture. True education assures the development of a free personality and the continuous renovation of social culture.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6140. COLLINS, MILDRED. (U. Coll., Leicester, Eng.) Causes of premature leaving from grammar schools. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 129-142.—The bearing of the following influences on the withdrawal of children before completing the grammar school course to 16 years is investigated on a national basis: (1) the percentage of pupils admitted to grammar schools; (2) social class; (3) the imposition of penalties on parents withdrawing children; (4) replacement of teaching staff. The effect of social class is evident in the correlation of the number of unskilled workers in a given area with increased percentages of premature leavers from grammar schools, although this relationship does not hold in the case of secondary modern schools of the same areas.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6141. EZZAT, A. (Sociology and the influence of environment on education.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 333-356.—The social environment has the greatest effect on education. It is found in three forms. An external form which represents the social structure; its effect is of a religious nature in both historical and primitive societies, and national and democratic in modern societies. The second, is the ecological aspect, where education is more widespread in urban areas and restricted to reading and writing in rural areas. The third form of the social environment is the internal environment which refers to the social mores and customs, basically politics, economics, character and religion which in their turn are subjected to the goals set to them by education. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

6142. GARRISON, KARL C., & GRAY, J. STANLEY. (U. Georgia, Athens.) *Educational psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. xix, 505

p. \$5.00.—The preface states that there are included, as a fundamental part of the materials in this text for the basic course, the four trends in the development of educational psychology: greater dependence upon scientific data, increased application of findings to learning situations, increased emphasis upon the growth of the individual child as a unified whole, and a more general recognition of the dynamic nature of the individual. Contents: Chapter 1. The field of educational psychology. Part One: Human growth and development, chapters 2 through 10. Part Two: Learning and guidance, chapters 11 through 20. Appendix A: A selected annotated bibliography of 16mm. films. Appendix B: Basic statistical concepts.—(H. K. Moore)

6143. HILL, GEORGE E. (Ohio U., Athens.) College proneness, a guidance problem. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 70-73.—An intensive study of 400 young people over a period of four years indicates that it is the uncontrolled operation of complex and inter-related forces that determine for many young people whether or not they will plan to attend college. It is also indicated that what leads to success in college is also a complex of abilities, attitudes, desires, and values.—(G. S. Speer)

6144. LINS, L. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Pre-university background and effect of various factors upon university success. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 157-158.—Four separate reports relating to an entering university freshman class are summarized. Data are presented for weight, height, age, extra-curricular activities, employment, occupation of fathers, academic success of students from large and small high schools, and self-support.—(G. S. Speer)

6145. LORGE, IRVING. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) If they know not, teach. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1954, 56, 165-168.—Different methods arise from the need to organize material for presentation in order to stimulate students to learn. Variation is the most efficacious procedure for most students. No one method is necessarily superior to any other. "Variety in method is the spice of teaching, as well as of life."—(G. E. Bird)

6146. LOVE, JEAN O. (Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville, Pa.) Professional ethics in education. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 285-394.—Discussion of the topic is broken down as follows: (1) scope of ethical codes; (2) functions of codes; (3) inculcating ethical standards; (4) the role of the principal; (5) content of representative codes of ethics; (6) ethical practices in relations with other teachers; (7) ethical practices in relationships between teachers and administration; (8) ethical practices in regard to pupils, parents and community; (9) ethical practices relating to the profession and the job; (10) ethical practices in financial matters; and (11) ethical standards in personal matters. 23 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

6147. McNASSOR, DONALD. (Claremont Coll., Calif.) Barriers and gateways in school-community relationships. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 1-10.—The author directs attention to the way in which children in America see adults as well as the way in which children are seen through eyes of teachers and parents. He analyzes eight barriers to school-community relationships, and then proceeds to show a gateway through the barriers by means of gradual development.—(S. M. Amatora)



6148. MILLER, HENRY. (City Coll., New York.) Student participant-observation with underprivileged children in a school setting. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 429-433.—A field assignment is designed as a laboratory experience correlated with the course in the teacher-education curriculum, child and adolescent psychology. The student acts as a participant-observer, performing a task, and at the same time engages in child study. He writes a weekly anecdotal record of one of his observations. Later he makes a sociogram and does two intensive, individual child studies. At the end of the term the student writes a comprehensive review of what he has learned.—(S. M. Amatora)

6149. ODENWALD, ROBERT P. Mental health and the schoolroom. *Education*, 1954, 75, 18-28.—The emotional well-being of the child as a prerequisite to effective learning is becoming more and more the concern of educators. Yet some teachers have too little understanding and appreciation of children as individuals. Others have too little emotional balance within themselves to give their pupils an emotional development that will produce well-rounded adults. Intellectual achievement can no longer be considered the sole test of the educative process. The author discusses salient points of mental health in the classroom and gives some concrete examples: (1) competitive marking, a crucial point; (2) competition versus self-realization; (3) social consciousness essential to individual development; (4) an atmosphere of acceptance; (5) two types of emotionally immature teachers; and (6) the effective teacher.—(S. M. Amatora)

6150. PORRATA, OSCAR E. Educational research in Puerto Rico with special reference to work already done and to priorities for the future. *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2(2), 1-28.—Summaries are offered of the main research studies conducted in Puerto Rico during the last decade in such areas as philosophy of education, organization and administration of public education, the curriculum, adult education, student's progress, illiteracy, teacher education, etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6151. RECTENWALD, L. N. (Villanova U., Pa.) Effective interpersonal relations in the classroom: a psychological interpretation. *Education*, 1954, 75, 13-17.—In presenting a psychological interpretation of effective inter-personal relations in the classrooms, the author discusses the following topics as basic to the development of these: (1) knowing the learner; (2) providing for individual differences; (3) inducing personality growth and development; (4) information giving; (5) counseling; (6) referral function. Even though education is directed toward the whole child, the learner must be at times segmented, so that attention can be given to his specialized needs.—(S. M. Amatora)

6152. RYANS, DAVID G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Educational psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 431-454.—In the introduction to this review of literature for the year ending April, 1954 an analysis of the content of textbooks for 1930 and 1954 is presented. The major sections of the review are: school learning, individual development, personal-social behavior, exceptional children, educational guidance, measurement, research methods, and teacher behavior. 112-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6153. SÁNCHEZ-HIDALGO, EFRAÍN. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, P. R.) *Psicología educativa*. (Educational psychology.) Río Piedras, Puerto Rico: Ediciones de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1954. 696 p.—The book, intended to serve as a text in an elementary course in educational psychology, is divided in four parts: Part I (Introduction): General Orientation, Brief History of Psychology, The Method of Psychology; Part II (Human Development): Physical Development, Motor Development, Emotional Development, Social Development, Mental Development, Moral Development; Part III (Personality and Mental Hygiene): Personality, Mental Hygiene and the Adjustment of the Individual; and Part IV (Human Learning): Theories of Learning, The Nature of Learning, Types of Learning, and the Evaluation of Learning. Each of the 15 chapters is followed by a series of exercises, a series of laboratory experiences, suggested readings, and a list of films relative to the main topic under discussion.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6154. ZAVALLONI, ROBERTO. *Educazione e personalita*. (Education and personality.) Milano, Italy: Società Editrice Vita e Pensiero, 1955. xii, 150 p. Ital. Lire 600.—Education and personality are presented from the point of view of the psychology of understanding. The author states that the term understanding should imply not only rational element, but also intuitive and empathy factors, characteristic of human relations. The book has 4 chapters which treat respectively of (1) the basis of education (in terms of a personalistic approach with emphasis on perception and understanding), (2) the function of education (development of a personality functionally integrated and emotionally balanced), (3) orientation of education (psychotherapeutic orientation), (4) type of education (emphasis on the Franciscan method of the round table).—(A. Manóil)

(See also abstracts 4998, 4999)

#### School Learning

6155. BLIESMER, EMERY P. (U. Texas, Austin.) Reading abilities of bright and dull children of comparable mental ages. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 321-331.—Data obtained from administration of Stanford-Binet and reading tests support the following conclusions: (1) Bright children are significantly superior to dull children of comparable mental ages with respect to total reading comprehension and some specific reading abilities. (2) Bright children are superior to dull children of comparable mental ages with respect to memory for factual details, perception of relationships among definitely stated ideas, listening comprehension, and the more complex and intellectual comprehension abilities. (3) Bright and dull children of comparable mental ages tend to be similar with respect to reading rate, word recognition, and word meaning.—(F. Costin)

6156. CALHOUN, ROBERT T. (Glenside-Weldon Sch., Abington, Pa.) A comparison of a typical and an intensive method of teaching spelling. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 154-157.—The experiment discussed in this article deals with the comparison of a routine work method with an intensive method of teaching spelling. A fifth-grade group consisting of 19 boys was used for the study. All teaching involved in the experiment was done by the author and the population

remained constant. For the first seven months, from September until March, the ordinary typical approach was used. During the last two months of the school year the spelling program was expanded and intensified. The author makes comparisons of gains during the period in which the typical approach was used with that during which the intensified approach was used. Results, summary, and conclusions of the study are given.—(S. M. Amatora)

6157. CARNER, RICHARD L., & SHELDON, WILLIAM D. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Problems in the development of concepts through reading. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 228-229.—A concept is a construct which is the result of experience, may be fixed by a word or an idea, and has a functional value to the individual in his thinking or behavior. The author discusses such various types of concepts as concrete concepts, chronological concepts, spatial concepts, numerical concepts, and social concepts. Following this he takes up a number of problems related to reading materials. He quotes heavily from the literature in the field. After stating some implications, he enumerates 5 distinct areas in which needed research should be done.—(S. M. Amatora)

6158. CARRELL, JAMES (U. Washington, Seattle.), & PENDERGAST, KATHLEEN. An experimental study of the possible relation between errors of speech and spelling. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 327-334.—33 children with delayed speech ranging in age from 8 to 13 years of age and in regular classroom grades 2 to 5 in a large city school system were examined carefully to exclude any whose speech might be attributed to organic factors or significant emotional disturbance. Data on spelling errors were gathered by having classroom teachers save all written papers for spelling, reading, language, and social studies for a 2 month period for children in the experimental and control groups. There were no outstanding or significant differences between the experimental and control subjects, either in spelling ability or the types of errors which occurred.—(M. F. Palmer)

6159. DANIELS, JOHN C. (U. Nottingham Inst. Educ., Eng.) Testing geography at the ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 180-189.—Three types of geography examinations comprising (1) objective items, (2) the interpretation of maps, diagrams, and tabulated statistics, and (3) traditional essay-type questions were investigated. The subjects were 720 fourth form pupils in 15 grammar schools. Reliabilities were reasonably high, viz., .843, .741, and .779 respectively. When test results were related to teachers' estimates a multiple correlation of .759 was found for the best weighted total, with the essay examination adding most to the battery, while the other tests contributed little of significance.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6160. DI VESTA, FRANCIS J. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The effect of methods of presentation and examining conditions on student achievement in a correspondence course. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 253-255.—Each of three groups of enrollees in a military correspondence course was given a differently-styled training manual. Immediately at the end of the course half of each group took an unproctored "open book" exam, while the other half took the same exam under supervision. Thirty days later, all groups took the exam again, under supervision. The "open book"

groups earned significantly higher scores on both immediate and retention exams, but within each experimental condition there were no significant differences attributable to differences in the manual styles.—(P. Ash)

6161. DI VESTA, FRANCIS J. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Instructor-centered and student-centered approaches in teaching a human relations course. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 329-335.—A 20-hour block of instruction in human relations was given to each of two experimental groups, taught respectively with an instructor-centered lecture and a student-centered discussion approach. Both groups showed significant changes (as compared with an untrained control group) on pre-test post-test comparisons on a Personnel Relations Test, How Supervise?, Leadership Opinions (Consideration Score), and Social Intelligence. In general, however, the evidence did not point to either method of instruction as being superior to the other. 22 references.—(P. Ash)

6162. DURRELL, DONALD D. (Boston U., Mass.) Learning difficulties among children of normal intelligence. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 201-208.—Stating the fact that 25% of the children who make slow progress in school are of normal or superior intelligence, the author discusses some of the possible causes and makes a number of valuable suggestions. Causes of failure not related to school include mental malfunctioning, emotional and personality factors, and other weaknesses related to the general approach to learning difficulties. He then discusses a number of subtopics: (1) possibilities in educational approach; (2) inventory testing followed by drill; (3) general or transfer abilities; (4) need for research on mental processes; (5) effective motivation; and (6) the place of separate subjects in the program.—(S. M. Amatora)

6163. EDGERTON, RONALD B. (Pub. Sch., Brookline, Mass.) How difficult are children's encyclopedias? *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 219-225.—This is a ten-year follow-up study. The author notes a shift in the emphasis in the present study. He explains (1) how the vocabulary load was determined, (2) how sentence load was determined, (3) the principle findings of the study, (4) how the three encyclopedias rank, (5) how findings compare with those of the earlier study, (6) some unpublished intermediate studies, and (7) conclusions of the study. A highly comprehensive table giving the grade placement of 100 articles in each of the encyclopedias is included.—(S. M. Amatora)

6164. FLOURNOY, MARY FRANCES. (U. Arizona, Albuquerque.) The effectiveness of instruction in mental arithmetic. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 148-153.—After examining 10 recent arithmetic text books for Grade 6, and finding them to contain none or very little space devoted to mental arithmetic, the author constructed a booklet for the purpose of this study. Using this booklet with 550 pupils in 20 intermediate-grade classrooms, the author studied (1) the effect of the use of these lessons on pupils' ability to solve problems mentally, and their general growth in arithmetic; (2) the way pupils think when performing each of the fundamental processes mentally; and (3) the general acceptance of arithmetic by pupils and teachers. The results of the experiment including 4 tables are presented in detail. The author summarizes his findings and draws conclusions under 5 detailed points.—(S. M. Amatora)

6165. HIGHTOWER, HOWARD W. (Mattoon (Ill.) Pub. Schs.) Effect of instructional procedures on achievement in fundamental operations in arithmetic. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 336-346.—The author summarizes and evaluates the research on instructional procedures as they affect pupil achievement of accuracy in fundamental operations in arithmetic. He accuses the authors of assuming that speed and accuracy are the only criteria. He suggests a new point of view be taken in research on method in arithmetic. Other outcomes include the consumer of research as well as skills in computation. 17 references.—(S. M. Amatora)
6166. HILDRETH, GERTRUDE H. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The role of pronouncing and sounding in learning to read. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 141-147.—In solving word difficulties, the competent reader depends on both sight and sound associations, visual and auditory clues, as well as inference of meanings from the context, when he does not immediately recognize an encountered word. Detailed analysis of the problem includes: (1) pronouncing and sounding in reading; (2) pronouncing aids learning of words; (3) advantages of 'look and say' and of oral reading; (4) the changing role of phonics in reading instruction; (5) difficulties with sounding as a technique for reading; and (6) recommendations on sounding and word pronunciation. Despite numerous research studies, relatively little is known about how children come to recognize words, how much practice is necessary, and what special difficulties are presented.—(S. M. Amatora)
6167. ILG, VIVIENNE, & DAVIS, LOUISE F. Visual patterns and school learning. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1867-1893.—Tests of 50 children showed some correlation between visual findings and achievement levels.—(D. Shadd)
6168. JADOLLE, A. Difficultés dans l'apprentissage de la lecture. (Difficulties in learning to read.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 114-125.—This is a study of the correlation between the level of intelligence and dyslexia. Certain intelligent children can be aware of the difficulties in learning to read. Their teachers should concern themselves with such cases.—(R. Piret)
6169. JIMÉNEZ-HERNÁNDEZ, ADOLFO. Las investigaciones en lectura. (Researches in reading.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13 (3), 84-85; 98.—The following topics are briefly sketched: Wundt and the new psychology, Young's works, Purkinje's studies, Bell's studies, Weber and discriminative perception, Gestalt-function, Weber's principle of relativity, and Muller and spatial perception.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)
6170. JIMÉNEZ-HERNÁNDEZ, ADOLFO. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) Psicología de la lectura: investigación del proceso oculomotor. (The psychology of reading: investigation of the ocular-motor process.) *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2 (1), 29-45.—The following techniques and instruments are briefly described: nistagmography, Lamare auditive method, Marey's metal cap and drum, the cap on the cornea, Dodge's use of photography, photochismography, electronistagmography, the chymograph, etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)
6171. JOSEPHINA, S. (Boston Coll., Mass.) Evaluation of supervisory program in reading. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 434-437.—Reading cuts across all segments of the curriculum. To improve learning, a supervisory plan was set up with reading as the core of all activities. Demonstration lessons, lectures by experts in the field, bulletins, lesson aids, visual suggestions, and countless other helps were planned by teachers meeting in committees with the writer. At the close of the year a standardized reading test was given to all pupils. Thereafter three schools were selected for the proposed experiment. Pupils were again tested in May and November. Results are given that represent increments that are both statistically and practically significant.—(S. M. Amatora)
6172. KVARACEUS, W. C. (Boston U., Mass.) Handwriting needs of mentally retarded children and of children in regular grades. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 42-44.—Samples of script were obtained from students in two special classes for the mentally retarded and from pupils of the same chronological age in two regular classes housed in the same school building. Using the Penwarden and Dowling Guide, the samples of handwriting of both criterion groups, writing the identical passage, were carefully combed for the number and types of errors. An analytical guide is presented in table form together with the findings indicating the per cent of pupils in each group found to be making each error. On the basis of the findings, four distinct observations and implications are discussed and conclusions drawn.—(S. M. Amatora)
6173. MANELLO, GEORGE. Attitude as a conditioner of the acquisition of new facts among eighth grade pupils. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 85-103.—The author tested 8th graders to see if prior attitudes determine the ease with which new facts are learned related to the area of bias. Using no emotionally loaded language, the author found no interference or facilitation. Attitude-conforming facts were only slightly better recalled than attitude-opposing facts. The author notes that this is in disagreement with other reports.—(Z. Luria)
6174. NAGUIB, A. (Modern art education.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 7, 405-408.—Modern art education has its foundation in psychology. It emphasizes freedom in the expression and creativity of the learner. It acts as a cathartic agent through which repressed conflicts are released and is thus of therapeutic value. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)
6175. NAKAYAMA, JIN. (Niigata U., Japan.) Senzaiteki taisō kyōgi nōryoku yoken no tame no kōshiki ni tsuite. (On the formula to predict the potential gymnastic ability.) *Kyōiku kagaku*, 1954, 4, 37-51.—Correlations among Wetstone's coefficient of potential gymnastic ability, scores on the Japanese Motor Fitness Test and past athletic records were obtained using high school students as subjects. Results showed (1) that different formula for male and female were needed for the prediction of gymnastic ability and (2) that weighting of different factors needed to be varied according to the developmental age. In Japanese with English summary.—(A. M. Niyekawa)
6176. NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING. Factors in the success of students in schools of practical nursing. *Nurs. Outlook*, 1954, 2, 423-427.—The survey included in this study was based upon reports from 87 schools with a total of 613 students, scat-



tered through 27 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. Pre-admission and classification examinations were given in the fall of 1951. Programs varied in length from 9 to 18 months. Also included in the analysis are personal data record forms and achievement tests. The findings of the study are discussed in detail under 10 points.—(S. M. Amatora)

6177. OSBURN, WORTH J. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Teaching spelling by teaching syllables and root words. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 32-41.—Using the Rinsland words list as source material, inventory was made of the initial, medial, and final syllables of all polysyllabic words in that list. A summary of the frequencies of occurrence of all syllables that occur ten times or over is given later. The author discusses (1) the slow-learning child and transfer, (2) implications for spelling, (3) initial syllables, (4) medial syllables, (5) final syllables, (6) Latin word roots in Rinsland word list, and (7) three spelling by-products.—(S. M. Amatora)

6178. PEEL, E. A. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Psychology and the teaching of art. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 24, 143-153.—Diverse views on the role of art in education and methods of art instruction for children are discussed. These are analyzed in terms of psychological knowledge, and related to child development, the psychology of vision, artistic abilities, and esthetic appreciation. The chief educational implications are (1) the need to encourage direct vision, especially immediately prior to, and during adolescence; (2) the importance of positive guidance in appreciation toward the realization that there are values in art in addition to those of naturalism and mere representation. 43 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6179. PETERS, ROBERT W. (Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) The effect of changes in side-tone delay and level upon rate of oral reading of normal speakers. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 483-490.—Delayed oral signals were delivered to the ears of 16 college age males at delays of 0.0003, 0.001 and 0.00015 seconds and at normal side-tone sound pressure levels 5 decibels below and 5 and 10 decibels above normal level. Results seemed to indicate that speakers read at faster reading rates under conditions of accelerated side-tone delay than they do with normal side-tone and that speakers read at a progressively faster reading rate at decreased sound pressure levels of side-tone. To the extent that the experimental conditions duplicated normal side-tone experience, the normal external side-tone transmission time may be said to constitute a retarding influence upon the rate of oral speech.—(M. F. Palmer)

6180. SERRA, MARY C. (Illinois State Normal U., Normal.) Amplifying and simplifying instructional materials: effect on comprehension. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 77-81.—In a review of the literature, the author summarizes that simplification of vocabulary has less effect on comprehension than simplification of language structure. Simplifying or amplifying concepts in instructional materials does not to any degree increase comprehension. Little research is available on punctuation. 11 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

6181. SOMERVILLE, JOHN. (Hunter Coll., New York.) The enjoyment of study in school or on your own. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1954. xiv, 210 p.

\$2.50.—In the opening chapters, the author discusses the joys of being a student and some tools that are needed. These are followed by a series of "how" chapters discussing reading, note taking, research, written and oral reports, discussion and conference, review, examinations, etc. An appendix presents significant excerpts from examples of student's difficulties and how they were solved. 36 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

6182. SPITZER, HERBERT F. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Class size and pupil achievement in elementary schools. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 82-86.—Citing figures reported by NEA for the period 1930-50, the author concludes that correlations between class size and achievement are practically not statistically significant. He gives a number of suggestions indicating greater attention to individual differences, claimed to be the marked advantage of the small class.—(S. M. Amatora)

6183. TALLARICO, ROBERT B., MONTAGUE, WILLIAM E., & DENENBERG, VICTOR H. The map-using proficiency of basic trainees. U. S. Dept. Army, HUMRRO, Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 11, xi, 52 p.—Dissatisfaction with map-reading proficiency prompted development of a lesson plan including 5 presumed critical skills. The main finding is that low-intelligence trainees "do not profit materially from the present training in map reading." Review or application favored retention or slight improvement of skill acquired during instruction. Three tests, the lesson plan, and recording forms are presented.—(R. Tyson)

6184. TATON, R. (The National Center of Scientific Research, Paris.) Psychologie et pédagogie du calcul mental. (The psychology and pedagogy of mental calculation.) *Scientia*, 1954, 89, 305-309.—The chief studies consecrated to the psychology and pedagogy of mental calculation are derived from the careful observation of exceptional cases of arithmetic prodigies of whom Jacques Inaudi is the most typical example. The qualities essential to such privileged mental calculators are an extensive memory for digits, motivation for mathematics, an operational virtuosity, and an intuition for arithmetical properties... Memory training for numbers, clear understanding of the connection between arithmetic and its application, a search for automatism controlled by reflection, wise and constant interest, such are the objectives which an educator ought to adapt to the mental age and knowledge of his students." French summary.—(N. De Palma)

6185. VERNON, M. D. (U. Reading, Eng.) The instruction of children by pictorial illustration. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 171-179.—In Experiment I, 24 girls aged 11-12 studied text material illustrated with pictures or with less informative line drawings. Degree of comprehension of the readers showed no clear superiority for the pictorial presentation over the non-pictorial. Experiment II adopted the procedure of reading the text to the subjects, and at the same time showing 3 different types of pictorial illustrations. 30 secondary modern school boys and girls, and 30 grammar school girls of the lowest form, were used as subjects. Spontaneous recall and specific questions showed no clear and consistent advantage for the series of pictures presented in turn at the appropriate point in the text over the other 2 pictorial settings.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6186. WHEELER, LESTER R., & WHEELER, VIOLA D. (U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.) A study of the relationship of auditory discrimination to silent reading abilities. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 103-113.—Elementary school children in 4th, 5th, and 6th grades were given tests of pitch discrimination (Seashore), of auditory discrimination of language elements, of sight vocabulary, and of silent reading comprehension skills. Correlations between pitch and reading were positive but low; the highest was .36 for the 6th grade group. Correlations between auditory discrimination of language elements and reading were within the .31 to .40 range.—(M. Murphy)

6187. WILSON, LOUIS ADA. (Wisconsin State Coll., Superior.) Techniques for the integrated procedures within the classroom. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 395-404.—The article describes methods and procedures that have been used in the teaching of reading in an integrated school program. The program aims to make more satisfying and easier the tasks of the teacher and the children in the learning situation. Emphasis is placed on the educational principle that children should learn to work together cooperatively, in a democratic situation. The author discusses (1) the organization of the classroom, (2) reading methods for the integrated school program, (3) method with variations, (4) silent reading with objective tests, (5) interpretation of reduced data, and (6) some subjective data.—(S. M. Amatora)

6188. WING, HERBERT. (City Sheffield Train. Coll., Eng.) Some applications of test results to education in music. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 24, 161-170.—Tests of musical aptitude developed by the author are examined for their validity. Adult instrumentalists who persevere in musical study show higher test scores than those who cease playing. Further evidence is found in the high test scores of 112 gifted child performers. Musical aptitude is believed by the author to be innate, and specific in nature. It appears to increase with age up to about 17 years. Interest of adults in music is greater than that of adolescents.—(R. C. Straessburger)

(See also abstracts 4990, 4991, 5648, 5909, 5938, 6327)

#### Interests, Attitudes & Habits

6189. ABERNETHY, ETHEL M. (Queens Coll., Charlotte, N. C.) The effect of sorority pressures on the results of a self-inventory. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 177-183.—The Bell Adjustment Inventory was administered to 50 probationary sorority pledges under two conditions. The first was "an impersonal setting without social pressure; the second was a personal situation under the direction of sorority presidents." Results showed "definite effects of social pressure." It is observed "that unconscious mechanisms may have been involved in the responses of many of the subjects who reported fewer difficulties when the situation was controlled by the sororities."—(J. C. Franklin)

6190. ALBRECHT, K. Störenfriede einer grossstädtischen Volksschulklasse von 14jährigen Jungen. (Troublemakers in the classroom of an urban elementary school.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 317-323.—The disturbing classroom

behavior of a group of 14-year old boys is described. They remained equally unresponsive to permissiveness and discipline and had to be removed from the classroom. Deep therapy as an important step toward achieving modification of behavior problems is advocated.—(E. Schwerin)

6191. ANDERSON, JOHN R. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg.) Do college students lack motivation? *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 209-210.—It is felt that students who have not applied themselves to their studies do not lack motivation, but probably have unconscious negative attitudes that predispose them to failure. The high incidence of failure or under-achievement among college students can be reduced by better understanding of the true nature of motivation.—(G. S. Speer)

6192. BARRON, FRANK. Personal soundness in university graduate students. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1954. (Univ. Calif. Publ. Pers. Assessment Res. #1.) vii, 31 p. 50¢.—The nature of the criterion variable; sampling and rating; the methods of study; analysis of staff impressions; staff ratings on personality variables; correlations with standardized tests; life-history factors associated with soundness; and some case-history factors associated with soundness subjects are discussed. It is concluded that soundness is essentially a way of responding to the problems set by life, and that its marks are realism, adaptability, and the development of a sense of responsibility based on internally determined principles.—(G. C. Carter)

6193. BENSON, PURNELL, & McMULLIN, ROBERT. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Student motives for extra-curricular activities. *J. higher Educ.*, 1954, 25, 437-439.—A questionnaire was used to study reasons given for participating in extra-curricular activities by students in a large urban university having relatively few students living on campus. For all organizations the desire to meet people headed the list of reasons given by students for participating in organized activities. Recreational and intellectual appeal, and professional and friendship values were also frequently cited. Slightly less than a third participated in no activities. The most frequent reason given for not engaging in activities was "studies."—(M. Murphy)

6194. COREY, STEPHEN M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Attitudes, values and aversions. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1954, 56, 121-128.—After explaining the terms used in the title, the conclusion is reached that school children are less apt to be aware of criteria than adults, less apt to anticipate conflict in what they do to support their values, and less apt to intellectualize and verbalize. They accept systems of values without critical examination between these systems and their own welfare. They should therefore be given opportunity to experiment with their behavior, to weigh consequences.—(G. E. Bird)

6195. DRESSEL, PAUL L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Interests—stable or unstable. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 95-102.—Research on the stability of interests is reviewed critically. The data do not altogether justify the generalizations commonly made on the stability of interests. Causes of change in interest among college students are discussed.—(M. Murphy)

6196. GUSTAD, JOHN W. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Vocational interests and socio-economic status. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 336-338.—251 male college students completed the Strong VIB and two socio-economic status scales. The VIB was scored for all 39 keys as well as for the three clinical keys, OL, Interest Maturity, and Masculinity-Femininity, and sorted into 8 primary interest patterns. Of the three status measures studied, only OL differentiated significantly among the interest groups.—(P. Ash)

6197. HANNA, JOSEPH V. (New York U.), & CROSSMAN, ARTHUR. The problems of freshmen entering Washington Square College, New York University. *Counseling*, 1954, 12 (7), 2-3.—The Mooney Problem Check List was used by the authors as a means of getting an inventory of the number and kinds of problems expressed by entering freshmen at New York University. A sampling of 76 of the original 343 students who answered the check list were given a second administration of the list, and results compared with responses on the first inventory. The significance of the number and kinds of problems checked both originally and in the follow-up study are discussed.—(F. Costin)

6198. HARE, A. PAUL (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & DAVIE, JAMES S. The group interview: its use in a study of undergraduate culture. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 61-87.—The group interview approach was used as a major research technique for studying under-graduate culture. Some groups studies are functional groups, whereas others by contrast had not existed prior to the commencement of the research. The latter was the group used in the experiment. The research was aimed at describing those aspects of student life most characteristic of the student body and at the same time to be representative of the sampling variables. A group of eight was found to meet both specifications. The article discusses in detail how the group was used and follows with a discussion of the outcome of the investigation.—(S. M. Amatora)

6199. LINDGREN, HENRY CLAY. (San Francisco St. Coll., Calif.) The use of a sentence completion test in measuring attitudinal changes among college freshmen. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 79-92.—"A 20-item sentence completion test was administered at the beginning and end of a four month period" to students in a first course in psychology. In terms of attitudes toward the course, the general school situation, and toward employment, authority, and other objects certain changes were found. "However, because of the experimental nature of the sentence-completion test and because of its tedious and time-consuming scoring, it appears to be more useful as a research tool than as an evaluational technique for routine use."—(J. C. Franklin)

6200. MÜLLER, RICHARD. Zur Entstehung von Konflikten, Krisen und Neurosen bei Schulanfängern. (On the development of conflicts, crises, and neuroses in school beginners.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 102-106.—Many school beginners react with restlessness, lack of discipline, fatigue, fluctuating attention, and lack of interest in academic work to the new school environment. The dynamically oriented teacher should have an understanding and awareness of the child's emotional needs and should recognize that problems of adjustment

frequently exist in (1) only, oldest, and youngest children, (2) children of poor socio-economic and disturbed backgrounds, (3) children with severe traumas of early childhood.—(E. Schwerin)

6201. PORTER, J. RICHARD. (Psychol. Serv. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Predicting vocational plans of high school senior boys. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 215-218.—One hundred boys were studied within two weeks of high school graduation and again six months later. It is concluded that mental ability and father's occupation are significantly related to vocational plan, with the latter having the greater strength. There was also found a high consistency between what high school senior boys prefer to do, what they plan to do, and what they actually do.—(G. S. Speer)

6202. REMMERS, H. H., HORTON, R. E., & MAINER, R. E. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Youth looks at political issues and current events. *Purdue Opin. Panel Rep.*, 1954, 14 (1), 12, 13a p. (Poll No. 40.)—In October 1954, the opinions of a nation-wide sample of high school pupils were polled on such issues as: ownership and control of atomic energy, censure of Senator McCarthy, prejudice and desegregation, the voting age, wiretapping, taxes and tariffs, war and military service. Breakdowns are given by sex, grade, type of community, political party, region of the country, mother's education, and socio-economic status. Data are presented from previous polls which show trends on some issues. Attitudes toward desegregation did not change appreciably following the Supreme Court decision. Opinions about world peace tend toward the pessimistic.—(A. E. Kuenzli)

6203. ROTHMAN, PHILIP. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) Socio-economic status and the values of junior high school students. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 126-130.—Two groups of ninth grade students were selected on the basis of differentiated social class but equated for I.Q., race, nationality, religion and sex. Data were collected pertaining to the expressed values of 56 students. Factors investigated include purposes, feelings, attitudes, interests, beliefs, thinking, action and aspirations. Using Chi-square, and Fisher's t, the data in general failed to indicate any significant difference in value patterns, as they do not fall within the five per cent level of confidence. The range of difference within each group was greater than the difference between groups.—(S. M. Amatora)

6204. RUST, RALPH M. & RYAN, F. J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The Strong Vocational Interest Blank and college achievement. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 341-345.—The Strong VIB was administered to three groups of 88 (underachievers, normal-achievers, and overachievers) equated for general predicted score but differing in academic achievement. The blanks were scored for all occupations, and empirical keys distinguishing the groups were developed from two samples and cross-validated. "The incidence of significant results... (demonstrated)... some relationship between achievement status and response to the Strong items."—(P. Ash)

6205. SIMS, VERNER M. (U. Alabama, University.) The relation of occupational tolerance to intelligence and social affiliation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 17-21.—The occupational tolerance of a group of college freshmen is related to intelligence and social class affiliations. Correlations of occupa-



tional tolerance (SCI Occupational Rating Scale) and intelligence scores (ACE Psychological Examination, 1949 Edition) show "a negative relation between occupational tolerance and social class affiliation and little or no relation between tolerance and intellectual ability."—(J. C. Franklin)

6206. TATE, MILDRED THUROW, & MUSICK, VIRGINIA ANNE. Adjustment problems of college students. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 33, 182-185.—Ninety-two students in a course in Marriage and Family Relationships completed a personal adjustment schedule and the Bernreuter Personality Inventory. Seven years later, 80 of the original group again supplied similar information. It was concluded that college students, although fairly well adjusted on the whole, will become more adjusted during subsequent adulthood. Personal problems in college are of the same type as those encountered following college, but to a lesser degree.—(A. R. Howard)

6207. TRAMER, N. (U. Berne, Switzerland.) *Légaathénie et névroses chez les enfants scolaires.* (Legasthenia and neurosis among school children.) *Famille & Collège*, 1954-55, 13 (1), 8-12.—Inability to learn usually manifests itself in the first grade. The symptoms are discouragement and a feeling of inferiority, nervousness, irritability and aggressiveness, forming a vicious circle; troubled sleep and morning headaches. All this is especially true when the child encounters difficulties in reading. Two case studies are presented illustrating the conditions described and the improvement accomplished. The treatment employed is consultation with parents, medication if necessary, understanding by the teacher, and physical, psychological and social tests for diagnosis.—(G. E. Bird)

6208. VOEKS, VIRGINIA. (San Diego (Calif.) State Coll.) Sources of apparent animism in students. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 406-407.—155 college students labeled 11 inanimate objects or concepts as living or non-living. From 8 to 39% called one or more of the objects living. However, an analysis of the reasons given for so labeling indicated that only 2 to 8% were animistic. The author attributes the responses as due to confused reasoning rather than to animistic beliefs.—(C. M. Louttit)

6209. YOUNG, E. GRANT. (Nat. Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Social factors in the work attitudes and interests of twelfth grade Michigan boys. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 26, 35-46.—The author tests four hypotheses relative to social factors in work attitudes and interests using the questionnaire method and analyzing responses from contingency tables and Chi Square. Findings are discussed under (1) differential socialization; (2) social gratification; (3) work experiences; and (4) the role of the school. The study indicates work attitudes are related to numerous social factors.—(S. M. Amatora)

#### Special Education

6210. ALFONZO BALZARINI, OFELIA. Possible creación de clases diferenciales en el Paraguay. (Possible establishment of special classes in Paraguay). *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc.*, Montevideo, 1954, 28, 192-200.—6 sections: 1. Primary instruction in Paraguay. The school tries to discover a pupil's latent abilities and helps him develop them. 2. The retarded pupil and his problems. Schools are troubled by the large numbers of "repeaters," with

the increased cost, in money and teacher work. Special classes are needed for defective children, and tests to determine their needs. 3. Special classes, true abnormality, border line and near normal cases, and the purpose and results of teaching, including return to grade. 4. Programs for the classes. 5. Referral for placement, the examination, physical, mental, and the treatment. 6. Records: pedagogical history, past conduct, and a month by month class history of the pupil.—(M. M. Gillet)

6211. BARBE, WALTER B. (U. Chattanooga, Tenn.) Are gifted children being adequately provided for? *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 405-413.—Though there are various provisions for the gifted, there is little agreement among educators as to the relative merits of acceleration, enrichment within the classroom, and homogeneous grouping. There is an absence of research data to indicate clearly the advantages and disadvantages of each method. Although homogeneous grouping has been in operation for more than 30 years, there have been few attempts to evaluate. The author discusses (1) the educational neglect of the gifted, (2) a definition of giftedness, and (3) some provisions for the gifted.—(S. M. Amatora)

6212. BIRCH, JACK W. (Public Schs, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Early school admission for mentally advanced children. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 84-87.—An evaluation by principals and teachers, made over a two-year period, of the educational and social adjustments of 43 children admitted early to the first grade, is reported. In 30 instances, the evaluations were completely positive; in only five instances were any negative evaluations obtained, and these did not totally characterize the five children. The examining, counseling and evaluative procedures are described.—(T. E. Newland)

6213. BRACHJAHU, M. Borderline children. *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 158-163.—Children between IQ 85 and 94 include 25% of all school children. The percentage is slightly higher among poor families. Walking, talking and dryness seem to depend on socio-economic factors, but speech development is primarily biologically determined. A practical solution for these children lies in educational institutions in which work, craft and educational therapy are fundamental. Of juvenile delinquents appearing before the court, 60-70% had less than average intelligence. French, German, and Spanish summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6214. CHEVRIER, JEAN-MARC. (U. Montreal, Que, Can.) Handicapped children in a regular classroom: a promotion to a normal life. *Education*, 1954, 75, 43-45.—Intensive studies in the rehabilitation of handicapped children emphasize the complete understanding of young patients, including their unconscious drives and total personality structure, their type of intellectual functioning, and their efficiency in working with others. After years of experience, psychologists and other specialists of child-care are convinced that the natural milieu is the best one whenever suitable to a handicapped child. The process of identification plays an important role in the integration of these children into a valuable life.—(S. M. Amatora)

6215. CIANCI, VINCENTZ. Meeting the needs of pre-adolescent retarded children at home. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 159-165.—Children of school age, rejected for school because of retardation, can

be helped by understanding parents, sympathetic and well-trained home teachers, and better programs of cooperation from agencies able to help.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6216. CUMMING, JOHN R. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Educating exceptional children in Alaska. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 82-83; 111.—"Legislation for special education in Alaska has been aimed at the physically handicapped child." The formal programs under the Territorial Department of Education and the Alaska Native Service (the latter under the U. S. Department of the Interior),—"directed primarily at those who have been hospitalized," are described.—(T. E. Newland)

6217. JENKS, WILLIAM F. (Ed.) The atypical child. Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1954. vii, 312 p. \$3.50.—Included are the basic papers and summary statements prepared, by representatives of the several areas, for the second annual Catholic University of America workshop on special education. The aims are the same as those expressed for the first reported workshop (see 28: 6555). The main topics developed include the place of special education in modern education; cerebral palsy; mental retardation; remedial reading; retarded speech; social maladjustment; sensory handicaps; the gifted; the undervitalized; vocational guidance; psychological evaluation of the physically handicapped; the orthopedic, the cardiac, and the epileptic; occupational therapy; and the limitations of group tests of intelligence. Summaries incorporated pertain to the mentally retarded, remedial reading, social maladjustment, cerebral palsy, speech correction, and arts and crafts. 105-item bibliography.—(T. E. Newland)

6218. LAYCOCK, SAMUEL R. Community understanding of the exceptional child. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 47-49.—"There is little hope for community acceptance until... educators as a group have left behind them feelings of disgust, fear, or sentimental pity and are willing to respect [exceptional] children as children." What is needed is a blend of good will and objective detachment. Devices suggested and briefly described are: films (with attending discussions), role-playing, skits, lectures and talks, visits to special schools and classes, and the active participation in immediate work with exceptional children.—(T. E. Newland)

6219. McDERMOTT, WILLIAM H. Art therapy for the severely handicapped. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 231-234.—The objectives of an art program in special education are described as art appreciation, hobby building and therapy. Four kinds of art therapy are considered: diagnostic, analytic, self-expressive and the fourth a combination of the foregoing.—(V. M. Staudt)

6220. McMAHON, KENNETH V. (Danville (Ill.) Public Schs.) Science program for the educable mentally handicapped. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 88-90.—A balloon-rocket ship-rocket car unit, used with a group of boys aged 13-16 (Stanford Binet-L mental ages of 8 to 11), is described.—(T. E. Newland)

6221. READ, KATHERINE H. (Oregon State Coll. Corvallis.) The nursery school; a human relations laboratory. (2d ed.) Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1955. xi, 297 p. \$4.00.—Experiences with nurs-

ery school children and their parents are interpreted. Contents: Part I. Getting acquainted with the laboratory: 1. Introducing the people, 2. Describing the nursery school, 3. Equipment and curriculum. Part II. Exploring areas of common experience: 4. Initial support through guides to speech and action, 5. Helping children adjust to new experiences, 6. Helping children in routine situations. Part III. Understanding feelings in areas where feelings are strong: 7. Building feelings of confidence and adequacy, 8. Handling feelings of hostility and aggressiveness, 9. Defining and maintaining limits for behavior, 10. Developing relationships in groups. Part IV. Observing individual growth and guiding it: 11. In dramatic play, 12. Through creative expression, 13. Working with parents, 14. Accepting our responsibility. (See 25: 1653.)—(H. K. Moore)

6222. ROSENZWEIG, LOUIS. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Report of a school program for trainable mentally retarded children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 181-205.—The results of a pilot program for low grade mentally retarded children planned and executed by the Association for the Help of Retarded Children are reported.—(V. M. Staudt)

6223. SERRANO, ALFREDO. Inadaptación escolar por deficiencia mental. (School maladjustment due to mental deficiency.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1954, 13, 114-115.—A brief survey of the work done in Europe in regard to school maladjustment due to mental deficiency is made. Mentions are made of the studies of Decroly, Claparède, Bodin, Jadoulle, Binet, etc.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6224. TÖRNQVIST, KURT. Studieintresse och studiemotiv hos vuxna; en sociologisk-pedagogisk undersökning av vuxnas fritidstudier i smågrupper inom Folkuniversitetet. (Study interests and study motives among adults; a sociological study of adult education in small groups.) Stockholm: Gebers, 1954. 271 p. 15.50 Sw. kr.—This book offers the results of a sociological study, begun in spring of 1951 and finished in spring of 1952, concerning the "study interests" among the members of the Swedish Folk-University and the Norwegian University Extension Movement. 5260 members from 439 circles answered the questionnaire. Successive chapters present and analyse results concerning such problems as "Folk-University folk," Why do they study?, "Subject-contact and study-diligence," Why the study-circle?, "Belongingness" in the circle, "Satisfaction" within the circle, Why members choose the Folk-University. In the final chapter such problems as the reliability and validity of the inquiry, and the relationship between the hypotheses set up and the results obtained. 78 references. Extensive English summary.—(M. Choynowski)

6225. WALLACE, HELEN M., SLATER, BEATRICE S., & STEINBERG, DAVID. (New York City Dept. of Health.) Checking pupil progress in classes for cerebral palsy. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 50-54; 70.—The improvement of 108 children, "too severely handicapped physically to attend regular or orthopedic classes in the public schools," in four New York City units during the school year 1952-3, is described in terms of sitting, standing, ambulation, self-care, speech and emotional adjustment. The group (46) newly admitted during the year showed greater overall progress; 13% of the whole group were able to be transferred to regular or orthopedic classes in the public school system. Of the 62 "hold-overs," 75%

were found to be of average or above intelligence, while 37% of the newly-admitted group were so characterized. —(T. E. Newland)

6226. WALLIN, J. E. WALLACE. Education of mentally handicapped children. New York: Harper, 1955. xiii, 485 p. \$4.50. —"This book is restricted to a detailed consideration of the multiple problems affecting the training and education, in public-school special classes and regular grades and in residential institutions, of the simple or nonclinical group of mentally handicapped children." Treated are a historical orientation of the problem, the needs of such children, organization and administration of special classes, teaching procedures, special teacher qualifications, the objectives and curriculum of the special class, adjustments in regular classes, and a social evaluation of the problems of mental deficiency. —(T. E. Newland)

6227. WEINER, BLUMA B. (Wayne County Training Sch., Northville, Mich.) A report on the final academic achievement of thirty-seven mentally handicapped boys who had been enrolled in a prolonged pre-academic program. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 210-219. —The purpose of this study was to determine whether upon transfer to the general school program an experimental group whose formal academic schooling had been delayed on interrupted for two years three months would be able to progress in academic subjects at a rate which would result in a final academic status commensurate with what would be expected under the ordinary academic program. The results described show that the benefits of the pre-academic program are obtained without loss in final academic status. —(V. M. Staudt)

(See also abstract 6124)

#### Educational Guidance

6228. AMATORA, MARY. (St. Francis Coll., Ft. Wayne, Ind.) One child's problem: a case study. *Education*, 1954, 75, 57-62. —There are problems in the classroom which because of their nature, are not readily recognized as such. In these cases, teachers who do not have ready access to the specialized types of psychological services may be at a loss to remedy the problem because of lack of recognition thereof. To assist the teacher who must rely mainly upon his own resources, the case study is presented in considerable detail. It includes: (1) preliminary collection of objective data including case history; (2) discussion of a series of observations; (3) reports of each in a series of interviews with child's teacher, mother, father, and child himself; (4) tests administered and results of each; (5) summary of diagnosis and recommendations in this particular case. —(S. M. Amatora)

6229. BEILIN, HARRY. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The mobility and achievement of a 1926 class of high school graduates. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 144-148. —No support was found for the claim that one must leave the community to achieve economic success or that there is a relationship between the geographical mobility of the women in the sample and occupational status of the men they married. The data did indicate that those who tended to achieve highly academically also tended to achieve more highly in occupational status; also that those who at-

tend college tend to achieve higher occupational status. —(L. N. Solomon)

6230. BORDIE, RALPH F. (Ed.) Counseling and the college program. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 1954. (Minn. Stud. student person. Wk. No. 6.) 58 p. \$1.50. —Research in the counseling center; in-service training in counseling and counselor evaluation; precollege counseling clinics; the relations of counseling to admissions; counseling as a function of general education; the relations of counseling to personnel work in residence halls; relations of counseling to discipline; and the interrelations of counseling and placement services are the titles of 8 papers included in a single volume. —(G. C. Carter)

6231. BORDIE, RALPH F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) In-service training in counseling and counselor evaluation. In Bordin, R. F., Counseling and the college program, (see 29: 6230), 11-18. —Systematic in-service training programs, along with the more informal types of experiences that have training value, can serve the following purposes. First, they introduce to the practicing counselor new developments in theory and technique. In-service training programs also serve a review purpose. A third, and perhaps closely related, purpose served by in-service training programs is to introduce or reintroduce materials at times especially opportune for learning. —(G. C. Carter)

6232. BLAKE, WALTER S., JR. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Does compulsory training help students on probation? *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 94-96. —A follow-up study was made to determine the academic success over a period of four and a half years of 122 control-group students and 128 probationary students who were required to take a study and reading skills training course. It is concluded that the students were benefitted academically, and that the majority of them recognized the benefits which they received. —(G. S. Speer)

6233. BORDIN, EDWARD S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Student personnel work and personality development. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 194-198. —The current orientation of student personnel work tends to motivate student personnel workers to work toward goals essentially similar to those of therapeutic counselors and psychotherapists. Consequently, these workers face the task of controlling their relationships with students in such a way that their unique functions are preserved but they are not drawn into relationships for which they are not prepared. —(G. S. Speer)

6234. BRANDT, GUSTAV A. *Analytische Psychologie und Schule.* (Analytic psychology and the school.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 295-302. —In teacher training programs too much emphasis is placed on theoretical material and too little on applied psychology and dynamics of behavior. Teachers today should be equipped to recognize emotional disturbances of their pupils and to deal with some of the less deep-seated ones. The following symptoms of neurotic disturbance occur most frequently in the classroom: (1) lying, (2) disturbing behavior, (3) school failure, (4) truancy, (5) aversion to learning. —(E. Schwerin)

6235. CALLES, ROBERT. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) The relations of counseling to personnel work



in residence halls. In *Berdie, R. F., Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230) 38-43.—An important and sometimes delicate point in the relations between the Counseling Bureau and the residence halls is the "feedback" of information to the person making the referral. If a personnel assistant refers a student to the Counseling Bureau, most often he would like to know if there is any information emanating from the counseling contacts which would aid the personnel assistant in his dealings with the student. If the personnel assistant makes his desires known to the counselor and student at the time of the referral, the counselor can permit him to make appropriate reports.—(G. C. Carter)

6236. CALLIS, ROBERT, POLMANTIER, PAUL C., & ROEBER, EDWARD C. A casebook of counseling. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. ix, 352 p. \$5.00.—Recorded interviews from 5 selected cases in a college counseling service are transcribed verbatim, together with interspersed editorial comments regarding counseling technique. Each case includes test results and an addendum synthesizing the counselor's view of the student and his problem. 446-item bibliography.—(J. F. Kamman)

6237. CARLSON, J. SPENSER. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) The relations of counseling to admissions. In *Berdie, R. F., Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230), 27-30.—Potential counseling cases frequently come to light during the admissions process, so that the opportunity to aid in creating an environment that will result in a successful counseling procedure later is always present. Since the director of admissions is an officer with whom most of the new students have had some previous contact, a by-product of the consolidation is that students appear to be coming to the Counseling Center earlier than they were previously.—(G. C. Carter)

6238. DANIELSON, PAUL J., & ROTHNEY, J. W. M. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The student autobiography: structured or unstructured? *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 30-33.—To determine the differential value of high school students' structured and unstructured autobiographies for counseling purposes, two groups, each of 76 junior class students, were asked to write autobiographies, one structured, the other unstructured. The autobiographies were read by counselors, and the problems were noted and categorized. It is concluded that the structured form elicits a significantly greater total number of problems, and a significantly greater number of educational problems, but that the unstructured form elicits a significantly greater number of family problems.—(G. S. Speer)

6239. DARLING, C. DOUGLAS. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Emotional disturbance in an undergraduate student. *Student Med.*, 1954, 2, 69-81.—One in a series of case reports wire recorded at the Cornell U. Infirmary and Clinic. The mental health staff presents personal history, diagnosis, and treatment, in a case of mixed psychoneurosis with depression. Illustrates the procedures of a mental health team in a college clinic setting.—(J. Summerskill)

6240. DRESSEL, PAUL L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Counseling as a function of general education. In *Berdie, R. F., Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230), 31-37.—The counseling staff must have a well-developed philosophy of education, and must operate always in relation to it.

The obligations to the student client are not weakened, but an obligation to work with the faculty is increased. General education aids counseling through its concern with objectives closely related to, if not identical with, those of counseling, but at the same time it increases the demand for counseling by bringing more problems to the surface and by providing flexibility which permits the solution of a larger number of these problems.—(G. C. Carter)

6241. DRESSEL, PAUL L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Counseling caprices. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 4-7.—From listening to a large number of recorded interviews, three suggestions are developed for counseling with college students: the counselor should be less concerned with understanding the counselee, and more concerned with helping the counselee understand himself; the counselor should recognize that uncertainty about academic choice is often part of a much larger set of uncertainties resulting from a completely new environment; and, counseling should be concerned less with specific problems and more on the blocks which have kept them from solving their own problems.—(G. S. Speer)

6242. EVANS, M. CATHERINE. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Relations of counseling to discipline. In *Berdie, R. F., Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230), 44-52.—A problem a counselor faces is the use of discipline committees. If he is to participate in the re-education process when a committee exists, he is vitally concerned with such questions as the following: (1) What is the composition of the committee? Faculty and staff only? Students only? or mixed faculty and student? How are the committee members selected? What is their background and how do they view their responsibilities? (2) Does the committee deal with policy only? If so, how is policy interpreted and how are the ethical principles of counseling maintained?—(G. C. Carter)

6243. FARNSWORTH, DANA L. (Mass. Inst. Technol., Cambridge.) What is mental health in a university? *Pedagogia, Rio Piedras*, 1954, 2 (1), 77-93.—"Mental health in a university has a great deal to do with teaching and learning, with emotional blocks to learning, with how teacher and student interact with one another. 'Mental health on a campus concerns itself with the attitudes of students and faculty members toward one another.' 'The basic goal of a college mental-health service is to organize the knowledge of human beings, as formulated by the psychological sciences generally and from therapeutic experiences with students specifically, in such a way as to make it useful to the teacher in his enormous responsibility of aiding the optimum development of the student.'—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6244. FRENCH, JOSEPH L. (Ill. State Normal U., Normal.) Counseling prior to military service. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 19-21.—If the young man is to obtain optimum benefit from his service period and his veterans' rights, he must plan his future. The high school period is the time for formulating these plans.—(G. S. Speer)

6245. FROELICH, C. P. (U. California, Berkeley.) & MOSER, W. E. Do counselees remember test scores? *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 149-152.—"A large proportion of students in this study did not accurately report their percentile rank on the several tests of the Differential Aptitude Test battery.

... The level of accuracy of report varied from test to test. More pupils reported their highest score accurately than reported their second highest score correctly."—(L. N. Solomon)

6246. GOODRICH, THOMAS A. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Precollege counseling clinics. In Berdie, R. F., *Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230), 19-26.—In the summer of 1949, Michigan State College inaugurated three experimental summer counseling clinics, directed primarily at high school graduates who were planning to enroll at Michigan State College the following fall. Since the problem of first-term adjustment in a large institution is a difficult one, it was hoped that the clinic would help these prospective students in planning their college program. The research which has been done to date indicates that it has.—(G. C. Carter)

6247. GRANT, CLAUDE W. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The counselor's role. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 74-77.—82 counselors, 76 administrators, and 200 teachers completed a questionnaire concerned with educational planning, vocational planning, and personal-emotional problems. The results are compared with an earlier study which was completed by students. It is concluded that to a large extent the students' perception of the role of the counselor is determined by the way the counselor is perceived by teachers, administrators, and by counselors themselves.—(G. S. Speer)

6248. KINGSTON, ALBERT J. (A & M Coll. Tex., College Station.) Identifying the potential counselee in college. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 99-100.—By asking all new students to list any problems which they had that were hindering their progress in school it is felt that an economical method has been found to identify students who might benefit from counseling.—(G. S. Speer)

6249. KLINGELHOFFER, EDWIN L. (Sacramento (Calif.) State Coll.) The relationship of academic advisement to the scholastic performance of failing college students. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 125-131.—"The study suggests that improved academic performance of scholastic probationers is associated with an organized counseling program although quantitative differences in amount of counseling failed to produce different levels of achievement." 19 references. Comment included by E. G. Williamson.—(L. N. Solomon)

6250. KLOSS, SUSANNE. Clown-Kinder im Klassenverband. (Children who clown in the classroom.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 275-281.—In dealing with children who show attention-getting behavior in the classroom by clowning, grimacing, and hyper-activity, the teacher should not be punitive. She should be understanding and accepting of the child and the dynamics underlying his disturbance. 4 case histories of orally deprived children are discussed. It is concluded that clowning occurs with greatest frequency at the ages of 7 to 11 years.—(E. Schwerin)

6251. KOILE, EARL A. (East Texas State Teachers Coll., Commerce.) Faculty counseling faculty style. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 22-25.—A freshman counseling program was initiated and directed by a group of faculty men. The experience of seven

years operation of the program is briefly described.—(G. S. Speer)

6252. LEDVINA, L. M. (Nicolet Sch., W. DePere, Wis.) A 100 per cent follow-up. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 90-93.—This paper describes some of the techniques used in obtaining a 100 per cent follow-up of 136 graduates of three recent graduating classes in a small high school.—(G. S. Speer)

6253. MALLOY, JOHN P., & GRAHAM, LEO F. (Marquette U., Milwaukee.) Group orientation in guidance services. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 97-98.—The group orientation program used in guidance services with this college group is briefly described. It is felt that the group approach saves time and contributes to the client's understanding of vocational guidance.—(G. S. Speer)

6254. MATTESON, ROSS W. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Research in the counseling center. In Berdie, R. F., *Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230), 3-10.—Research, the basis for progress in counseling, takes several forms. Whether it be an evaluation of the counseling process itself, or an appraisal of a certain counseling technique or instrument, research in our field has its golden opportunity in the existence of the many variously organized and orientated college counseling centers. Trained personnel, available data, a degree of uniformity in operating conditions—all these enhance the potential for productive research in counseling.—(G. C. Carter)

6255. MERRILL, REED. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The interrelations of counseling and placement services. In Berdie, R. F., *Counseling and the college program*, (see 29: 6230), 53-58.—The placement office serves as a clearinghouse for inquiries; employers wishing to recruit students in given areas are referred to the appropriate department or placement office, and academic departments are informed of job listings that might be of particular interest to their students. On the basis of our present limited experience, it seems that the closer integration of counseling and placement has real advantages for all concerned—for students, employers, and faculty.—(G. C. Carter)

6256. MONKS, JOHN P., & HEATH, CLARK W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A classification of academic, social, and personal problems for use in a college student health department. *Student Med.*, 1954, 2, 44-62.—A tentative diagnostic list of problems found in college students is presented. In all, 45 per cent of 1,343 students were assigned one or more of these problem diagnoses during their college course. Comparisons are made for problem diagnoses occurring in the complete class and four of its component groups: (1) a special group of 177 interviewed men, (2) 273 students with inadequate academic performance, (3) 132 withdrawals from college, (4) 97 "outstanding" men. Groups differed with regard to the incidence of certain problem diagnoses. The procedures described were found useful for physicians in predicting maladjustment in individual students.—(J. Summerskill)

6257. MOORE, NORMAN, & McCORMICK, FRANCES. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Co-ordinating student medicine with other campus service groups: the team approach. *Student Med.*, 1954, 3, 3-13.—Func-

tions of student medicine beyond the usual clinical and educational responsibilities are outlined. Particular attention is paid to the role of the health counselor at a university. It is felt that when a health counselor has a joint appointment to the medical service and the university counseling offices there is improved service to students in these areas.—(J. Summerskill)

6258. MUNGER, PAUL F. (U. Toledo, O.) Factors related to persistence in college of students who ranked in the lower third of their high school class. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 132-136.—The results seem to bear out the conclusion for college students in general that "it is necessary to have a measure of success in the first semester of college work in order to predict the success of college students who graduated in the lower third of their high school classes."—(L. N. Solomon)

6259. PEARMAN, JEAN R. (Northern Michigan Coll. Educ., Marquette.), & BURROWS, ALBERT H. Social services in the school. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1955. x, 218 p. \$3.75.—This text is especially designed to meet the needs of school administrations, teachers, public and private agency social workers, institutional workers, and welfare board members. Its purpose is to apply sound work techniques in the handling of school children's problems. Following an introduction by William E. Martin, the content is developed in 11 chapters, as follows: School Social Work; The School Social Worker; Social Casework; Special Tools and Techniques; Helping the Troubled Child; Working with Administrators and Teachers; The Problems of Delinquency; The Problems of Sex; The Problems of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction; Child Guidance Clinics; Goals and Responsibilities. "Selected readings" follow each chapter.—(L. B. Costin)

6260. SMITH, ROBERT E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Presenting the psychological dimensions of classes to instructors. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 149-151.—A method by which personnel information possessed by the counseling staff is made available to instructors is described. The data were supplied by a competent individual to the instructor in such a manner as to give him a picture of his class as a group keeping information concerning individuals generally anonymous. A survey showed that instructors found the method useful and worthy of continuance.—(M. Murphy)

6261. TRAXLER, ARTHUR E. The improvement of study habits and skills. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 41 (Rev.), 39 p.—This revision of the Oct., 1954, edition is intended to serve as a handbook for teachers and counselors, to help pupils adjust themselves to the study requirements and needs of the modern school. Study is described as the sum total of the purposeful processes by means of which individuals learn. Here, motivation and interest are emphasized. Topics treated range from general proceedings for improving study to a case analysis of a pupil with obvious difficulties. 98-item bibliography is followed by a detailed survey of study habits.—(G. E. Bird)

6262. TUTTON, MARIE E. (Port Byron (N. Y.) Central Sch.) A case full of questions. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 168-169.—This is the brief presentation of the problems presented by a high school senior boy.—(G. S. Spear)

6263. WALKER, PAULINE FOSTER. (Central High Sch., Oklahoma City, Okla.) Implementing mental health in the senior high school. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 565-569.—A description of how one high school has provided more than the usual amount of orientation in mental hygiene for their senior students. Discussion is included of ways in which community participation, professional help for teachers, and increased opportunity to aid the high school student to better self-understanding may result in improved mental health.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6264. WITTY, PAUL. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Guidance of the gifted. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 136-139.—The guidance counselor can help to conserve the talent of the gifted student by assisting in the identification of the gifted, helping in the development of stimulating curricula, and by assisting in mobilizing community resources.—(G. S. Spear)

#### Educational Measurement

6265. ANDERSON, BERT D. (Southern State Coll., Magnolia, Ark.) The Sophomore General Culture Tests and student knowledge of cultural facts. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 359-364.—"(1) The General Culture test does not provide adequate test item coverage when a number of elective courses are made available to students completing their general education requirements. (2) The General Culture test results do not indicate how effective the local general education instruction has been in improving the student's knowledge of cultural facts. (3) The General Culture test results may be used as an independent index of the student's knowledge of cultural facts if it can be assumed that the test is technically sound and based upon subject matter that is educationally significant."—(F. Costin)

6266. CLARKE, C. M., et al. (State Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark.) Too young for school. *J. Ark. Educ.*, 1954, 28, 10-11; 25.—The Arkansas elementary school council recommends that children be six on or before October 1 to enter the first grade in September. Research findings are cited in support of the recommendation.—(H. K. Moore)

6267. COWLES, JOHN T. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) Current trends in examination procedures. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1954, 155, 1383-1387.—In this paper before the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties the author outlines the desirable characteristics of better examinations, and suggests specific techniques which give promise for improving the written, oral, and practical examinations of medical specialty boards.—(J. T. Cowles)

6268. DI VESTA, FRANCIS J. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Subscore patterns on ACE Psychological Examination related to educational and occupational differences. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 248-252.—For a sample of 445 Air Force officers who had taken the ACE Psychological Exam, Q-L difference scores were related to rating (flying or ground), assignment (regular or reserve corps), career field, and college major. It was found that pilots tended to have higher Q scores, non-pilots higher L scores; arts and science college majors higher L scores, applied science college majors (engineering and business) higher Q scores. No difference was found in the Q-L patterns of reservists and regular officers.—(P. Ash)



6269. DREGER, RALPH MASON. Further validation data on "A simple course evaluation scale." *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 165-169.—"A follow-up study on 'A simple course evaluation scale' indicates the way in which the scale reflects objectively different conditions." (See 28: 6466)—(Z. Luria)

6270. EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE. (Henry Chauncey, Pres.) Annual report to the Board of Trustees, 1953-4. Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1954. 135 p.—In his introduction Dr. Chauncey discusses the problem of conserving manpower resources and the needs of teachers, with special attention to the uses and values of testing in meeting the problems. Separate sections review the work of ETS in research, testing programs, conferences, and administrative operations. 6-page bibliography of staff members.—(C. M. Louttit)

6271. GLASER, ROBERT, & JACOBS, OWEN. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Predicting achievement in medical school: a comparison of preclinical and clinical criteria. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 245-247.—For 129 medical students, scores on an aptitude test battery were correlated with general grade averages at the end of both the first and third years of medical school. The trial battery, administered at the beginning of the first year, included (1) USAFT Reading Interpretation, (2) Miller Analogies, (3) DAT Space Relations, and (4) AGCT Validities with first-year grades (.44 to .04) were about the same as validities with third-year grades (.39 to .13). Reading Interpretation having the highest validity in each case. Correlations between the criteria and scores on the medical Professional Aptitude Test followed the same pattern.—(P. Ash)

6272. JANKOVSKY, HANS, ZIEGERT, GÜNTHER, & CLAUS, GÜNTHER. (Eds.) (Leipzig U., Germany.) Über Schülerbeurteilung in der deutschen demokratischen Schule. (On the evaluation of pupils in the German democratic school.) Berlin: Volk und Wissen, 1952. 96 p.—First, short part of this book, written from the Marxist-Leninist point of view, deals with the general foundations of the evaluation of pupils in the German democratic schools. Second, much longer part, deals with the content and method of the evaluation of pupils (achievement control and the appraisal of character traits, evaluation as a creative work of the teacher, the revealing of motives as a condition of the appraisal of character traits, the nature of motivation, the general methodical principles of the character appraisal, the special methods of pupil evaluation, the evaluation of the temperament, the evaluation of bodily peculiarities of pupils.)—(M. Choynowski)

6273. LEICHTY, V. E. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) What makes a test item bad? *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 115-121.—Test items constructed with considerable care frequently do not stand up under statistical analysis. An experiment is described in which such items of the multiple-choice type were studied by having students retake the items, reading the questions and answering them orally, doing all their thinking aloud. They were then questioned in an attempt to determine the grounds for the choice of response. The experimental procedure was recorded for detailed analysis and study. In general it seemed that students attempted to answer items by trying to recall specific information they

had learned rather than by organizing knowledge.—(M. Murphy)

6274. LENNON, ROGER T. (World Bk. Co., New York.) Testing: bond or barrier between pupil and teacher? *Education*, 1954, 75, 38-42.—Test taking can be an upsetting experience for children. These feelings of anxiety are as a rule inimical to the development of ideal pupil-teacher relationships and a healthy learning environment. The article considers why testing has these disturbing characteristics and what may be done to have pupils acquire a more positive attitude toward tests. It is essential that both pupil and teacher recognize they are working toward common goals. After discussing eight causes of tension, the author gives various means for strengthening the bond of teacher-pupil relationships through testing and then discusses four pointed suggestions demonstrating the beneficial outcomes of testing to pupils.—(S. M. Amatora)

6275. LOOZE, J. Essai de sélection pré-universitaire. (Study of university entrance.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 224-234.—The purpose of this experiment was to choose one intellectual task which would properly select natural science candidates. Raven's Progressive Matrix proved satisfactory, the essence of the task being to choose from 6-8 alternatives the element which completed a figure. The prediction with unlimited time was higher than with rigid time limits. 28 references. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6276. LUBORSKY, LESTER. Selecting psychiatric residents: survey of the Topeka research. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 252-259.—A seven-year project in the selection and follow-up evaluation of psychiatric residents is broadly summarized in terms of the immediate and ultimate implications for schools of psychiatry.—(W. A. Varvel)

6277. McHUGH, RICHARD B., & OWENS, WILLIAM A. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Age changes in mental organization—a longitudinal study. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 296-302.—A group of 127 male college freshman took the Army Alpha test in 1918-1919 and again in 1949-50. The sub-tests were intercorrelated for the two administrations, and the two correlation matrices were factored. The first factor increased in the second administration, i. e., "... it accounts for 10 per cent more of the total variance in 1950 than it did in 1919." It appears that with increasing age there is an increase in the general factor underlying the Army Alpha.—(J. E. Birren)

6278. MANUEL, HERSCHEL T. (U. Texas, Austin.) Problems of inter-language and inter-culture measurement in psychology and education. *Pedagogia, Rio Piedras*, 1954, 2 (2), 29-41.—Touches the following topics: measurement in psychology and education, difficulties of psychological analysis, general and specific factors, from specific performances to generalization, measurement in different languages and cultures, principle of multiple causation, the problem of sampling, development of tests, the Inter-American Tests, different programs of test development, and a possible project for Puerto Rico.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6279. MOSEL, JAMES N. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) The General Educational Development Tests (High School Level) as a predictor of

educational level and mental ability. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 129-134.—Studies of the relation of scores on the GED Tests to last school grade completed and to scores on the AGCT indicate that there is little evidence of the validity of the High School Level GED as a measure of educational development apart from general mental ability.—(M. Murphy)

6280. NEDELSKY, LEO. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Ability to avoid gross error as a measure of achievement. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 459-472.—It is suggested that the ability to avoid gross errors in answering objective tests is an important measure of educational accomplishment. "An analysis of an objective test in the physical sciences showed: (1) that the poorer students exhibited no reliably measurable differences in their ability to select correct answers but did show considerable differences in their ability to reject grossly wrong answers; (2) that measurable differences in the latter ability existed even among the better students; and (3) that the two abilities were probably imperfectly correlated." Formulae for using this method of scoring are presented.—(W. Coleman)

6281. NORMAN, RALPH D. (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) The effects of a forward-retention set on an objective achievement test presented forwards or backwards. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 487-498.—Using a locally constructed elementary psychology test, it was observed that performance on multiple choice items was significantly inferior when the items appeared in reverse order to the test presentation as compared to items in forward order. Reverse order of presentation had no discernible effect on true-false items. "An intervening period of review enhanced performance on MC items with the forward test but not with the backward." The relationship of these findings to the learning studies of Postman, Jenkins, and Irion is described.—(W. Coleman)

6282. OLCKERS, P. J. Variability of Standard X pupils in intellectual ability and scholastic achievement. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1953, 4, 105-112.—"Educational grouping or classification in South Africa is based on the assumption (i) that there is relatively little variation from one intellectual skill or trait to another in the individual pupil, (ii) that all traits with which the school is concerned are highly correlated, and (iii) that mental functions are organized around a general intellectual factor which determines the general competence level of the individual... The conclusion is drawn that homogeneous grouping in respect of more than one high school subject is practically impossible, and that it is futile to expect that all pupils should be capable of coping successfully with the work prescribed for the matriculation examination." Africans summary.—(N. De Palma)

6283. OSBORNE, R. TRAVIS, & SANDERS, WILMA B. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Variations in Graduate Record Examination performance by age and sex. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 179-185.—The Graduate Record Examination was taken by 1807 graduate students at the University of Georgia between 1946 and 1952. The results were analyzed by age, sex, and subject matter. There were 1173 men and 634 women in the group with an age range of 19 to 65 years, mean 31.8 years. Men exceeded the women on the science profiles whereas in literature and fine arts women were superior. No significant sex differences were noted in the social science profile.

Results of age differences suggest a "... differential rate of decline of acquired knowledge with age for both men and women." Mean scores in the humanities hold up well throughout the age range, whereas a decline in chemistry was found.—(J. E. Birren)

6284. OWENS, WILLIAM A., & THOMPSON, DUANE E. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Differential effects of age upon intellectual functions differing in degree of genetic conditioning. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 303-305.—The Army Alpha test of mental ability was given to entering college freshmen whose fathers had taken the same test 31 years before. Parent-child correlations were determined for the eight subtests. The magnitudes of these correlations were used to separate the tests according to their "genetic conditioning." "... it was observed that shifts in score over the 31 year period were inversely related to degree of genetic conditioning.—(J. E. Birren)

6285. STALNAKER, JOHN M. Report of the director of studies. *Proc. 65th Annu. Meeting Assoc. Amer. Med. Colls. J. med. Educ.*, 1954, 29(12), 42-46.—This report contains the initial results of a study of "the significance of Medical College Admission Test scores in medical school admission work." Scores on the science section of the MCAT are related to percent of students dropping out of medical school; students who take the test show less dropout than those who do not take the test; applicants from the "better" rated undergraduate colleges average higher scores on the MCAT; admitted applicants score higher than non-admitted; the chances of a student graduating on schedule increase as his test scores go up. Medical schools differ widely in their use of the test results, but the evidence indicates that the scores provide useful and reliable admissions data by which applicants can be compared in scholastic ability.—(J. T. Cowles)

6286. STROWIG, W. WRAY. (Kansas State Teachers Coll., Pittsburg.) High school testing helps in selecting students. *Nurs. Outlook*, 1954, 2, 369-371.—Psychological test data reported to Kansas State schools of nursing were used in selecting students. The author identifies potential pitfalls in using such test results and suggests necessary precautions in working with similar test materials. He discusses in detail some inaccuracies in selection and prediction and suggests better ways for developing such. The report lists more than 200 tests. Along with discussion of validity and reliability is that of interpretability. Tests include (1) tests of mental abilities; (2) achievement tests; (3) interests and personality inventories; (4) manual and mechanical ability tests. Following this are suggestions for using tests including ten points related to effectiveness in selection.—(S. M. Amatora)

6287. THOMAS, ROBERT JAY. An empirical study of high school drop-outs in regard to ten possibly related factors. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 11-18.—Using the entering class of a large high school near Chicago and studying that class until all left school, either as drop-outs or as graduates, the author analyzed a large number of variables. He concludes that activities were found to be the factor most related to whether or not the student finished high school. Correlation between the number of activities and grades is almost as high as between IQ and grades.—(S. M. Amatora)

## Education Staff Personnel

6288. ANDERSON, HAROLD MILTON. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) A study of certain criteria of teaching effectiveness. *J. exp. Educ.*, 2, 1954, 23, 41-71. —Teaching effectiveness of a group of 30 teachers in Wisconsin was estimated by the use of 8 different criteria. The teachers were evaluated on separate types of rating scales by principals, peers, pupils, the teacher himself, and outside agencies. In addition, the subject matter achievement of the pupils as measured on certain standardized tests was used to develop 3 other criteria of teaching effectiveness. No correlations appreciably different from zero were reported between the evaluation of the teachers on the different rating scales and the evaluation based on the achievement of their pupils in the subject matter areas. Although low, there was reported a positive association among the assessments of teaching ability made by the principals, pupils, peers and teachers and the administrative criteria. 66-item bibliography.—(E. F. Gardner)
6289. ANDERSON, WILLIAM F. (U. Alabama, University.) Attitudes of parents of differing socio-economic status toward the teaching profession. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 345-352. —Parents of the sample reported in this paper showed little difference in the prestige value they gave to various occupations. Four social classes were represented in the study. Eight occupations ranked higher than college teaching: surgeon, physician, college president, judge, clergyman, architect, dentist and electrical engineer. Parents of upper two classes considered teaching more suitable for their children than did parents of the lower two classes. Other findings discussed relate to high school and grade school teaching as well.—(F. Costin)
6290. BERG, JACOB. (U. Maine, Orono.) Faculty attitudes toward Congressional investigations. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 586-587. —Responses to seven open-ended questions concerning Congressional investigations of faculty members or colleges given by 97 (63%) of the liberal arts faculty at the U. of Maine are tabulated. In general, the respondents gave negative responses to question of the need for, or effects of, such investigations.—(C. M. Louttit)
6291. BOGEN, ISIDORE. Pupil-teacher rapport and the teacher's awareness of status structures within the group. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 104-114. —The study was based upon a comparison of groups of teachers, selected to represent the two extremes of a continuum of pupil-teacher rapport. The Wrightstone Pupil-Teacher Rapport Scale was used for this investigation undertaken in all 18 seventh- and eighth-grade classes in a large New York City public school. The author discusses in detail the method of collection of data and the treatment of same. Analysis of the data is given in detail. Findings derived from the study are given under seven points. 11 other implications are presented and conclusions drawn.—(S. M. Amatora)
6292. BUSH, ROBERT NELSON. (Stanford U., Calif.) The teacher-pupil relationship. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1954. xvii, 252 p. \$3.95. —The volume records the analyses of the data gathered in the first 10-year period of the Stanford investigations of pupil-teacher relationships. After giving in the first chapter the origin, purposes, and design of the study, the author in the second chapter gives a complete case study for one teacher and her pupils. Subsequent chapters seek to analyze the personal relationship, teachers' information about pupils, interests and social beliefs of teachers and pupils, purposes, activities and achievements of teachers and pupils, administrator-teacher relationship, the matching of teachers and pupils, and the findings of the study and recommendations. Scales used in the study are given in appendices.—(S. M. Amatora)
6293. CRANE, GEORGE W. Teachers are "foster parents." *Education*, 1954, 75, 46-52. —The author discusses the role of the American teachers by which they function as "foster parents" to their pupils. Love for the child is the keynote of true parenthood whether it be natural parents or "foster parents." Educators must consider the child as a total personality instead of a recipient of intensive drill in one small segment of human experience. The author discusses the practical side of this problem under several aspects.—(S. M. Amatora)
6294. DAVIS, ROBERT A. (George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.) Note on age and productive scholarship of a university faculty. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 318-319. —Based on the records of 385 faculty members, data concerning research and writing in relation to age of the faculty member, during a twenty-year period, are reported. Without making allowance for the numbers of potential contributors at each age, the absolute number of contributions rose to a sharp peak at around 45 years, and declined sharply thereafter. A number of questions implied in the data are raised.—(P. Ash)
6295. DOUGLASS, FRANCES M. (DePaul U., Chicago, Ill.) Some contributions of the teacher to the student's philosophy of life. *Education*, 1954, 75, 24-28. —The teacher's greatest contribution is the ability to aid students in their development of those social values which make for better individual personality and better integration of persons. The author discusses the details of these contributions under several headings: (1) the values worth inculcating; (2) methods in the development of attitudes; (3) developing the child's attitudes toward work; (4) facing a serious learning task; and (5) laxity versus rigidity.—(S. M. Amatora)
6296. DUTTON, WILBUR H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Measuring attitudes toward arithmetic. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1954, 55, 24-31. —The study reports attitudes of prospective teachers toward arithmetic as determined by an objective evaluation instrument. The main findings show that attitudes toward arithmetic may be measured objectively and that significant data may be obtained which will be helpful in the education of prospective elementary school teachers. Conclusions of the study are summarized in 7 points. Eight tables are included. The author reports several follow-up studies in progress.—(S. M. Amatora)
6297. ERICKSON, HARLEY ELLWOOD. (Superior State Coll., Wis.) A factorial study of teaching ability. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 23, 1-39. —The study is concerned with the relationship between supervisory estimates of teaching success and various measures of teacher achievement, temperament and personality. The main objective was to develop equations for the prediction of teaching success with a minimum number of variables and maximum stability obtained by factor analyses of a variety of measures of temperament, personality and achievement of teaching.



The sample consisted of 64 teachers engaged in a second year of teaching in a Wisconsin high school. 97-item bibliography.—(E. F. Gardner)

6298. FRANK, LAWRENCE, & FRANK, MARY H. Teachers' attitudes affect children's relationships. *Education*, 1954, 75, 6-12.—In classrooms and schools where children are permitted and expected to talk, play, and work freely at their own level, teachers have ample opportunity to develop codes for work and play through which the child can grow strong as a person. The authors discuss the many different ways in which the teacher can indirectly influence the child. The classroom atmosphere is created by the teacher's attitudes as well as by her words. Each school is bound to get its share of disturbed children. Unless teachers make fairly evident that such disturbance does not mean absence of values or order in him, this can produce unsureness and anxiety in the other children.—(S. M. Amatora)

6299. HESSEL, MARTHA G., & TRAVERS, ROBERT M. W. (Coll. City New York.) Use of drawings as a screening device in education. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 145-147.—A drawing test in which students in elementary education were asked to draw a teacher with a class was used to test the hypothesis that emotional disturbance as indicated by distortions in the depiction of teacher and class would be related to disturbed behavior in teacher training. The drawings were rated by judges on the basis of evidence of emotional disturbance; behavior in training was judged by faculty members. No significant relationship was found, but further analysis showed that the lack of relationship occurred because those who rated the drawings had a different frame of reference from that used by the faculty members.—(M. Murphy.)

6300. LEEDS, CARROLL H. (Furman U., Greenville, S. C.) Teacher behavior liked and disliked by pupils. *Education*, 1954, 75, 29-37.—The study reports the reactions of some 1000 fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-grade pupils to certain aspects of teacher behavior. The 200 teachers were rated by their pupils on a 50-item questionnaire devised by the author. Detailed discussions of the findings of the study are included. They indicated that affective, personal and human factors provided the basis for differentiating teachers well-liked by pupils from those greatly disliked. To be appreciated and liked, teacher behavior must stem from a personality basically well-adjusted and characterized by a sincere liking for children, a kind and pleasant disposition, and a balanced outlook on life.—(S. M. Amatora)

6301. MECH, EDMUND V. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) "Behavioral" science: some selected implications for the teacher. *Education*, 1954, 75, 53-56.—Knowledge of subject matter aids but never guarantees that a particular teacher will be a good teacher. Educational objectives must include social dimensions if pupils are to develop socially. In this process the classroom teacher quite logically plays an important role. The present study examines a few selected points from the various disciplines which help compose the behavioral sciences and indicates possible utilitarian value of these findings for the teacher in terms of gaining increased insight into pupil behavior.—(S. M. Amatora)

6302. MONTROSS, HAROLD WESLEY. (U. Wisconsin Extension, Rhinelander.) Temperament and teaching success. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 23, 73-97.—

The study was undertaken to examine the relationship between certain aspects of temperament and teaching success. Temperament was measured by the Thurstone Temperament Schedule, Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Test and a series of objective type tests of such factors as tempo, fluency, speed, suggestibility, disposition rigidity and dexterity-coordination. The criteria of teaching success was developed from five ratings of each teacher. Correlation coefficients were computed between a composite score for the criteria and the various measures of temperament. The objective test results were reported to be much more highly related to the criterion than either the Thurstone Temperament Schedule or the Cattell 16 P. F. Test. 44-item bibliography.—(E. F. Gardner)

6303. POLANSKY, LUCY. Group social climate and the teacher's supportiveness of group status systems. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 115-123.—The author raises two questions: Where the classroom social climate is excellent, is there a tendency for the teacher to go along with the group status systems? (2) Where the classroom climate is poor, does the teacher fail to support the status systems which he and the children have built during group interaction? The author attempts to answer these questions in a study of two groups of four teachers each, in two different kinds of classrooms, those having excellent social climate and those having poor social climate. The Wrightstone-Scale was used. Data are analyzed by Chi-square and probability levels. Critical ratios of the differences between the groups by levels and by systems are also given. Results of the study are discussed and suggestions given.—(S. M. Amatora)

6304. PRITCHARD, GEORGE S. (U. Omaha, Nebr.) Functional rating sheet for the evaluation of off-campus student-teachers. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 426-428.—After several years of experimentation in student-teacher rating, the author devised a rating sheet. This is based on strong points and weak points exhibited by the student during the practice-teaching period. A copy of the brief rating sheet form is included.—(S. M. Amatora)

6305. RIGGS, RUTH NIGHSWANDER. (Carthage Coll., Ill.) Do I measure up? *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 372-376.—The author presents a 35-point check list called "Self-Rating Scale for Supervising Teachers," containing suggestions intended to be helpful in forming a clearer conception of the role and responsibilities of the supervising teacher as well as alerting him to his strong and weak areas.—(S. M. Amatora)

6306. RUGG, HAROLD. (U. Puerto Rico, Río Piedras.) Comenzando a enseñar en Puerto Rico. (Beginning to teach in Puerto Rico.) *Pedagogía, Río Piedras*, 1954, 2 (2), 73-81.—Dr. Rugg develops his concept of the artist-teacher. Teaching is an art. The wise teacher works as an artist.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6307. TYLER, FRED T. (U. California, Berkeley.) Do university women think there is a teacher stereotype? *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 5, 195-201.—The MMPI was administered to 239 women students in educational psychology courses, and readministered after two weeks to 40 of these with instructions to respond as though their obtaining teaching positions depended upon their "faked" responses. The "faked" responses were regarded as indicative of the stereotypes presumed by these teachers in

training to be held by their potential employer. Lower variance on seven of the nine scales (Ha, D, Hy, Pd, Pa, Pt, and Sc) and smaller means of the faked scores on five scales (Ha, D, Dd, Pt, and Sc) support the existence of a stereotype to the effect that "women teachers should be well adjusted, social, conforming and free from ordinary human weakness."—(T. E. Newland)

6308. WADE, DURLYN E. (New York U.) Social class in a teachers college. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 131-138.—This study is concerned with the distribution of rewards in a publicly supported teachers college. The Warner Index of Status Characteristics was employed to social-class stratify a sample of 419 student teachers. Results showed that 5% of the students were upper class, 19% were upper-middle class, 46% were lower-middle class, 21% were upper-lower class, and 9% were lower-lower class. The investigation showed social class status to be statistically related to the distribution of certain rewards students received in a publicly supported teachers college.—(B. M. Amatori)

## PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

6309. BROGDEN, HUBERT E. (Personnel Res. Branch, AGO, Dept. of the Army, Washington, D. C.) A simple proof of a personnel classification theorem. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 205-208.—"A simple algebraic proof of a theorem defining the optimal solution of the personnel classification problem is given. If a set of constants, one for each job, are known, the theorem indicates that each individual should be classified by adding the constants to the estimates of the individual's productivity in the several jobs and selecting the job for which the resulting sum is highest."—(M. O. Wilson)

6310. CONGALTON, ATHOL A. (Victoria U. Coll., N. Z.), & HAVIGHURST, ROBERT J. Status ranking of occupations in New Zealand. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 10-15.—Respondents were asked to rank 116 occupations on a seven-point scale. Results indicate that this method gives a classification more closely approximating the true ranking of occupational groups in New Zealand than previous rankings.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

6311. DAHLE, THOMAS L. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Transmitting information to employees: a study of five methods. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 243-246.—For the transmission of certain types of factual information, experimental data indicate that the best results are obtained if the material is presented orally and written material is simultaneously made available. This combined method was better than reliance upon either oral or written presentation alone, or announcement by bulletin board. In specific situations, considerations of the cost of oral presentation may be worth special study.—(D. G. Livingston)

6312. DAVIS, KEITH. Communication within management. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 212-218.—Management communication is a prerequisite to and equally as important as effective employee communications. New methods, such as that of "eeco analysis," enables management to obtain basic data about its own individual communications situation. A field study of the application of the method is reported.—(D. G. Livingston)

6313. DENENBERG, VICTOR H. The Training effectiveness of a tank hull trainer. *U. S. Dept. Army, HumRRO, Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 3, x, 28 p.—The Tank Hull Trainer 3-T-3, an inexpensive mock-up, and actual M47 tank training were compared for instruction in starting and stopping, instruments and controls, and track and suspension. Results favored the mock-up in particular and the hull trainer in some respects. Normative and reliability data are supplied.—(R. Tyson)

6314. DENENBERG, VICTOR H., & MCGUIGAN, F. J. Evaluation of a special live-firing trigger-squeeze exercise. *U. S. Dept. Army, HumRRO, Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 6, viii, 16 p.—Controlled experiments analyzing slow, sustained, and total fire scores showed that the Fort Dix live-firing trigger-squeeze exercise does not improve performance on the KD range compared with training including all other elements. Trainees with ATP marksmanship instruction plus 2 added hours of concurrent instruction "performed significantly better than those who had the trigger-squeeze exercise."—(R. Tyson)

6315. DOUARD, H. (Centre de Psychologie Appliquée, Paris.) Étude de l'instabilité dans une société industrielle. (A study of turnover in an industrial company.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 249-266.—Separation of personnel was studied in a factory with between 2,500 and 3,000 workers. Significant factors were: (1) seasonal variation, (2) departmental characteristics, and (3) employment categories, length of employment. The tendency was for complaints to involve wages and working conditions.—(W. W. Wattenberg)

6316. FRIEDMANN, GEORGES. Outline for a psycho-sociology of assembly line work. *Hum. Org.*, 1954, 12 (4), 15-20.—Economically the assembly line rationalizes manufacture, even though it eliminates the concept of skilled work. It forces the acceptance of an imposed rhythm of work, where tedium may be mitigated by the co-workers, variation of task, and having the workers set their own rhythm. Sociologically morale may be maintained by harmony within the work group. Work tedium may also be reduced by developing job interest in the worker or by emphasis on freedom after work.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

6317. GAIENNE, L. R. (Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill.) Organization control in business. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 289-292.—"To perform his function effectively, the personnel executive must take a critical look at both the 'job structure' and the 'people structure' of his company... organization control is an attempt to measure degrees of conformity between the job organization requirements, and the abilities and performance of job incumbents." The writer proposes to make this comparison by evaluating all management positions, and then rating each job incumbent for the same elements against the ratings for the job. A variety of possible comparisons with these ratings and eight hypotheses for experimental test are discussed.—(P. Ash)

6318. JURGENSEN, CLIFFORD E. (Minneapolis (Minn.) Gas Co.) Reporting employment test scores to supervisors. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 277-278.—A simplified percentile profile chart, designed for presenting test results to supervisors, is described and illustrated.—(P. Ash)

6319. LAPPING, DOUGLAS. (Union Health Department, Durban, South Africa.) Social health aspects of industrial absenteeism. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1953, 4, 146-156.—"The effects of migrancy and urban settlement on Native workmen are contrasted with industrial absenteeism conditions of European and Indian workmen. Absenteeism is high for Native migrant married men, and low for urbanised married men. In urbanised Natives the slums are shown to produce high absentee rates, and proper family housing low rates; while the distance of residence from work is also related to absentee incidence." English summary.—(N. De Palma)

6320. LAWRENCE, DOUGLAS H. (Stanford U., Calif.) The evaluation of training and transfer programs in terms of efficiency measures. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 367-382.—The goal of any training program is to bring the individual up to a certain criterion of skill with as little time, energy, and expense as possible. This can be achieved in 3 ways: improving training techniques, selecting trainees, and utilizing transfer of training procedures. The latter is useful only when preliminary training plus job training cost less than job training alone costs to bring him up to proficiency.—(R. W. Husband)

6321. LAWSHE, C. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & THOMAS, LEON. Applied psychology for employees. Chicago: American Technical Society, 1954, 30 p.—Written "... specifically for the man on the job... some of the basic facts and principles about human behavior..." are described and illustrated by seven short "case illustrations" dealing with problems involving the interrelationships of people.—(P. Ash)

6322. LINDBOM, THEODORE R., & OSTERBERG, WESLEY H. Evaluating the results of supervisory training. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 224-227.—Despite the popularity of training supervisors in "better" methods, there is too seldom any evaluation of the training given. There are three alternative levels at which efforts to train supervisors can be evaluated: (1) by the supervisor's classroom behavior; (2) by his behavior on the job; and (3) by the behavior of employees on the job. Although the third level of evaluation is most meaningful, each approach has its uses—and any is better than no evaluation at all.—(D. G. Livingston)

6323. McFARLAND, ROSS A., MOSELEY, ALFRED L., & FISHER, M. BRUCE. (Harvard Sch. Publ. Hlth, Cambridge, Mass.) Age and the problems of professional truck drivers in highway transportation. *J. Geront.*, 1954, 9, 338-348.—Data were collected on the age characteristics of truck drivers. Truck drivers tend to enter the occupation before 25 and to remain within the occupation during their working lives. Accident data are interpreted as indicating that the older drivers are less likely to have accidents than younger drivers. "There are several physiologic and psychologic characteristics of the aging process which tend to put a premium on youth in truck driving. Some but not all of them are satisfactorily compensated for by increased experience."—(J. E. Birren)

6324. McQUITTY, LOUIS L., WRIGLEY, CHARLES, & GAIER, EUGENE L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) An approach to isolating dimensions of job success. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 227-232.—Rational job analyses are deficient in providing a sound

basis for development of valid measuring devices. A statistical approach was developed in which (a) supervisors described Airplane and Engine mechanics (selected to vary in proficiency), and (b) a compendium of these descriptions was factor-analyzed. A large number of factors (23) related to job proficiency were extracted. It was concluded that "supervisors describe trained mechanics who are selected by them to vary in proficiency much more in terms of interest and motivation than in terms of the amount of job knowledge possessed."—(P. Ash)

6325. MEYER, GLADYS D. (White-Rodgers Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.) Martha, Mary and John: each had a personal problem. *Personn. J.*, 1954, 33, 260-262.—The employee's real problem may not be what it appears to be. The counselor does not merely solve a specific problem for the employee, but helps him to solve his own problem, so he can learn to solve future problems himself. The counselor must be objective in order to see the problems as the employee sees them. Most of all, the counselor must listen sympathetically.—(M. B. Mitchell)

6326. NEWMAN, SIDNEY H. (U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.) Quantitative analysis of verbal evaluations. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 293-296.—A procedure for quantitatively analyzing verbal material (comments in officer efficiency reports) for the comparison of officer performance is described. The material is quantified by categorizing each comment and assigning to it the score for comparable comments in the empirically derived Thurstone-type master scoring scale for that category. "The findings show that: (a) the comments can be reliably placed on a nine-point scale by a relatively small number of judges; and (b) scores, based on either the individual comments in each category or the average comment scores for each report, are reliable. It is suggested that the procedures... can be utilized for other types of verbal material."—(P. Ash)

6327. ODIORNE, GEORGE S. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) Your people can read better. *Personn. J.*, 1954, 33, 256-257; 262.—Courses for improving the reading of employees should be conducted by experts capable of diagnosing and treating reading difficulties. The students should be tested for speed and comprehension both before and after the course. Classes should be small and the students chosen so as not to have too diversified interests and abilities. Some perception training equipment should be used to impress the students, if nothing more. Some attention should be given to improving vocabulary, understanding the organization of written material, concentration, and stimulating intellectual curiosity. Students should be shown their learning curves and warned against discouragement over plateaus.—(M. B. Mitchell)

6328. PARNES, HERBERT S. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Research on labor mobility: an appraisal of research findings in the United States. *Soc. Sci. Res. Coun. Bull.*, 1954, No. 65, xi, 205 p.—The research during the last two decades on the factors affecting the occupational, industrial, and geographic mobility of labor is summarized and appraised. The appraisal is restricted primarily to short-run labor mobility in the United States, and in relation only to the flexibility of labor supply. Conceptual and methodological problems are treated first, followed by review of the



findings concerning the extent, character, and some determinants of labor mobility, and a discussion of mobility and the process of labor allocation. A concluding chapter gives suggestions for further research.—(P. Ash)

6329. PASQUASY, R. Le bureau de psychologie industrielle de la Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij. (The department of industrial psychology at the K.L.M.) *Cah. Pédag.*, 1954, 13, 126-131.—The important Dutch aviation company employs 16,000 persons in 650 different occupations. The psychological examination includes tests of intelligence, projective tests, and group discussions. Seven psychologists are attached to the service.—(R. Piret)

6330. PEPINSKY, HAROLD B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Research on productive behavior. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 140-144.—A program of research on "productive behavior" is described, with brief reports on several research studies now in progress.—(G. S. Spear)

6331. PETERSON, FLORENCE. (Rollins Coll., Winter Park, Fla.) Personnel case studies. New York: Harper, 1955. xiv, 345 p. \$3.00.—This collection of 50 cases involving incidents arising over the application and enforcement of company rules and policies is designed as a supplementary tool in teaching personnel administration. The 50 cases are under 15 headings, for instance, employment of handicapped and elderly, job classifications and assignments, seniority rules, transfer and promotion, absenteeism and lateness, and quarrels among employees. Each case presentation gives a brief statement of the problem, a general statement of the case, the workers' and employer's side of the story, and the final settlement with the reasons for the decision. Each case is followed by several discussion questions.—(M. B. Mitchell)

6332. ROBINSON, H. ALAN. (Memorial High Sch., Valley Stream, N. Y.) Job satisfaction researches of 1953. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1954, 33, 26-29.—The results of 27 studies of job satisfaction are reported. A general trend appears to indicate the advantage of counseling services.—(G. S. Spear)

6333. ROETHLISBERGER, F. J., LOMBARD, GEORGE F. F., & RONKEN, HARRIET O. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Training for human relations; an interim report of a program for advanced training and research in human relations, 1951-1954. Boston, Mass.: Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, 1954. xvii, 198 p. \$2.00.—This publication is a report of the first three years of an experiment in training for human relations undertaken by the authors and a group of students at the Harvard Business School. Part I (4 chapters) describes the design of the program (goals, selection of trainees, skills and knowledges to be acquired, methods of training). Part II (3 chapters) describes the implementation of the program (activities and problems of the trainees, descriptive research in human relations, communication with other organizations). Part III (3 chapters) presents an evaluation of the program.—(P. Ash)

6334. SCHULTZ, IRWIN J. (V. A. Hospital, Downey, Ill.) Empathy in personnel management. *Personn. J.*, 1954, 33, 258-259.—The personnel director has to empathize with more than one person in resolving conflicts between employees. He must try to

think how he would feel and what he would do in a similar situation. He must gather all the facts, evaluate the effects of action, be objective, and temper his conclusions with sympathetic understanding and customary courtesies.—(M. B. Mitchell)

6335. SHERMAN, MURRAY H. The immaturity reaction in military service. *Psychoanalysis*, 1954, 2 (4), 38-47.—The author offers a conception of immaturity reaction that occurs among men unable to adjust to the ordinary requirements of extended military training. These men over-react to minimal frustration with passive-aggressive behavior, somatic complaints, or severe anxiety. The personality process is infantile with an intense fixation at the oral level of development. Men so affected are unable to utilize the conventional ideals of the culture, and gratification of wishes and needs cannot be postponed.—(L. E. Abt)

6336. SPECTOR, AARON J. (Air Force Personnel and Training Research, Maxwell AFB.) Influences on merit ratings. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 393-396.—After listening to a deliberately poor lecturer, students in 5 psychology classes rated the lecturer. Before rating him, 3 of the groups suggested methods of improving his lecturing: one group did not submit their suggestions; in another group the suggestions were rejected, while in the third the lecturer accepted them. In the other two groups, suggestions were not made. "The ratings were: (a) consistently most favorable in the acceptance group; (b) more favorable in the suggestion group than the no-suggestion group; (c) significantly different on the characteristics of manner, poise, potential and knowledge... poor ratings may reflect barriers in communications... rather than true deficiencies in the rates."—(P. Ash)

6337. SPIEGEL, WILLIAM R., & DALE, ALFRED G. (U. Texas, Austin.) Personnel practices in industry. *Univ. Tex. Bur. Bus. Res. person. Stud.*, 1954, No. 8, 47 p.—A national sample of 628 firms were surveyed with regard to personnel practices in the following areas: employment and induction, including selection and recruitment methods; health, safety and maintenance; policies and methods of payment to direct labor; security and employee relations activities, including benefit plans, incentive plans and methods of employee representation; training and development activities with special emphasis on methods used; and research control with respect to methods used for examining the efficiency of the personnel functioning as a whole.—(P. Ash)

6338. SPIEGEL, WILLIAM R., & LANHAM, E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Job evaluation in colleges & universities. *Univ. Tex. Bur. Bus. Res. person. Stud.*, 1954, No. 7, vii, 136 p.—The purpose of this monograph is to present the procedures and practices followed in colleges and universities in installing programs of job evaluation. The six major topics discussed are: (1) history of job evaluation, (2) methods used in securing cooperation of supervisors and employees, (3) bases for selecting a method for job rating, (4) job evaluation installation, (5) measures to insure acceptance and advantages of program, and (6) procedures followed in maintaining the job evaluation program. The information is based on a five-page questionnaire completed by the personnel directors of 21 colleges and universities. 89-item bibliography.—(H. Feifel)

6339. TROCKELL, JOHN P. (Stanford U., Calif.) Elements in job satisfaction: a study of attitudes among different occupational and status groups. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 199-205.—When asked to make rankings of various rewards which work can yield, a sample of 705 employed adult males showed differences apparently related to their occupations. While educational attainment and income were not shown to affect rankings directly, there was a tendency among those with higher income and more schooling to emphasize "interesting and challenging work" as a major source of reward.—(D. G. Livingston)

6340. TRYSTRAM, J. P. L'instabilité dans les mines du Maroc Oriental. (Labor turnover in the mines of Eastern Morocco.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 180-186.—The high labor turnover in Moroccan mines is large, but it is contended that this is due not so much to race as to skills and wages. With installation of psychotechnical laboratories, this turnover rate declined, especially with elimination of arbitrary hiring and firing. Better human contacts follow, and turnover drops. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6341. WHITEHILL, ARTHUR M., JR. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) *Personnel relations: the human aspects of administration*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xi, 526 p. \$6.00.—This book is an introduction to personnel relations in business. It is divided into five parts. Part I discusses personnel relations in business and industry, Part II is organized around the selection of new employees, personnel development, evaluating employees, and problems of change in status and position. Part III concentrates on time schedules, compensation administration, employee benefits and services, etc. Part IV covers manpower facts and issues, union status and leadership, and the bargaining process. Part V is devoted to "personnel relations: challenge in a changing world."—(H. Feifel)

(See also abstract 5921)

#### Selection & Placement

6342. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND NATIONAL SERVICE. Commonwealth employment service of Australia. *Empmnt. Secur. Rev.*, 1953, 20 (11), 35-38.—The functions and procedures of the Service are described. Specialist personnel include psychologists, youth employment officers, higher appointments officers (for professional, technical and executive placement), and specialists in the placement of the handicapped.—(S. L. Warren)

6343. BIESHEUVEL, S. (National Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg, S. Africa.) The measurement of occupational aptitudes in a multi-racial society. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1954, 28, 189-196.—Although there is a brief description of some testing studies in the white population, the major part of this paper is a report on the African Adaptability Test. The AAT was designed to be used with people on a very primitive level, screening them for unskilled, semi-skilled, and operative jobs. The apparatus is designed for mass production, and is cheap but durable in use. The tests are administered with the aid of a silent motion picture, which presents some difficulty in field studies, but has been overcome by the use of mobile laboratories. A wide variety of research studies are being conducted, and these are briefly indicated.—(G. S. Speer)

6344. BONNARDEL, R. Examen de chauffeurs de camions au moyen de tests de réactions. (Testing truck drivers by means of reaction tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 272-281.—Excellent and mediocre truck drivers were tested on a variety of reaction tests. In order of differentiation, tests lined up as follows: (1) direct light, (2) inverse lights, (3) 2-point choice of correct symbol, (4) double labyrinth test, and (5) an aiming test. Simple visual and auditory reaction times did not produce useful results. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6345. BOURDON, M. Ou en est la méthode des essais professionnels en sélection industrielle? (What is the value of tests of trade skills in industrial selection?) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 194-200.—Work samples, or practical examinations of skills, have been criticized as unsatisfactory. Yet standard tests of potential skill do not predict output in the near future as well. What is needed is a test for each type of skill demanded on the job, with critical points established. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6346. BRUCE, MARTIN M. (Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Stamford, Conn.) A sales comprehension test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 302-304.—Data on 1007 non-salesmen and 397 salesmen yielded 30 discriminating items out of a test form comprising 50 items dealing with "live" selling situations. Cross-validation on an independent sample of 661 non-salesmen and 334 salesmen yielded a  $t$  of 5.8. The validity coefficient against a rating criterion for a group of 86 sales personnel was .32; for a group of 27 students of salesmanship the  $r$  with course grades was .68. Correlations of the Sales Comprehension Test with the Otis and the parts of the Thurstone PMA were all close to zero; a correlation of .39 with the Persuasive Scale of the Kuder Preference Record was found.—(P. Ash)

6347. CALLIS, ROBERT, ENGRAM, WILLIAM C., & MCGOWAN, JOHN F. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Coding the Kuder Preference Record—Vocational. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 359-363.—It is proposed that the validity of interpretation of Kuder profiles be increased by reference to available data relative to typical profiles for various occupational groups. A system for coding profiles and some ways of using codes in interpreting profiles is described. The effect of heterogeneity of interest within a group upon the use of a single code is discussed as a limitation and caution in the use of codes.—(P. Ash)

6348. CORNELL, FRANCIS G., DAMRIN, DORA E., SAUPE, JOSEPH L., & CROWDER, NORMAN A. Proficiency of Q-24 radar mechanics: III. The Tab Test—A group test of trouble-shooting proficiency. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-52, iv, 28 p.—"This Research Bulletin describes the development of the format and scoring methods for the Tab Test, a paper-and-pencil testing device believed to require of radar mechanics many of the same types of decisions as are required in trouble-shooting complex electronics equipment. This device is believed to have considerable promise for the measurement of trouble-shooting abilities and for furnishing useful data in the investigation of this type of problem-solving behavior."—(W. F. Grether)

6349. DAMRIN, DORA E., & SAUPE, JOSEPH L. Proficiency of Q-24 radar mechanics: IV. An analysis of checking responses in trouble shooting on tab test problems. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res.*

Bull., 1954, No. 54-53, ii, 15 p.—"This Research Bulletin concerns an analysis of checking responses for 20 problems of the Tab Test—a group test of trouble-shooting proficiency. The number and kind of checking responses used by mechanics were compared against pass-fail scores, based upon the number of problems for which the initial diagnosis of the malfunction was correct. The analysis of these data led to the formulation of hypotheses concerning ways in which the more proficient trouble shooters differ from the less proficient trouble shooters in the checking responses they employ in isolating malfunctions."—(W. F. Grether)

6350. DEMAREE, ROBERT G., CROWDER, NORMAN A., MORRISON, EDWARD J., & MAJESTY, MELVIN S. (Lowry AFB, Colo.) Proficiency of Q-24 radar mechanics: I. Purposes, instruments, and sample of the study. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-50, iv, 58 p.—This report, the first of a series, describes a research program on measurement of proficiency of Q-24 radar mechanics. 5 general classes of measurements were made: (1) Aptitude, interest, and personality measures; (2) Technical and subject-matter tests; (3) Trouble-shooting decision tests; (4) Performance tests; and (5) Evaluations of job performance. These measures, made on a total of 155 mechanics, yielded a total of 64 different scores. Intercorrelations, factor analysis, and other statistical analyses remain to be carried out.—(W. F. Grether)

6351. HAY, EDWARD N. (Edward N. Hay & Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.) Comparative validities in clerical testing. J. appl. Psychol., 1954, 38, 299-301.—The Wonderlic Personnel Test, the SRA Clerical Battery, and the LOMA 2A (an omnibus 6-part test) were administered to 24 low level clerical employees. Test scores were correlated with a supervisor's rating criterion. It was found that "prediction of success in low-level routine clerical work more efficiently accomplished by tests based on what appears to be speed of perception than by tests involving primarily reasoning problems... the most efficient tests were also the briefest: [Hay] Number Perception, [Hay] Name Finding and SRA Checking." The validities for these three tests were .64, .60, and .55 respectively. Cutting scores on the two Hay tests correctly classified 21 of the 24 employees.—(P. Ash)

6352. HOLTZMAN, W. H. (U. Texas, Austin.) & SELLS, S. B. Prediction of flying success by clinical analysis of test protocols. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1954, 49, 485-490.—"In the present study there is little doubt that the clinical assessments of beginning aviation cadets have no relationship to a criterion of adjustment in the basic flight-training program. The objective findings can hardly be ignored, and it is of utmost importance to consider the possible explanations of these results in order to appreciate fully their significance." Various explanations are considered.—(L. N. Solomon)

6353. KATTER, ROBERT V., & HOLMEN, MILTON G. Infantry OCS evaluations and combat performance. U. S. Dept. Army, HumRRG, Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 8, III, 9 p.—To obtain more effective OCS predictions of combat performance by lieutenants, ratings obtained in Korea were compared with OCS ratings. Situational tests are favored. Present 12th-week ratings to screen men out of OCS are supported and could be extended for other purposes. Academic

grades and Class III demerits correlate with final class standing but not with success in Korean combat.—(R. Tyson)

6354. LEFETZ, M. Mise au point d'un test dit de "double poursuite." (Crucial questions concerning the "double pursuit" test.) Travail hum., 1954, 17, 207-214.—Subjects may either follow a single course or two courses simultaneously, with some possibility of planning his own course. Bi-serial validity coefficient with railway menders was .27; with warehousemen .53; with skilled workers .56; with car drivers .58; autorails .70; and cranes .80. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6355. MCARTHUR, CHARLES. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Long-term validity of the Strong Interest Test in two subcultures. J. appl. Psychol., 1954, 38, 346-353.—A fourteen-year follow-up was made of the Strong VIB for 61 male Ss. The following conclusions may be drawn: "1. The Strong has at least the validity claimed for it as a measure of interests. 2. Its most rigorous validation criterion will be the prediction of actual behavior, but even that criterion is met at least 1 time in 2. 3. We may regard as critical for understanding the use of the test Strong's proposed 'future calculations as to how much other factors, such as family pressures, etc. affect a man's occupational career.'" 27 references.—(P. Ash)

6356. MANDELL, MILTON M. (U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.) Ways to select supervisors. Person. J., 1954, 33, 210-213.—4 methods of selecting supervisors are discussed, namely, Supervisory Judgment Test, Group Oral Performance Test, Supervisory Appraisals and Interview. For the sake of morale, all candidates should be considered.—(M. B. Mitchell)

6357. MASON, HARRY M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A comparative evaluation of two approaches to job-knowledge test construction. J. appl. Psychol., 1954, 38, 384-389.—204 airplane and engine mechanics were given a battery comprising three requirements-centered tests (based on job knowledges implied in training courses and handbooks) and three experience-centered tests (based on one or more topics representing distinctive learning opportunities afforded by a job). Peer ratings and length of experience were used as criteria. "Experience-centered tests discriminate unambiguously in favor of high-experience mechanics generally approved by their peers. Requirements-centered tests... [only] tend to isolate sub-groups rated Poor, but do not distinguish knowledge presumably learned primarily through experience."—(P. Ash)

6358. MINNESOTA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (In Co-operation with the U. S. Employment Service.) Standardization of the GATB for the occupation of tabulating machine operator. J. appl. Psychol., 1954, 38, 297-298.—The development of national norms, based on the GATB, for tabulating machine operator, is described. For a sample of 203 operators, minimum aptitude score norms and validities (rating scale criterion) were as follows: G (general intelligence)—.95, .34; N (numerical ability)—.95, .36; S (spatial aptitude)—.85, .20; Q (clerical aptitude)—.100, .15. The tetrachoric  $r$  between pass-fail on the test norm composite and high-low criterion score was .48.—(P. Ash)



6359. NAYLOR, G. F. K. (U. Queensland, Australia.) Aptitude tests for air traffic control officers. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1954, 28, 209-217.—A battery of five tests was administered to nine groups of about ten men each who were enrolled in air traffic control officer training courses. A correlation of 0.58 was obtained between total combined score and final examination rank order. A follow-up study of approximately 70 men was obtained after the men had been engaged in traffic control for varying periods of two years or more. A correlation was obtained for the latter group of 0.45 between the total combined score and the professional efficiency rating in actual work.—(G. S. Speer)

6360. OWENS, WILLIAM A., JR. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) A reply to Drs. Peck-Stephenson. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 371-372.—The validity of the Peck-Stephenson (see 29: 6361) "corrections" to a study of the validity of the Worthington PHB is denied. Had some of the "corrected" procedures been followed, the validity of the PHB would have been less than was reported by Clark-Owens (see 29: 3120) originally.—(P. Ash)

6361. PECK, ROBERT F. (Worthington Associates, Chicago, Ill.), & STEPHENSON, WILLIAM. A correction of the Clark-Owens validation study of the Worthington Personal History technique. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 368-370.—Clark and Owens (see 29: 3120) erroneously reached the conclusion that the Worthington PHB is less efficacious than two other standard inventories, partly because "... several major errors were committed in designing and executing this little study.... As a matter of fact, even the selected data ... in the ... report would lead an impartial investigator to exactly the opposite conclusion...." The authors cite failure to correct chi-square and contingency coefficient values, unknown criterion rating reliability, failure to compare the PHB reports with the inventories on traits covered by the PHB.—(P. Ash)

6362. PERRON, R., & de BONDELI, J.-L. A propos de quelques corrélations entre test des deux barages et épreuves d'intelligence. (Correlations between intelligence and a test with two hurdles.) *Tra-vaux hum.*, 1954, 17, 215-223.—Where two different symbols had to be crossed out, the correlation between speed and intelligence in a group of 20 year old men was higher, but where accuracy was the criterion the coefficient was higher with a single symbol. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6363. ROSENBERG, NATHAN, & IZARD, CARROLL E. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Vocational interests of Naval Aviation Cadets. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 354-358.—The Kuder Preference Record was administered to 651 entering Naval Aviation Cadets, 137 voluntary withdrawals from training, and 137 "successful" cadets. Results indicated that entering cadets have interest patterns different from a vocationally unselected group, that the voluntary withdrawals differ in interests from successful cadets, and that the interest pattern of voluntary withdrawals differs from that of the group eliminated from the Air Force during World War II.—(P. Ash)

6364. RULON, PHILIP J., LANGMUIR, CHARLES R., SCHWEIKER, ROBERT F., DEMAREE, ROBERT G., CROWDER, NORMAN A., & SAWREY, WILLIAM L. Proficiency of Q-24 radar mechanics: II. The Performance Trouble-Shooting Test. *USAF Pers.*

*Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-51, iv, 32 p.—"This Research Bulletin is one of a series of a study of proficiency testing problems in the radar maintenance area. It describes the rationale, design, and development of a performance trouble-shooting test using a complete operating AN/APQ-24 bombing-navigational system, and it contains an account of a convenient device for simulating malfunctions in such equipment."—(W. F. Grether)

6365. SIEGEL, ARTHUR I. (Institute for Research in Human Relations, Philadelphia, Pa.) Retest-reliability by a movie technique of test administrator's judgments of performance in progress. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 390-392.—A motion picture technique for recording a work sample performance test (on a drill point grinding task) is described. Five examiners each viewed the film and scored the test twice. Intra-observer consistency (proportion of items answered alike twice) ranged from 64.3% to 100%, with a mean of 82.8%. "The mean intra-observer consistency... was adequate. However, the range... was great enough to warrant... careful investigation of intra-examiner reliability prior to the administration of work sample performance tests."—(P. Ash)

6366. WOOD, THOMAS L. (Standards Branch, Hq., USAF, Washington, D. C.) The relationship between mechanical aptitude and proficiency tests for Air Force mechanics. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 381-383.—Taking proficiency test scores as a measure of job performance adequacy, the correlations between them and Airman Classification Battery aptitude scores were determined for three career fields: aircraft mechanic, vehicle mechanic, and weapons mechanic. In each case "... the failure rates for low aptitude men are much higher on the appropriate proficiency test [than for high aptitude men]... it would seem that present mechanical aptitude tests predict future assimilation of job knowledge to a usable degree."—(P. Ash)

(See also abstract 4887)

#### Labor-Management Relations

6367. BARKIN, S. An American trade union leader's view of wage incentives. *Personn. Pract., Bull.*, 1954, 10 (3), 23-33.—Labour has come to approve of higher productivity but recognizes the unreality of trying to set work norms. Incentive plans can be helpful but must be flexible. The key to their success lies in wise management and good relations with the trade unions.—(J. L. Walker)

6368. BLOCKER, CLYDE E., & SCHOEN, STERLING H. An effective grievance procedure for a non-union work group. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 218-224.—The best interests of both the company and the employee require that management make adequate provision for learning about and solving the problems of employees. For various reasons, such traditional methods of complaint handling as the "open door" policy usually break down in practice. A formal grievance procedure, designed to correct the deficiencies of older methods, is described as it is used among office workers of a life insurance company.—(D. G. Livingston)

6369. GUILFORD, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) The validity of an "indecision" score

for prediction of proficiency of foremen. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 224-226.—'An indecision' score was obtained by counting the number of '7' responses to items in the Guilford personality inventories *STDR*, *Camin*, and *Personnel Inventory*. The three scores showed an average intercorrelation of .80, indicating that they measure much the same trait or traits. A combination of these three scores correlated +.14 and -.09 with a rating of proficiency of foremen in an industrial plant, whereas a significant negative correlation had been predicted. While the indecision score indicates something stable about individuals, it needs to be factor analyzed to be understood...—(P. Ash)

6370. HERSEY, REXFORD. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Zest for work—industry rediscovers the individual*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1955. xvi, 270 p. \$4.00.—A discussion of physiological, psychological and sociological factors that influence a worker's reaction to his job. Conclusions and recommendations are based on data collected by intensive observation of individual workers over long periods of time in both the United States and Germany. Most of the data are in the form of descriptions of individual cases. The studies took place at different times during a 27-year period. A 38-page appendix describes methods, problems, and techniques of the studies and presents selected data on the groups studied.—(T. R. Lindbom)

6371. HOMANS, GEORGE C. Status among clerical workers. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (1), 5-10.—Mild status problems between different jobs in an office with 60 female employees arose when the common symbols associated with higher status did not apply fully and some employees sought to change the pay, degree of responsibility and other symbols of recognition.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

6372. JOHNSON, ROSSALL J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Relationship of employee morale to ability to predict responses. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 320-323.—A sample of 227 employees and 25 supervisors took a questionnaire comprising 20 items from *How Supervise?* and 20 morale questions. The supervisors were asked to give their own responses to the *How Supervise?* items, and to predict the responses of each of several employees to both sets of items. Each subordinate was asked to give his own responses to the 40 items, and to predict his supervisor's responses to the 20 *How Supervise?* items. "The results indicate that supervisors are not able to predict the responses of high morale subordinates with any more success than the responses of low morale subordinates. The results also indicate that high morale subordinates are able to predict their supervisor's responses better than low morale subordinates."—(P. Ash)

6373. KORB, L. DAVID. Self-development in supervisory training: case history of a group training program. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 206-211.—When supervisors at a Naval facility were given an opportunity to specify the contents of their own management development program, there was "almost unanimous interest and considerable enthusiasm" about the resulting self-directed participative training courses. Under such conditions, the training director was able to serve in an advisory function, assisting the various training groups to overcome problems of group functioning.—(D. G. Livingston)

6374. LONDON, JACK (U. California, Berkeley.), & HAMMETT, RICHARD. Impact of company policy upon discrimination. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 88-91.—The study examines the impact of company policy upon the presence of racial-discriminatory practice in 2 large mass-production industrial organizations in the midwest. Data were obtained from interviews with a representative sample of local union leaders and inactive members employed by the two companies, supplemented by interviews with various members of the management group of each plant. The author concludes that simple enunciation of policy is not sufficient to produce desired behavior. In the two situations cited, the only significant difference is that one company and union actively implemented its non-discrimination policy, while the other company merely announced it without assuring its effective communication to the supervisory force, with the result that the discriminatory practices continued.—(S. M. Amatora)

6375. MANN, FLOYD, & BAUMGARTEL, HOWARD. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Absences and employee attitudes in an electric power company. *Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan*, 1952. 24 p. 35¢.—Attitudes of 163 white collar and 251 "blue collar" employees toward supervisors, associates, wages, promotional opportunities, own jobs and the company were obtained by questionnaire and compared, by work groups, with mean absence rates of each group over a 6-month period. Graphs, briefly explained and related to other studies summarize significant relationships found between work groups' absences and (1) freedom to communicate with supervisors, (2) feeling of group spirit and solidarity, (3) satisfaction with type of work, wages and recognition, and (4) satisfaction with middle management and the company. Comparisons between white-collar and "blue collar" groups are noted.—(J. Ohlson)

6376. MANN, FLOYD, & BAUMGARTEL, HOWARD. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The supervisor's concern with costs in an electric power company. *Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan*, 1953. 28 p. 75¢.—Questionnaire ratings of degree of concern over costs among more than 80 field foremen and over 80 office supervisors were found to relate positively with (1) attitudes of their particular department heads on costs, (2) department heads' expectations of cost-consciousness in supervisors, (3) the degree of participation the supervisor feels he has in cost decisions, (4) felt pressure to keep costs down, and (5) age and length of service. Supervisors' participation in cost responsibility depended in part on department heads' willingness to share it, and in those departments allowing them the least responsibility in budget making, they expressed the most desire to share more of it.—(J. Ohlson)

6377. MARCHETTI, PIETRO V. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Manager-employee "understanding" in the retail grocery and meat market. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 216-221.—Employees and managers in each of eleven retail food stores provided measures of "understanding" of each other by predicting the other's responses on two questionnaires. From these data, four measures of "understanding" were derived. These were correlated with rankings of the stores based on (1) employee ratings by the manager, (2) manager evaluations by the employees, (3) job satisfaction scores of the employees, and (4) judged efficiency of the retail unit. The first two ratings

were not related to any of the measures of "understanding," but the latter two variables were significantly correlated with certain of the measures of "understanding."—(P. Ash)

6378. PATTON, WENDELL M., JR. Studies in industrial empathy: III. A study of supervisory empathy in the textile industry. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 285-288.—How Supervisee? was administered to 18 management, 54 supervisory, and 243 other employees of a textile plant; it was subsequently administered twice to the supervisors, once with instructions to answer as management would, and then as employees would. "It was found that the second-hands [supervisors] were not empathizing effectively with either labor or management. Instead, they were projecting..." The mean predicted score for management was lower than the actual management mean; the mean predicted for workers was higher than the actual. The supervisors' own scores correlated .61 and .44 with their predicted management and employee scores, respectively.—(P. Ash)

6379. SEASHORE, STANLEY E. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Group cohesiveness in the industrial work group. *Ann Arbor, Mich.: Univ. of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research*, 1954. vi, 107 p.—"This investigation is concerned with the formation of cohesiveness within work groups in an industrial setting, and the relationship of group cohesiveness to productivity and to the mental health and adjustment of the group members." Work related anxiety, productivity standards and situational or background characteristics of groups and group members were compared with various measures of group cohesiveness. Data were primarily derived from questionnaires. In general, the field-theoretical orientation of the investigation is believed to be justified. 62-item bibliography.—(R. A. Littman)

6380. SOM, RANJAN KUMAR. (Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India.) Statistical studies in labour problems—a review. *Indian J. Soc. Wk.*, 1954, 15, 110-116.—The results of seven studies concentrating on industrial disputes; four each on trade unionism, absenteeism, and woman labour; three on child labour; and one each on labour turnover, and wages are reviewed. Suggestions for further enquiry are made. 28 references.—(R. Schaeff)

6381. WEITZ, JOSEPH, & NUCKOLS, ROBERT C. La validité des questions directes et indirectes pour la mesure de la satisfaction dans le travail. (Validity of direct and indirect questions for measuring work satisfaction.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 187-193.—This is a French translation of the article by the authors published in *Personnel Psychology* (see 28: 1672). English summary.

6382. WICKHAM, O. P. (Indust. Serv. Div. Dept. of Labour and Nat. Serv., Canberra.) Joint consultation—case study No. 5. *Personn. Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10(3), 6-15.—In the setting up of a Works Council it is important that: management and employees find a basis of mutual understanding; the council not act in ways that weaken union-management relations; long term as well as everyday problems are considered; employees' representatives on the council not weaken the foreman's position; and the councils' recommendations are acted upon promptly. History of a Works Council and discussion are given.—(J. L. Walker)

6383. WYNDHAM, A. J. (Indust. Serv. Div. Dept. of Labour and Nat. Serv., Canberra.) Foremen's meetings—case study No. 1. *Personn. Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10(3), 40-49.—Experience in one plant suggests that foremen's meetings will be successful when management: is prepared to receive suggestions from foremen; keeps foremen advised of company policy; encourages an upward flow of communication; advises foreman of its reaction to the upward flow; and has meetings conducted by a man whose personality is acceptable to the foremen. History in one company and discussion are given.—(J. L. Walker)

(See also abstract 5530)

#### INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

6384. BLOCKLEY, W. V., McCUTCHAN, J. W., LYMAN, JOHN, & TAYLOR, CRAIG L. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Human tolerance for high temperature aircraft environments. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 515-522.—"Means are provided for computing the net effect of any combination of the various physical factors which constitute the thermal environment of man, in terms of (a) the duration of unimpaired psychomotor performance and (b) the maximum tolerable duration of exposure before reaching a state of incipient collapse." The main points of an earlier, more detailed report (USAF, WADC, Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-346) are outlined and a discussion is presented of the experimental data and theoretical basis for the predictions of tolerance limits.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6385. DUPONT, J.-B. Aperçu sur la situation actuelle de la psychologie appliquée en Suisse. Outline of the present position of applied psychology in Switzerland. *Bull. Ass. int. Psychotech.*, 1954, 3(2), 16-27.—A brief history is followed by a description of training and use of applied psychologists in Switzerland. In French and English.—(C. M. Louttit)

6386. GERMAIN, JOSÉ. Passé, présent et avenir de la psychotechnologie. (Past, present, and future of psychotechnology.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 149-172.—Address by the Vice President of the 11th International Congress of Psychotechnology, Paris, 1953. The speaker traced the 10 prior congresses from 1889 on. The present status of psychotechnology is discussed under the four main headings of vocational guidance, employment, training, and personnel and clinical problems. For profitable future development more agreement must be reached; also research must back up practical applications.—(R. W. Husband)

6387. SNIJEDERS, J. TH. La psychologie appliquée en Hollande. Applied psychology in Holland. *Bull. Ass. int. Psychotech.*, 1954, 3(2), 6-17.—Following a history of applied psychology the present situation is described in connection with training, professional organization, social position, professional relations, and scientific position. In French and English.—(C. M. Louttit)

6388. WALLACE, S. RAINS, JR., & WEITZ, JOSEPH. (Life Insurance Agency Management Assoc., Hartford, Conn.) Industrial psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1955, 6, 217-250.—Literature for the year ending May 1954 is reviewed under the major headings: criteria, job satisfaction and morale, training, equipment design, job analysis and evaluation, and selection. 122-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)



## Industry

6389. [ANON.] Human engineering; the man-machine system. *Aviat. Age*, 1954, 22, 239-245.—This portion of the "1954 Development Progress Report" reviews current problems and progress in aviation psychology. Advances have been made in instrument panel design, especially utilizing the concept of integrate information displays. Simplification and standardization of controls and work space are also gaining support within the aviation industry. Effects of aerodynamic design, g-forces, heat tolerances and other aspects of the airborne environment upon the body and behavior are under consideration by human engineers trained in anthropology, physiology, and experimental psychology.—(M. I. Kurke)

6390. BALDWIN, DAVID M. Traffic-accident trends. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 74, 1-6.—A summary of recorded motor-vehicle accidents from 1899 to 1951 is given, including death rates, registration and mileage. Suggestions are made for attention to problems which appear to cause accidents and for further research on causes of accidents.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6391. BLACKWELL, H. RICHARD. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Visual detection at low luminance through optical filters. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1954, No. 80, 43-61.—An analysis of the expected effects of optical filters upon visual performance in night driving was made, along with predictions of the effects of optical filters upon visual detection of colors at low luminance. Experimental tests were carried out and comparisons made of the tests and the predictions. Implications for highway safety are discussed.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6392. BRAYFIELD, ARTHUR H. (Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.), KENNEDY, CARROLL E., JR., & KENDALL, WILLIAM E. Social status of industries. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 213-215.—A sample of students (66 male, 52 female) ranked a list of 29 industries in order of social status, a second sample ranked the status of an executive in each industry, a third sample ranked the status of a laborer in each. Men and women agreed markedly in their status rankings (rho of .9) regardless of method, and the influence of occupational level stereotypes was negligible (rho of .8-.9 between rankings for pairs of stereotypes).—(P. Ash)

6393. BROWNE, R. C. (U. Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Eng.) Figure and ground in a two dimensional display. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 462-467.—To assist pilots in fighting aircraft when flying blind, an instrument shows the horizon as moving (in a reversed sense) in relation to a stationary miniature aircraft. The efficacy of this display was compared with one in which the aircraft was the "figure," banking correctly in relation to a fixed horizon. The two displays also differed in the damping of the oscillations after a given displacement, and in their relative complication. Both flight cadets and experienced pilots were tested with both instruments, in a flying instrument trainer. The speed and accuracy of response was greater, required instructional time was shorter, and more Ss preferred, the simpler display which had the heavier damping. The pure figure-ground relation alone, however, appeared to play little part in perception.—(P. Ash)

6394. CANTY, ALAN. Organic factors as related to traffic violations. In *National Acad. Sci., ... fac-*

tors in highway safety, (see 29: 6417), 3.20-3.24.—835 cases which came to the Traffic Division of the Psychopathic Clinic of the Recorder's Court in Detroit were analyzed on the basis of organic factors believed to have caused traffic offenses. Case records of 19 patients are presented. It is suggested that a more stringent license examination for drivers in upper age brackets might aid in discovering, before an accident occurs, individuals suffering serious physical handicaps.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6395. CHRISTY, R. L. Jet engine and other noise problems aboard aircraft carriers. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 485-491.—Problems of ear protection and communication are discussed in terms of a number of situations and operational conditions. Recommendations are given for use and evaluation of protective devices against noise of jet aircraft and other sources of noise. Periodic audiograms are recommended for all personnel to insure that protective devices are adequate.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6396. COE, L. A. Some notes on the reactions of aircraft pilots to zero gravity. *J. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.*, 1954, 13, 244.—By means of a specially-devised maneuver, 20 pilots were subjected to 20 sec. of zero gravity in a jet trainer. The immediate insecurity resulting in a reflex in which Ss tended to grasp a fixed object was quickly followed by a sense of relief and relaxation. Dial manipulation was unimpaired although success in making a correct setting varied with pilot experience. The ability to solve arithmetic problems was not affected. Objects floating loose in the air tended to distract Ss. Unless required to do something at first most Ss allowed their hands to float. No nausea or other distress was felt. Most Ss enjoyed the experience and were willing to repeat it.—(M. I. Kurke)

6397. DALEY, E. A. Aviation medicine progress in Australia over twenty-five years. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 451-456.—A resumé is presented of accomplishments in aviation medicine in Australia during the 25 year period from the 1920's to the present in the fields of aviation medicine involving ophthalmology, psychiatric and psychological research, anti-G studies, tropical problems, high altitude, motion sickness, acoustics, evacuation, industrial aspects and hospitalization and rehabilitation. A review is given of progress during the years prior to and following world war II.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6398. DANNESKILD, REX D., & JOHNSON, WOODBURY. An evaluation of an experimental flight grading method for use in the naval air basic training command. *USN, Bur. Med. Surg. Res. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, No. NM001 858.24.03, vi, 55 p.—Experimental forms differ from current Navy ATJ grading methods mainly in recording "exactly what a student did during a flight," rather than a judgment of overall performance. The two techniques were equally reliable and valid in predicting effectiveness. Among advantages of the experimental forms was minimized halo. Continued concurrent use of ATJ subjective ratings is recommended. Experimental and ATJ forms are presented.—(R. Tyson)

6399. EVANS, RALPH M., & BREWER, W. LYLE. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester 4, N. Y.) Observer adaptation requirements in color photography and color television. *J. Soc. Motion Picture TV Engng.*, 1954, 63, 5-9.—Observer reactions indicate that the observer's eye adaptation overshadows simple color-

imetric considerations in obtaining a satisfactory reproduction of a scene. Application of the two black conditions is essential for TV as well as photography. —(R. L. Sulzer)

6400. FLEXMAN, RALPH E., TOWNSEND, JOHN C., & ORNSTEIN, GEORGE N. (Goodfellow AFB, Tex.) Evaluation of a contact flight simulator when used in an Air Force Primary Pilot Training Program: Part I. Over-all effectiveness. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-38, vii, 23 p. — One group of aviation cadets was given 100 hours of flight instruction in T-6 aircraft, plus 40 hours in a P-1 contact flight simulator. A matched control group was given 130 hours training in T-6 aircraft alone. Various indexes of performance and proficiency were obtained for both groups. Most performance measures showed no significant difference between the simulator and nonsimulator groups. In those measures where significant differences were found they favored the simulator group. 19 references. —(W. F. Grether)

6401. FRY, GLENN A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Evaluating disabling effects of approaching automobile headlights. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1954, No. 89, 38-42. — A device which will measure the veiling brightness produced by headlights on approaching automobiles is described. It is suggested that "such a device can also be used to determine the state of adaptation of the central region of the retina, at various moments during the approach, and after the approaching automobile has already passed by." —(J. V. Zuckerman)

6402. GERATHEWOHL, SIEGFRIED J. (Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Fld., Tex.) Comparative studies on animals and human subjects in the gravity-free state. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 412-419. — A summary and discussion is presented of relationships among a number of studies of the gravity-free state and its effects on motor functions and sensory phenomena. Relations are drawn among studies of disorientation under weightless conditions and a number of aspects of sensory-motor relations are pointed out as possible leads to further research. 21 references. —(J. M. Vanderplas)

6403. GRAYBIEL, ASHTON. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.) The concept of aviation medicine. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 504-514. — Aviation activities are analyzed in terms of human elements of those activities, and a concept of aviation medicine is structured from these elements. Man's role in aviation activities is analyzed along with the influence of these activities on the well being of man. The concept of aviation medicine is developed by the author to include aspects of aviation activities which in any way affect "success in flight" through their influence on the well-being of the flyer. 15 references. —(J. M. Vanderplas)

6404. GRIME, GEOFFREY. A substitute for road tests of automobile headlights. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1954, No. 89, 1-6. — Opinions of drivers concerning different types of passing and driving automobile headlights were obtained under controlled conditions on a test track. Glare was judged to be higher on wet roads than on dry ones. Suggestions are made for further investigations on dry and wet roads. —(J. V. Zuckerman)

6405. HABER, H. A highway accident problem possibly involving fatigue, altitude, and the impairment of tactile sensitivity. In *National Acad. Sci.*,

... factors in highway safety, (see 29: 6417), 4.7-4.16. — A relationship between trip-planning and accident likelihood is postulated. Drivers set goals for themselves which are too difficult or too easy, and forces such as hypoxia, road-hypnosis, impaired tactile sensitivity, and fatigue are more likely to act to cause accidents. A program of research is called for. —(J. V. Zuckerman)

6406. HABER, HEINZ; BRENNER, ROBERT, & HULBERT, SLADE. (U. California, Berkeley.) Psychology of trip geography. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1954, No. 91, 1-20. — Highway accident focal points are analyzed deductively in terms of possible causative factors related to driver behavior. Known psychological-behavior patterns combined with the geography of the area over which a trip is planned may produce driver conditions conducive to accidents. Reduced tactile sensitivity, highway hypnosis, and hypoxia (mountain sickness) are discussed as causal agents. Appendices give detailed data on hypoxia, hypnosis, and statistical plans for accident analyses. —(J. V. Zuckerman)

6407. JENKINS, WILLIAM LEROY, & KARR, A. CHARLES. (Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.) The use of a joy-stick in making settings on a simulated scope face. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 457-461. — To determine the significance of certain variables in the use of a joy-stick to make settings in two dimensions on a simulated scope face to a relatively coarse tolerance, 20 Ss each operated a joy-stick apparatus to bring a cursor in line with a marker on a disk face. When S thought they lined up, he pressed a switch. Time and errors were recorded. The most significant factor was the ratio of joy-stick-tip movement to cursor movement: the lowest optimal ratio was two-and-a-half. Variations in joy-stick length or starting position, reversed operation, or location of S's switch were relatively unimportant. —(P. Ash)

6408. KRESSE, FREDERICK H., PETERSON, ROBERT M., & GRANT, DAVID A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Multiple response transfer as a function of supplementary training with verbal schematic aids. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 381-390. — "The purpose of the experiment was to test the hypothesis that verbal conceptualization would facilitate transfer of training from one method of coding on a display to another when the data coded (range, azimuth, and elevation of a simulated target) are the same." Because of the poor results obtained on preliminary work with conceptual instructions alone "the conceptual instructions were improved, and a paper and pencil task which provided drill in conceptualizing target position was interspersed with the training trials. Comparison of the results of the two experiments suggested that the paper and pencil task effectively supplemented the conceptual instructions and also provided some direct transfer to the apparatus performance." —(J. Ardit)

6409. LENNOX, WILLIAM G. Automobile driving with reference to epilepsy. In *National Acad. Sci.*, ... factors in highway safety, (see 29: 6417), 3.25-3.26. — Symptoms in epilepsy are described with relationship to whether driving should be permitted. The recommendation is that licenses should be issued based upon the advice of physicians. Dr. Douglas T. Davidson, Jr., commented, "If there is any doubt about a possible recurrence of seizures, the patient is not given a license. Even when he is deemed fit to operate a motor vehicle, his situation

requires reinvestigation probably every three to six months for the first five years. Properly licensed, however, the controlled epileptic makes a safe driver."—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6410. LÉVY-LEBOYER, C. Étude expérimentale des aspects objectifs et subjectifs de la fatigue pendant un travail monotone. (Experimental study of objective and subjective aspects of fatigue during monotonous work.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 260-271.—This applies to apprentices the method previously used by Gugenheim. Apprentices were more uniform than students; prior experience plays an important part in adjustment to monotonous work; subjective fatigue may be felt without its showing up in the work-graphs; with fatigue, performance becomes less precise, and quantity erratic even if not always lower. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6411. LOMONACO, TOMMASO. (Italian A. F., Rome, Italy.) The evolution of Italian aeronautical medical thought during the last twenty-five years. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 473-475.—A summary is given of Italian aviation medicine history over a 25 year period, covering the fields of oxygen studies, anti-G studies, decompression, blackout, hematology, and psychology.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6412. McCORMICK, E. J. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & NORTH, WILLARD E. The analysis of an experimental job evaluation system as applied to enlisted naval jobs. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 233-237.—A sample of 103 enlisted naval jobs was evaluated on a 13-factor experimental job evaluation system. For a criterion measure, the jobs were independently ranked on overall difficulty and responsibility. Using the Wherry-Doolittle test selection method on a subsample of 58 jobs, five factors were selected that gave a shrunken multiple R of .938 with the criterion. On a hold-out sample, the prediction equation gave criterion scale values that correlated .937 with the actual criterion scale values. It is suggested that, in the absence of any 'true' criterion of naval job values, overall judgments may well be accepted as a criterion of use in job evaluation research.—(P. Ash)

6413. McFARLAND, R. A. Human-engineering aspects of safety. *Mech. Engng.*, 1954, 76, 407-410.—"The human engineering approach to the solution of the accident problem is to build machines and working areas around the operator, rather than to place him in a setting without regard to his requirements and capacity." Job analysis should indicate the hazards of a job and the work space lay-out in setting up the machines should take cognizance of these hazards. This includes the design and arrangement of controls and displays so that safe operation is insured. Some environmental factors influencing comfort and safety are discussed, as well as selection procedures to eliminate the accident prone. Both physical and psychological traits as well as age should be considered in the set up of a man within a machine work environment.—(M. I. Kurke)

6414. MINTZ, ALEXANDER. (City Coll., New York.) Time intervals between accidents. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 401-406.—"Much of the evidence in favor of the commonly accepted hypothesis of individual differences in accident proneness of individuals is not affected by accidents in which they are involved. The validity of this assumption is investigated in terms of a study of time intervals between

consecutive accidents of a number of taxi-drivers. Some features of the relevant mathematical theory of the random distribution of events in time are reviewed. The findings pertaining to the time intervals suggest, that, for the group studied, the customary assumption of unchanged accident proneness following accidents is approximately true."—(P. Ash)

6415. MONTEIRO, ANTONIO REZENDE de CASTRO. Occupational deafness of flight radio operators. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 476-484.—"The author presents a work concerning audiometric observations made of a group of radio operators with more than five years of service and more than 5,000 hours of flight time, and another group with less than five years of service and less than 5,000 hours of flight time. He presents ... another group of candidates for radio operators and a group of commercial pilots. He draws some conclusions about the effect of radio and airplane noise upon the ears as factors of fatigue. He discusses the question of occupational deafness caused by the noise of radio. As a result of his observations ... the author concludes that radio noise causes occupational deafness, and also that the noise of the airplane is an important factor, which may increase the deafness of flight radio operators."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6416. MUEHLBERGER, C. W. Breath tests for intoxication and psychological effects of alcohol on drivers. In *National Acad. Sci.*, ... factors in highway safety, (see 29: 6417), 5.13-5.16.—Experimental sessions with 127 subjects were planned to simulate the social drinking situation. Experiments on the influence of alcohol on behavior were conducted. Comparisons were made between breath techniques for measuring alcohol level in the blood and analyses of blood samples. Physical tests were given at frequent intervals. Standing steadiness, responses to sudden commands, pursuit-rotor, handwriting, and Rorschach tests were used.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6417. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Committee on Highway Safety Research. Health, medical and drug factors in highway safety. Proceedings of the Second Highway Safety Research Correlation Conference, April 5-6, 1954. Washington, D. C.: National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 1954. xii, 0.1-6.16 p. \$1.25. (Publ. 328.)—Prepared papers, discussions, and recommendations are presented on four topics related to traffic accidents: health and self-medication factors; diabetes, epilepsy, heart attacks, and convulsive therapy; fatigue, low oxygen and combustion products; and blood alcohol level. Several papers are abstracted separately.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6418. NILSEN, THOMAS R. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Research problems in communication in industry. *J. Communication*, 1954, 4, 98-103.—Studies are proposed to investigate communication problems uncovered in previous industrial surveys. Among the problems noted are: (1) effect of "social talking" on productivity; (2) relation between physical work structure and operator communications; and (3) effect of frustration on communication.—(D. E. Meister)

6419. SCAL, J. COLEMAN. Occupational deafness in shipyard and machine shop workers. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon.*, 1954, 33, 345-349.—A general discussion of occupational deafness covering the fol-



lowing headings: (1) Subjective symptoms, (2) Objective symptoms, (3) Vascular disturbances, (4) Psycho-neurotic deafness, (5) Malingering, (6) Prognosis, and (7) Prevention and prophylaxis.—(J. C. G. Loring)

6420. SCALES, EDYTHE M. (Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.), & CHAPANIS, ALPHONSE. The effect on performance of tilting the toll-operator's keyset. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 452-456.—The long-distance operator's keyset is a ten-button set with the numbers and letters arranged in two columns of five, and a third column containing two control keys. To investigate the relationship of keying performance and keyset inclination, 8 male and 8 female Ss each keyed 10-digit numbers under 8 inclination angles, from 0 to 40 degrees relative to the working surface. Eight by eight Latin squares were used with the variables subjects, days, and angular inclination. "1. Keying accuracy and ... time are independent of the inclination. ... 2. Both accuracy and speed increased significantly through-out the ... test. 3. The greatest source of variation ... is ... between subjects."—(P. Ash)

6421. SHEPARD, WILLIAM P. The stress disorders and the industrial physician. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1954, 69, 581-584.—Stress disorders, such as neurosis, arthritis, ulcer, coronary disease and others are usually attributed to the strains of occupation but are often due not to the work itself, but to imbalance between the stresses of the occupation and the worker's tolerance based on his physical and mental characteristics. The industrial physician is best qualified to determine the optimum balance between the two, paying attention to the worker's psychological weaknesses and strengths as well as to his physical health. Attention is directed at ways in which periodic health examinations can be utilized by the industrial physician.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

6422. SIVADON, P. L'adaptation au travail en fonction des niveaux de maturation de la personnalité. (Adaptation to work as a function of maturation of the personality.) *Travail hum.*, 1954, 17, 173-179.—Adaptation to work is linked more with certain personality traits than with intellectual or sensory-motor aptitudes. This is especially pronounced with mental defectives and psychiatric cases. Selection and guidance should consider qualities of self-reliance, and capacity for responsibility and independence. The lower one scores in these traits, the more he must be specialized in his work. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6423. SMITH, HELGE. (Royal Danish A. F., Copenhagen, Denmark.) Status of aviation medicine in Denmark. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 457-461.—A brief outline is given of the history and progress of aviation medicine and medical research in Denmark. The progress of aviation medicine as an official branch of the air services is traced and a summary is presented of the plans for development of aviation medicine as an official branch of the Danish air services.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6424. STALDER, HAROLD L., & LAUER, A. R. (Iowa State Coll. Ames.) Effective use of reflectorized materials on railroad boxcars. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1954, No. 89, 70-75.—Three experiments were conducted to test efficiency of different types of markings for reflectorizing the sides of boxcars. A dark-tunnel was used, with simulated vehicles

crossing lines of vision. Results of 2 experiments, one with 30 subjects and another with 25, are given. Employment of high-brightness contrast materials decreases the amount of luminance needed and decreases difficulty of discriminating movement of boxcars crossing the line of vision at night.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6425. STONE, JAMES A., & LAUER, A. R. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Effect of wave-length contrast on discrimination thresholds under mesopic vision. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1954, No. 89, 62-67.—A dark-tunnel experiment was performed to ascertain the effect of tinted glasses or windshields on the visibility of specific colors under low illumination. The experiment showed (1) the use of colored lenses as compared with clear lenses resulted in reduced visual discrimination. (2) visibility and legibility thresholds varied directly, and (3) two hypotheses concerning differential effects on visual discrimination thresholds for colored objects viewed through colored lenses were rejected.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6426. SUTTER, EVERETT L., TOWNSEND, JOHN C., & ORNSTEIN, GEORGE N. (Goodfellow AFB, Tex.) The light plane as a pre-primary selection and training device: II. Analysis of training data. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-35, v, 22 p.—An experimental (light plane trained) group of student pilots received 25 hours of light plane training prior to regular flight training. A control group, matched on the basis of pilot statistics, received no light plane training. Flight checks were made periodically during training. At the completion of 18 hours Primary training the light plane trained group was definitely superior. At the 60 hour and later flight checks, performance of the light plane trained group was not appreciably different from that of the control group. Significantly more control than light plane trained were eliminated during Primary training, although before the 18 hour level fewer control students were eliminated.—(W. F. Grether)

6427. TEEL, KENNETH S., & DuBOIS, PHILIP H. Psychological research on accidents: some methodological considerations. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 397-400.—Deviation of an obtained accident-frequency distribution from the Poisson may merely reflect differences in exposure; lack of deviation may be consistent with a high correlation between two time periods. Correlation studies suffer because of the coarseness of the criterion. Four refinements in accident research are suggested: systematic collection of information on "near-accidents" and critical behaviors; better differentiation between "personal" and "situational" accidents; more complete information on exposure; and computation of correlations between individuals' accident records and scores on theoretically-related predictor variables.—(P. Ash)

6428. VAN ZELST, R. H. (Kroh-Wagner Co., Riverside, Ill.) The effect of age and experience upon accident rate. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 313-317.—The accident records of 2554 employees of a metal forming mill in a copper plant were studied over a five-year period. A total of 1237 employees remained over the entire period. The remainder, 1317, were separated during the period. "The results ... seem to indicate that ... the effect of frequency rate of accidents apparently is limited to a three to five month period of initial on-the-job performance. ... When the workers are given formal

training prior to actual job performance there is a considerable reduction in early accident frequency rate. . . . From the comparisons made between matched work groups it has been found that older workers tend to have fewer accidents than their younger co-workers."—(P. Ash)

6429. WENDT, G. R. Effects of certain drugs used in self-medication in relation to driving performance and traffic hazards. In *National Acad. Sci.*, . . . factors in highway safety, (see 29: 6417), 2.26-2.31.—A series of experiments is described in which secobarbital, benzedrine, dramamine amylal, nembutal, and and pyrahexyl compound were employed as means to study ways in which emotional and motivational states produced by drugs affect behavior. Personality measuring instruments were used, including an adjective check-list. Implications are presented for automobile driving performance and accident prevention.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

6430. WHITTINGHAM, HAROLD E. Aero-medical problems of jet passenger aircraft. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 440-450.—A number of new problems involved in the operation of jet passenger aircraft are discussed and implications and possible solutions are mentioned. Factors of operation involved in problems of decompression, pressure-chamber instruction, selection of aircrews, fatigue and sickness, vision at high altitudes, and noise and vibration are discussed and data are presented on studies designed to determine the effects of important variables in these areas.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

6431. WILLARD, NORMAN, JR., BANCROFT, CHARLES A., & REDDAN, JOHN G. The training effectiveness of a stereoscopic range-finder trainer. *U. S. Dept. Army, HUMPRO, Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 12, viii, 18 p.—Device OROPT-TI can help identify subjects needing special range finder training, but does not aid in training slow learners. It is useful "for at least the first 300 range readings," but extensive training required the tank-mounted range finder. The device can introduce stereoscopic ranging and halve the time required on tank-mounted instruments to obtain readings.—(R. Tyson)

6432. WINFREY, ROBLEY. Postcard method of obtaining origin and destination of traffic and comparison with roadside-interview method. *Highway Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 78, 10-30.—A methodological study was performed in Ames, Iowa, in 1949 to compare the postcard method of securing origins and destinations with the roadside-interview method. It was concluded that, even though postcard methods may be applicable to certain origin and destination surveys, some roadside interviews should be conducted to get a basis of evaluation of the reliability of the postcard returns.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

(See also abstracts 5101, 5106, 5111, 5253, 5455)

#### Business & Commerce

6433. ANIKEEFF, ALEXIS M. (Oklahoma A & M Coll., Stillwater.) Attitudes on social issues of business administrators and students in a school of business administration. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 407-408.—An attitude survey questionnaire containing 40 statements related to government control, personnel policy, profit distribution, labor unionism, and the free enterprise system was completed by 78

business administrators and 146 business administration students. Significant differences between the two groups were found for half the items. "Despite the marked divergence . . . the possibility exists that some student attitudes may shift toward those professed by administrators when the students are forced to solve problems presently faced by administrators."—(P. Ash)

6434. BRITT, STEUART H. (Needham, Louis & Brorby, Inc., Chicago.) Why it's best to use combination research. *Printers' Ink*, 1954, 249 (4), 60-66.—Market researches need not choose between quantitative and qualitative research methods; frequently the most fruitful approach is a combination of both methods. Examples are given of data obtained from small samples, with projective tests and psychological interviewing, which are complementary to data obtained from large-scale surveys carried on independently by other staff members. Possible applications are to product development, package design problems, and planning premiums and deals.—(D. W. Twedt)

6435. NEU, D. MORGAN. (Daniel Starch & Staff, New York.) How to get better-read newspaper advertisements. *Advert. Agency*, 1954, 47 (50), 60.—In general, newspaper advertisements appearing on either a news page, or in a special interest section associated with the product advertised, obtained higher-than-average readership scores. High readership is also associated with short headlines.—(D. W. Twedt)

6436. RUDOLPH, HAROLD J. (Charles W. Hoyt Co., New York.) Psychology makes cents in pricing. *Printers' Ink*, 1954, 249 (5), 45.—Prices for products selling up to \$400 are shown in a frequency distribution. Odd-priced items are much more common than prices ending in round numbers.—(D. W. Twedt)

6437. STARCH, DANIEL. (Daniel Starch & Staff, New York.) Just how important is readership? *Advert. Agency*, 1954, 47 (39), 58.—Readership is the basic measure of advertising performance. Only those who read the advertisement can be influenced, and all other measures must be tied to readership. As the reader audience increases, the prospect segment of the audience increases proportionately. Irrelevant eye-catching devices will result in much lower seen-associated than Noting scores.—(D. W. Twedt)

6438. STARCH, DANIEL. (Daniel Starch & Staff, New York.) Outstanding findings. *Advert. Agency*, 1954, 47 (45), 54.—This is the second article of a series on readership. Advertisements vary greatly in readership. The more readers attracted to an ad, the more prospects reached. The more observers an ad attracts, the more thorough readers, on the average, it attracts.—(D. W. Twedt)

6439. STARCH, DANIEL. (Daniel Starch & Staff, New York.) What makes people read advertisements? *Advert. Agency*, 1954, 47 (55), 58 passim.—This is the third article in a readership series. There are wide differences in interest (i.e., readership) in advertisements for different product categories. The 5 top interests of men are sports, automobiles, entertainment, home building and repair, and church activities. The five top interests of women are church activities, food (including housekeeping), children, home furnishings, and fashions and clothes tied

for fifth place by entertainment. The range in readership is about four to one between highest and lowest product interest groups.—(D. W. Twedt)

6440. TIFFIN, JOSEPH, & WINICK, DARVIN M. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A comparison of two methods of measuring the attention-drawing power of magazine advertisements. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 272-275.—A total of 154 Ss viewed under tachistoscopic exposure the 45 pairs of 10 ads, and indicated which ad of each pair they would look at again. The mean number of preferences were correlated with two eye-camera measures (number of first looks and number of seconds spent looking.) The reliability of the paired-comparison tachistoscopic method was .99; it correlated .86 and .99 with the eye measures. "In situations where eye-movement photography could be used ... the results ... indicate that a considerable saving of time and energy can be effected by use of a ... tachistoscopic presentation."—(P. Ash)

6441. WIEBE, GERHART D. (Columbia Broadcasting System, New York.) A briefing for businessmen on motivational research. *Printers' Ink*, 1954, 248 (12), 33-34 passim.—A brief discussion of clinical interviewing in a market research context, with a description of projective methods, and suggested criteria for selecting motivational researchers.—(D. W. Twedt)

(See also abstracts 5978, 6346, 6351, 6377)

#### Professions

6442. BECKER, HOWARD S. Some contingencies of the professional dance musician's career. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12 (1), 22-26.—To advance requires becoming member of cliques which can provide entrée to steadier and better-paying jobs in more respectable establishments, where success is increasingly determined by the public rather than musicianly standards. Pressures to give up the career come through family and spouse.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

6443. BERNSTEIN, LEWIS. (Vet. Admin. Hosp., Denver, Col.) An application of Rogerian concepts to nurse-patient relationships. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 324-328.—An experimental group of 30 nurses and a control group of 29 took a battery comprising a Nurse-Patient Situation Test, the Adorno F-Scale, and a Memory Test (score: ratio of physical to psychological items recalled from a case history). The experimental group participated in a non-directively oriented nurse-patient relationships course. Post-test score differences indicated that the experimental group shifted more in the direction of non-directive type responses, than the controls, towards the democratic end of F-Scale, and to a lower physical-to-psychological-items ratio. "... nurses' skills and attitudes can be modified in a significant fashion when nurses understand the nature of the techniques they use..."—(P. Ash)

6444. D'ARCY, PAUL F. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) Constancy of interest factor patterns within the specific vocation of foreign missionary. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1954, 9 (1), ix, 54 p.—The study investigates the constancy

of interests factor patterns with respect to a specific vocational group between the ages of 15 and 24. The Strong Vocational Interest Blank and the Kuder Preference Record were used. All blanks were scored on IBM sheets for 17 scales of the Strong and for 10 variables on the Kuder. Correlation and factor analysis were used to analyze data. Results of the study are discussed in full. 35 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

6445. HAMILTON, GORDON (New York Sch. of Soc. Wk.), & GROSSBARD, HYMAN. Developing self-awareness. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1954. 18 p. 35¢.—A reprint of two articles on the development of self-awareness in the professional person. Both articles appeared originally in *Social Casework*. (See 29: 5766.)—(L. B. Costin)

6446. JACOBSON, ARVID W. (Ed.) (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Proceedings of the first conference on Training Personnel for the Computing Machine Field. ... Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1955. 104 p. \$5.00.—In June, 1954 a conference on training of computing machine personnel was held at Wayne University. 14 papers and reports of panel discussions are included in this volume. Manpower needs, personnel training in schools, colleges, and industry, and the influence of automatic computers on technical and general education are the major areas considered. As automatic computers are increasingly used in business and scientific operations there will be increasing manpower needs which must be met by training on all levels and requiring both narrow trade skills and broad mathematical and scientific insight.—(C. M. Louttit)

6447. JOHNSON, A. PEMBERTON. Engineering graduate placement test research. *J. Engng Educ.*, 1954, 45, 160.—A cooperative industry-sponsored research program aimed at the development of placement tests for engineering graduates is briefly described.—(G. S. Speer)

6448. McCORNACK, ROBERT (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.), & KIDNEIGH, JOHN C. The vocational interest patterns of social workers. *Soc. Wk. J.*, 1954, 35, 161-163.—A research project designed to develop new scoring keys for social workers on both the men's and women's form of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank is described. These keys are now available for use. By asking some of the social workers to fill out both forms the authors were able to investigate the need to have a different form of the test for each sex. Their results indicate that two forms are needed.—(L. Long)

6449. SPOHN, ROBERTA R. Private duty nurses study themselves. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 988-989.—The study includes a self-evaluation made by 1,126 private duty nurses as their own job satisfaction and their opinions regarding the job satisfaction of most private duty nurses. Questionnaire method was used. Data are analyzed on the basis of age, sex, reasons for selection of this profession, satisfactions, dissatisfactions, suggestions for improvement. A detailed analysis of the study is given along with several tables.—(S. M. Amatora)



6450. WILSON, ROBERT N. Teamwork in the operating room. *Hum. Org.*, 1954, 12 (4), 9-14.—The chief surgeon is head of the operating room team with authority based on his technical competence. The particular organization of the team varies with

the type of hospital and the severity of the case. Further variation is caused by the personalities of the surgeon and nurse as well as the unpredictable character of the task itself.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

(See also abstracts 6271, 6276)

## THE LAST WORD

The following journals which are received in the Editorial Office are unassigned. The Managing Editor will be pleased to hear from anyone interested in abstracting one of these journals:

Acta Neuropsychiatrica, Argentina  
American Journal of Sociology  
American Psychologist  
Boletim do Instituto de Psicologia, Rio de Janeiro  
British Journal of Sociology  
Diagnostica  
Enfance  
Evolution Psychiatrique  
Japanese Psychological Research  
Journal of the American Society of Psychosomatic Dentistry  
Journal of Science of Labour (Tokyo)  
Nordisk Psychologi  
Norsk Pedagogisk Tidsskrift  
Patna University Journal  
Psyché, Paris  
Reports of the Institute for Science of Labour (Tokyo)  
USAF, WADC, Technical Report  
US Army Medical Research Laboratory Report

USN Bureau of Naval Personnel Technical Bulletin  
USN Research Laboratory Report  
USN School of Aviation Medicine Research Report  
USN Special Devices Center Technical Report  
USN Submarine Base Medical Research Laboratory Report  
Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie  
Zeitschrift für Psychologie  
Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie

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Errata: The 2nd Annual Conference of the Israel Psychological Association was held in Jerusalem, not Tel Aviv as erroneously reported in entry 29: 132.

The last two words of the title of entry 29: 2372 should read: "word intelligibility."

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The Editorial Board of the Bulletin of the Isaac Ray Medical Library announces that the publication of the Bulletin will be discontinued for an indefinite period following the present number: 1955, 3 (1 and 2).

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